

collecting the cess, and incurring an amount of expenditure which no statesman would think of incurring.

"We have an instance before us to-day of the amount of error which exists on this subject. The British Indian Association have had the rashness to assert that the Census returns show that the agriculturists upon whom this rate would fall form barely half of the population. The gentleman who wrote that letter could not have consulted the Census returns, but must have been content to take his figures from some other source. I think I have recently seen that statement in a newspaper article, and it may have been taken from that source without taking the trouble of verifying the reference. My hon'ble friend, the Secretary in the Financial Department, has exposed the incorrectness of such an assertion, and he gave the exact figures of the Census returns which put the agriculturists proper and the rural labourers taken together at 78 per cent., and he also gave other references which justified the assertion generally accepted in all economic writings on Indian subjects, that the agricultural population cannot be taken at less than 90 per cent. of the whole. The Hon'ble BABU ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA evidently failed to hear what the Hon'ble MR. RISLEY had said, and is still in the vale of ignorance, for he repeated the statement of the British Indian Association that the agricultural population is barely half of the whole population. This is an instance which shows how hard error dies and how easily a misstatement once set afloat is taken up and repeated without criticism or examination. It is important to impress upon the Associations and other public bodies who address the Council, that if they want honestly and intelligently to assist us in our deliberations, they must learn to verify their facts and assertions and know what they are talking about. If these matters were properly understood, the Council would not have so much of its time wasted.

"I turn next to some financial suggestions which belong to this part of the subject. We have heard to-day some instances of the extraordinary financial ignorance which used to prevail, but which has been largely dispelled by the knowledge gained in the discussions on the Budget. For instance, we are told that the District Boards have such large balances that they could meet any schemes for drainage out of those balances. The gentlemen who made these assertions did not know accurately what the amount of these balances was, but the true figure was 14 lacs of rupees. They did not consider that District Boards must have working balances in hand, and that for 38 Boards the average balance was under Rs. 40,000, which would not go far towards a large drainage scheme. Nor were they aware that in too many cases the whole of the balance has been forestalled, the District Boards having incurred liabilities which if presented at the end of March would have swallowed up the whole of their balances. Another thing we have been told is that the Government of Bengal should appeal to the Government of India for money to carry out schemes of drainage instead of imposing a rate. Where was the Government of India to find the money? People talked as if the Government went about with money in their pockets ready to give it away as people give charity to beggars. If the Local Government gave money for these drainage schemes when it had not a surplus, it would have to take it away from some other equally important source of expenditure. If the Government of India gave the money, they would have to rob some other Government. Why should the Government of the North-Western Provinces, for instance, be taxed to improve the sanitary drainage of Bengal? I think one beneficial result, which will accrue when members get into the habit of discussing public measures, is that in the course of time the Council will be saved from a repetition of arguments of this kind.

"The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE has suggested that I should direct that sanitation should be the first charge upon the road cess. I must say I cannot agree with the hon'ble member, for this simple reason that the road cess is the road cess; it is not a sanitation cess. It is imposed for the purpose of making roads, repairing roads, and extending roads, and it would be an improper and dishonest diversion of those funds if we deliberately starved the roads for purposes of drainage. What we do hope

a day for work on the roads, which shows that labourers are in no want of remunerative employment. It is said that owing to decay of local industries the artizan classes are being driven to agriculture, and that more and more land is yearly being brought under the plough, to the detriment of the cattle, which are thereby deprived of pasturage. This theory, however, seems to be fanciful, as a reference to the figures supplied to the Director of Agriculture will show that the area actually under plough falls far short of the culturable area, and I do not believe that the pasturage lands are being seriously encroached upon. The material condition of the people is, however, injuriously affected by the increase of malarial fever, which is due both to deterioration in the quality of their drinking water and to defective drainage. Rivers and tanks are gradually silting up, and though efforts have been made to induce the people to take loans for the improvement of their water-supply, they will not take advantage of the offer. There can be no doubt that for some three months in every year a large proportion of the inhabitants are put to the greatest difficulty to obtain drinking water, and though the District Board are devoting as much as they can spare to the construction of wells in places where they are most needed, it is obviously beyond their resources to cope—to even a moderate extent—with this real and pressing want. If the villagers could be induced to contribute some labour, the District Board could greatly extend their operations by grants-in-aid, but the villagers do nothing, and the excavation of a tank brings enormous profits to contractors and labourers.

39. In Murshidabad a number of the cultivators were affected by the loss of a large part of the *bhadoi* rice and mulberry crop, in consequence of early and long-standing floods. The good outturn of *aman* rice, however, afforded them relief to a considerable extent. The high prices at which the principal food-grains sold during the year were much felt by the non-cultivating classes, but benefitted the cultivating class. Having sufficient work, as also the advantage of the charitable doles largely given by many zamindars of the district, the landless labourers had very little to complain of; indeed, labour is more or less difficult to obtain.

40. In Jessore the good crops of the year and the consequent fall in the prices of rice have to a certain extent improved the condition of the working classes and raiyats. The landlords have got their rents and the mahajans recovered their bad debts. There was a decrease in the number of bonds and mortgage deeds, and an increase in title and rent suits. In short, the year was one of plenty and comfort. The Collector reports that the weavers of the district have never in the memory of man been so prosperous as they are at present, and attributes the change to the imposition of import and excise duties on the finer counts of cotton, though I think that it is really much too soon for this cause to have produced any effect. Although the district remained exceedingly unhealthy as regards fever and other diseases, the fact of the rainfall being seasonable has somewhat decreased the mortality from fever. The better classes of natives have suffered as much as usual from fever, liver, and spleen.

41. In Khulna, where the bulk of the people are agriculturists, their material well-being depends largely on the outturn of the rice crop, and as there was a bumper crop in the year under report, contentment and prosperity prevailed everywhere. But there was a general complaint among the cultivating class that the price of paddy was so low that it did not enable them even to pay their rents in full to their landlords.

42. On the whole it may be said that the material condition of the people of the Division during the year under report was better than in the preceding two years.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

43. 24-Parganas.—During the year under report 4,575 emigrants were registered in this district as compared with 5,216 in the previous year. Of these, 1,881 were for the colonies and 2,694 were for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, as compared with 1,987 and 3,229 respectively in the previous year,

showing a decrease in the number of emigrants both for the colonies and for the north-eastern labour districts. Of the total number of emigrants only 8 belonged to this district, and the rest to western districts. There was no registration for St. Lucia or Guiana during the year.

44. *Nadia*.—There was the usual exodus of labourers during the harvest season from this district to the Sunderbuns and neighbouring districts. Coolies from up-country were employed on railways within the district, which would not be the case if local labourers were starving for want of work. It is also reported that a large number of labourers went to work on the Assam-Bengal Railway without the intervention of recruiters.

45. *Murshidabad*.—There was no emigration from, or immigration into, this district during the year.

46. *Jessore*.—It is reported that the only emigration in this district is in the form of short visits to the Sunderbuns by labourers and cultivators for the paddy harvest, by *Namasudras* from Magura for the collection of wood, and by fishermen from Narail for catching fish. There is no immigration.

47. *Khulna*.—There is no emigration from this to other districts. There was the usual influx of labourers from the neighbouring districts in the transplanting and harvesting seasons, but they return to their homes as soon as their work is finished. They are allowed a percentage of the produce, which generally varies from $\frac{1}{15}$ th to $\frac{1}{16}$ th, as remuneration; but it is reported that, there being good crops during the year under report, the supply of labour fell short of the demand, and the rate of remuneration in consequence rose to $\frac{1}{5}$ th or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

48. The price of common rice, which is the staple food in this Division, fell by about one-fourth as compared with the two preceding years in all the districts of the Division except Murshidabad, where it rose slightly. The price of salt in all the districts has remained almost stationary during the last three years. The prices of wheat and gram rose in all the districts except Jessore, where the price of wheat fell a little, but these articles are not commonly consumed. In the 24-Parganas the price of common rice fell from 11 to 14 seers per rupee to 15 to 26 seers. Owing to damage caused in the Basirhat and Diamond Harbour subdivisions by the heavy rains of June and July, there was a rise in prices at these places, but with the progress of the harvest the prices fell again gradually, until at the end of the year common rice sold at 15 to 20 seers a rupee. In Nadia the price of common rice fell towards the end of 1894 and did not rise again. A similar fall took place under other items except gram in Meherpur, Chuadanga, and Ranaghat. In Murshidabad the prices of wheat, rice, and gram rose during the year as compared with 1893-94, but not so high as in 1892-93. In Jessore and Khulna the harvests were excellent, and the prices of common rice were lower than in the other districts of the Division. The prices of labour in the districts of this Division remained almost the same as in the two preceding years. In the 24-Parganas a decrease in the wages of the blacksmith from 12 to 10 annas is reported, but I do not suppose there is any real fall. In Nadia the wages of unskilled labour rose slightly, and at one period of the year common coolies were obtaining as much as 6 annas per diem for working on roads. On the whole the fall in the price of rice had no material effect on the wages of labour, which are generally fixed by local custom.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

49. The principal manufactures of this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses. The manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, silk, ice, shellac and lac-dye is confined to the district of the 24-Parganas, in which 57 factories were at work at the close of the year under report against

58 in the previous year. Of these, nine are owned by Government, and the rest belong to companies or private individuals. The total number of operatives employed in the several mills and factories was 60,474. Of these, 46,524 were men, 8,977 women, 4,565 boys, and 408 girls. The number of operatives shows a decrease of 12,359 as compared with the number employed in the preceding year. The decrease is among the male employes at the Government factories and jute presses, &c. There has been no decrease in jute or cotton mills. The statement given below shows the value of the outturn as returned by the owners of the several mills and factories during the last three years:—

ARTICLES.	OUTTURN.			REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	2,09,96,916	1,61,98,071	1,00,37,674	
Cotton twist and yarn ...	74,18,581	81,51,872	68,24,017	
Rice ...	No information given.	No information given.	58,000	
Paper ...	20,35,479	12,05,873	10,49,167	
Lac ...	18,00,000	9,50,000	10,00,000	
Leather ...	66,000	72,000	.....

50. According to these figures the year was favourable for all except cotton twist and yarn and leather. With regard to cotton twist and yarn, the Secretary to the Dunbar Cotton Mills makes the following observations:—

“Cotton has ruled moderate in price. There have been no great fluctuations, but prices slowly fell till the end of 1894, being forced down on account of an immense crop in America and by the fall in sterling prices to the lowest point ever reached. Early in March a reaction set in, and prices have now recovered from 10 to 12 per cent. from the lowest point reached. Yarn.—The financial year opened with renewed demand from China and Japan, and there was every prospect of a brisk trade to make up for the diminution of stocks in the last, which followed the closing of the Indian mints. During the next three or four months there was a fair trade, but the outbreak of the plague in Hong-Kong, followed by the war between China and Japan, effectually checked business, which still suffers from the latter cause. There has been a good local off-take during the twelve months, which has kept prices steady and enabled the mills to keep clear of stocks. The local mills worked with a bare margin during the first part of the year, but latterly the fact that yarn prices remained fairly steady while cotton prices were falling enabled moderate profit to be made.”

51. With regard to the manufacture of jute, the Manager of the Barnagore Jute Factory makes the following observations:—

“In the beginning of the period under review mills were all losing money on account of the high price of unmanufactured jute. Towards

"the middle of May prices of jute began to give way and gradually dropped till the end of December, when a reaction set in, and prices have since continued to advance. For about three-fourths of the year most mills have made fair profits."

52. As regards hours of work, noticed in paragraph 51 of last year's report, it has been reported that the Hastings Mill has continued to work 22 hours daily, and two or three others have worked till 8 or 9 P.M. with the idea of making a uniform 14-hour day, lighting with oil lamps and electric light. This system of working after dark is generally condemned by those in the trade, and is not considered beneficial either to workers, whether European or Native, or to employers. A very large majority, not only of the European managers and assistants, but also of the mill agents, consider that a uniform day of from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. would be beneficial to all concerned.

53. There are two paper mills in this Division—one at Titaghur and the other at Kankinara, the latter having been started during the year under report. The manufactures consisted of white printing, *badami*, and coloured papers, blotting, cartridge, foolscap, and water-marked stamp paper. The raw materials used were grass, rags, jute, hemp, waste paper, &c.

54. In the district of Nadia there was considerable improvement in the working of the 16 oil mills started at Sarupganj. Additions have had to be made owing to the former capacity of the mills having proved inadequate to cope with the demand.

55. Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore. The table below shows the state of this industry during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of factories.			Produce in maunds.			Value in rupees.			REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nadia	61	63	65	4,505	1,240	2,130	7,06,663	2,51,059	5,44,730	
Murshidabad	25	23	23	2,494	1,641	1,337	5,72,725	4,21,577	4,11,793	
Jessore	14	17	20	1,160	473	1,106	3,35,644	1,30,000	3,33,942	
Total ...	99	103	108	8,159	3,354	4,573	16,07,032	7,92,729	12,90,527	

56. It will be seen that the number of factories is gradually decreasing in the districts of Nadia and Jessore, while in Murshidabad it remained stationary. The decline in this industry may be ascribed to (1) a gradual rise in the level of the country, making it less liable to fertilizing inundations. The plant grows less luxuriantly and the crop is more liable to injury from drought; (2) a great increase in the value of agricultural produce, which leads to a greater demand for land; (3) an enormous rise in the price of labour. The improvement in the outturn during the year in the district of Nadia has been attributed to normal rainfall at the proper seasons and lateness in the appearance of floods. In Murshidabad the outturn increased, but was not up to the average. Early and long-continued floods did great damage to the crop. There was a heavy fall in prices as compared with previous years, the outturn being larger. It is universally admitted that the manufacture of indigo can never pay by itself. All the planters have more or less large zamindaris, and without these they would cease to carry on business. The Meherpur subdivision, in the district of Nadia, is still the principal seat of the indigo industry. As reported in previous years, there were six large concerns in this subdivision.

57. The manufacture of silk is principally carried on in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The following table compares the state of this industry during the last three years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Produce in lbs.			Value in rupees.			REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas	Information not furnished.						52,332	53,719	52,968	
Murshidabad	62	65	66	300,390	276,389	333,621	24,00,265	33,34,573	27,34,194	

This industry, like indigo, can hardly be called manufacture, being only preparation of raw produce for the market as a material and not as a finished product. In both the districts there was decrease in the trade, attributed to the unfavourable nature of the season and poor outturn of cocoons. The November crop of cocoons in the district of Murshidabad was specially small, but prices ruling high, many filatures did not buy till late in the season, and consequently the outturn of silk was greatly reduced, especially in the European filatures. It has been reported that the price of silk in the European market was also low. With the decline of the native silk industry in the district of Murshidabad, the manufacture of silk cloth at Mirzapur in the Jangipur subdivision is also losing ground year by year. During the year under report 6,311 pieces of silk cloth were manufactured, against 7,004 pieces of the previous year; the value thereof, however, rose from Rs. 51,450 to Rs. 55,058.

58. Sugar is manufactured from the sap of date trees in all the districts of this Division except Murshidabad. The managers of the sugar mill at Cossipore have not supplied any statistics of their operations. The concern is a private one, and the proprietors do not care to publish their transactions. The following table compares the state of this industry in the districts of this Division during the last three years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Outturn.			Value.			REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas	171	229	176	Mds. 74,674	Mds. 96,546	Mds. 75,800	Rs. 5,24,236	Rs. 6,02,907	Rs. 5,65,600	
Nadia	No statistics are available.									
Jessore	144	174	174	2,56,684	2,68,036	3,19,170	21,79,575	20,79,535	19,05,429	
Khulna	Information not furnished			18,363	18,160	17,431	1,40,801	1,36,497	1,56,579	

In the district of the 24-Parganas the manufacture of sugar under the native process is confined to the subdivisions of Barasat and Basirhat. The principal centres of the date sugar manufacture are Santipur, Chakdaha, Krishnaganj, Daulatganj, Alamdanga, and Munshiganj, but no statistics are available regarding the outturn. The decrease in the number of factories and in outturn has been attributed to loss sustained in the preceding year by the manufacturers and to the heavy rainfall of November, which stopped tree-tapping for some time. The price of sugar was higher than in the previous year, probably on account of the fall in value of the rupee.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

59. As the statistics referred to in paragraph 2 of Government of Bengal (Statistical Department) circular No. 2, dated 16th April 1895, have not been received from the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, although he

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has been written to by the Collectors of districts, the report on this section is necessarily meagre, and generally based on figures the correctness of which is very doubtful. In my No. 56J.G., dated 29th May 1895, I reported to Government that the Collector of the 24-Parganas had not been able to obtain the necessary statistics, and suggested that it would be better if Government could obtain the required information more directly than through the Collectors of districts.

60. 24-Parganas.—The table below shows the export and import traffic registered along the 11 main trade routes of this district during the past two years:—

ARTICLES.	FROM MUFASSAL TOWARDS CALCUTTA.		FROM CALCUTTA TOWARDS MUFASSAL.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	15,21,083	17,03,402	1,72,860	96,918
Paddy	34,095	22,375	3,79,245	5,15,733
Wheat	1,349	474	60,029	59,284
Sugar	42,172	53,940	23,549	25,918
Goor	1,37,463	2,29,225	58,242	52,467
Tobacco	61,432	30,494	61,336	59,421
Oil	44,259	45,465	92,963	96,609
Oilseed	42,001	21,843	4,40,081	2,51,755
Firewood	2,28,484	2,47,556	71,395	72,533
Coal and coke	13,980	17,800	1,57,847	1,38,077
Jute	4,87,886	4,70,423	2,14,475	2,48,417
Cotton and twist	84,635	88,956	9,876	17,219
Lime	18,209	15,390	1,00,670	1,30,031
Salt	1,149	1,001	66,508	60,033
Iron	9,491	11,662	21,210	23,656
Brass and copper	3,634	13,971	3,826	26,810
Total	27,31,322	29,73,977	19,34,112	18,74,881
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bricks	5,749,773	3,848,450	939,768	1,082,150
Hides	28,925	29,884	10,623	1,517
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, value.	72,992	27,790	16,87,281	15,59,287

61. The statement below shows the "up" and "down" import and export boat traffic of this district carried along the Nadia rivers during the year:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	From up stream.	From down stream.	To up stream.	To down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	2	2,000	1,158	...
Paddy ... ..	...	100	1,33,302	6,715
Gram and pulse ...	9	52	...	...
Sugar, unrefined ...	...	...	10	...
Tobacco, manufactured ...	...	...	3	...

62. The following statement shows the trade of this district with Calcutta carried on by country boats along the Circular and Eastern Canals during the year:—

ARTICLES.		Exports to Calcutta.	Imports from Calcutta.
1		2	3
		Mds.	Mds.
Rice ... ..	...	13,73,024	14,455
Paddy ... ..	...	1,90,136	2,36,987
Gram and pulse ...	...	3,525	24,010
Jute, raw ... ..	...	2,69,391	...
Gunny-bags ... ..	...	...	35,205
Linseed ... ..	...	2,643	...
Mustard seed ... ..	...	1,353	8,809
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	2,562	67
Sugar, refined ... ..	...	10,088	6,441
Do, unrefined	1,52,480	22,842
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,173	13,575
Total	20,06,375	3,62,391

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63. The statement below shows the "up" and "down" import and export traffic of this district carried by country boats along the Midnapore, Hijili, and Orissa Coast Canals during the year:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Up stream.	Down stream.	Up stream.	Down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	1,050	...	...
Paddy	31,777	850	...
Kerosine oil	75,140	...
Total	32,827	75,990	...

64. *Nadia*.—Trade in this district is carried on principally by means of rivers and railway. The principal articles of export are wheat, gram, pulses, jute, linseed, sugar, both refined and unrefined, cotton, and indigo; while the principal articles of import are cotton, European piece-goods, twist, both European and Indian, rice, paddy, salt, and kerosine oil.

65. The following statement shows the "up" and "down" import and export boat traffic of this district along the Nadia rivers during the year under report of the 22 articles mentioned in Government circular No. 2, dated the 16th April 1895:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS, 1894-95.		EXPORTS, 1894-95.	
	From up stream.	From down stream.	To up stream.	To down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	67,777	29,195	1,021	11,108
Paddy ...	1,66,592	7,064	2,167	1,454
Wheat ...	5,231	100	809	86,627
Gram and pulse ...	252	3,163	384	2,12,871
Other food-grains ...	375	125	100	12,172
Jute, raw ...	378	1,840	53	72,334
Gunny-bags, in number ...	400	...	...	...
Linseed ...	...	357	...	52,390
Mustard seed ...	16,172	59	66	1,089
Tea, Indian ...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined ...	...	...	...	75
Do., unrefined ...	1,551	107	940	1,926
Tobacco, manufactured ...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured ...	113	60	...	766
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, European { in bales }	150	...	...	...
{ in boxes }	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian { in bales }	...	...	100	...
{ in boxes }	...	...	...	...
Cotton twist, European ...	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian ...	...	...	...	...
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salt ...	1,35,918	...	305	...
Kerosine oil ...	3,817	...	5	...

66. The following statement shows the trade of the district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Circular and Eastern Canals during the year under report:—

ARTICLES.				Imports from Calcutta, 1894-95.	Exports to Calcutta, 1894-95.
1				2	3
					Mds.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulse	...	...	...	...	...
Other food-grains	...	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw	...	...	...	...	2,500
Gunny-bags	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard seed	...	...	...	...	...
Tea, Indian	...	...	...	...	325
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined	...	...	...	...	...
Do., unrefined	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	200
Cotton piece-goods, European	...	{ in bales in boxes }	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	...	{ in bales in boxes }	...	...	...
Cotton twist, European	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine oil	...	...	...	...	...

67. The statement below shows the export and import traffic of the district carried by rail during the calendar year 1894 in the 22 articles mentioned in the Government circular of the 16th April 1895 above referred to:—

ARTICLES.	Exports.	Imports.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	39,339	22,615
Paddy	13,365	3,68,960
Wheat	7,641	6,588
Gram and pulse	3,97,062	29,106
Other food-grains	7,560	1,080
Jute, raw	5,00,472	1,944
Gunny-bags	No. 11,151	8,964
Linseed	1,64,970	1,701
Mustard seed	2,376	15,363
Tea, Indian	...	...
Cotton, raw	972	270
Silk, raw
Sugar, refined	2,349	2,700
Do., unrefined	1,46,421	16,092

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ARTICLES.	Exports.	Imports.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Tobacco, manufactured
Ditto, unmanufactured.	6,318	5,454
Cotton piece-goods, European, in bales	Rs. 54	Rs. 32,238
Cotton piece-goods, European, in boxes.		
Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in bales.		
Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in boxes.	2,646	...
Cotton twist, European	54	12,177
Ditto, Indian...	...	5,400
Salt ...	2,538	1,39,995
Kerosine oil ...	6,885	57,186

68. These figures were supplied by the railway authorities in tons, but they have been reduced to maunds, taking 27 maunds as equivalent to one ton. These statements are newly prescribed, and while the river-borne trade figures are for the financial year, the figures for the rail-borne trade are for the calendar year. It is not therefore easy to compare the figures under the different heads with those of the previous year. No reliable figures under the head of European piece-goods are available, and the Collector cannot therefore definitely say whether the levy of the new duty on European articles during the year has affected the import under this head or not. None of the other heads call for any remarks. There was no trade under heads "silk" or "Indian tea" in this district during the year. Indigo does not find a place in the list appended to Government circular No. 2 of the 16th April 1895, but is an important article of export from Nadia, the exports in 1894-95 being 4,595 maunds, valued at Rs. 7,98,682.

69. *Murshidabad.*—The following table shows the different articles of export trade in this district, and the extent to which they were exported during the year under report as compared with the year preceding:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice in husk ...	81,095	82,112
Do. not in husk ...	5,45,877	2,28,027
Wheat ...	36,781	27,974
Gram and pulses ...	55,177	95,789
Jute ...	2,50,282	2,50,691
Linseed ...	88,762	18,015
Mustard ...	4,369	7,002
Indigo ...	1,641	2,454
Silk ...	7,029	3,668

70. The figures show that there was a considerable falling off in the export of all the articles, except rice in husk, jute, mustard, and indigo. This is attributed to the short outturn of the winter crops in general, except mustard, owing to the late heavy rains of October.

71. Jeagunge, Baluchar, Bhagwangola, Mirzapur, Lalgola-Raghunathganj, Dhulian, Bhakhara, Satui, Jebanti, Kandi, Saktipore Dupakheria, Talibpore, and Panchthope are the chief internal trade centres of this district. The articles imported during the year were piece-goods, sugar, salt, ghee, twist, yarn, cocoanut oil, kerosine oil, spices, tobacco, gunny-bags, timber, firewood, and coal. These articles were almost all imported from Calcutta, except coal, which was imported from Raniganj, Sitarampore, and Barrakar.

The table below shows the principal articles of export and import by river as recorded in the Jangipur toll office during the year under report:—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, 1894-95.		IMPORTS, 1894-95.	
	Up country.	Down country.	Up country.	Down country.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice and paddy ...	99,478	46,607	5,396	13,215
Wheat ...	1,275	16,005	40	8,508
Other cereals ...	50	679	...	593
Pulses and gram ...	2,884	15,205	425	15,011
Mustard seed ...	891	2,056	873	24,778
Linseed ...	...	4,533	...	662
Castor seed ...	...	525	...	...
Other oilseeds ...	...	125	...	175
Jute ...	307	95,151	123	25,507
Sugar ...	20	60	20	6,531
Tobacco ...	402	1,556	102	17,764
Spices ...	...	14	...	38
Vegetable produce ...	221	1,096	221	17,055
Braes and brass work ...	130	184	162	178
Other metals ...	31	48	44	32
Ghee ...	55	...	15	1,512
Salt ...	4,862	...	4,259	...
Oil ...	361	...	361	...
Firewood ...	9,274	1,159	9,164	2,319
Lime ...	1,405	6,615	1,105	16,272
Sajee ...	352	30	352	17,021
Jaggery ...	506	3,149	369	10,915
Coal and coke ...	38,116	...	738	...
Mangoes ...	...	45	...	45
Silk and silk goods ...	309	1,620	310	1,539
Cotton goods ...	855	34	861	34
Gunny-bags ...	762	37	200	722
Miscellaneous ...	13,393	82,245	12,140	34,944
Timber ...	4	...	4	32

The river-borne traffic of this district is confined as a rule to some months during the rains, but its briskness gradually ceases with the subsidence of the waters of the Bhagirathi. During the year under report the river remained navigable throughout the year, and a steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company carried on business with Calcutta continuously. A statement showing the "up" and "down" import and export traffic of the several stations in this district carried by rail during the year under review is given below:—

STATION.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		REMARKS.
	From up country.	From down country.	To up country.	To down country.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Takipur ...	16	55	578	339	
Bhakhara ...	588	6,875	5,790	1,803	
Noada ...	5,715	10,647	13,826	35,337	
Sagardighi ...	2,128	4,783	9,549	9,658	
Borala ...	87	3,193	280	...	
Azimganj ...	75,304	49,024	3,540	13,922	
Jeaganj ...	20,561	30,801	2,353	77,290	
Raghunathganj ...	13	628	...	470	
Jangipur ...	810	1,824	33	7,815	
Dhulian ...	...	5,672	257	16,009	

72. It is reported that the above figures have been received from the Audit Office of the East Indian Railway at Jamalpur.

73. *Jessore.*—There was no change in the important means of communications during the year under review, except that the steamer which used to ply between Jhinkergatcha and Kotchandpur ceased to do so. The important trade centres of this district are Jessore, Basumdia, Rajarhat, Jhinkergatcha, Kaliganj, Khajuria, Chowgacha, Tarpur, and Keshabpur in the Sadar subdivision, Bangaon, Ganrapota, Gopalnagore, Maheshpur, Khalishpur, and Bagdah in the Bangaon subdivision, Jhenidah, Kotchandpur, Gilapol, Sailkopa, Nazirat, Harinakundo, and Dhantola in the Jhenidah subdivision, Magura, Benodpur, Satrajitpur, Nohata, Rajapur, Nakail, and Radhanagor in the Magura subdivision, and Narail, Chauchuri, Lohagara, Kalia, and Sidhiposa in the Narail subdivision. Piece-goods, salt, kerosine oil, cotton, raw cotton twist, sugar refined, gunny-bags, manufactured tobacco, table rice, grain and pulse, are imported from Calcutta by railway, and from the railway stations they are carried by boats or carts to the marts for which they are intended. Tobacco unmanufactured is imported from Northern Bengal. Rice and paddy are imported from Backergunge and the Sunderbuns by boats. The principal articles of export from this district are rice, paddy, pulses, jute, linseed, sugar, indigo, and molasses. Fish, hides, cattle bones, and tobacco are also exported.

The following statement shows the rail-borne traffic of this district during the year 1894:—

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,21,296	22,400
Paddy	14,700	13,860
Wheat ... ..	...	...
Gram and pulse	15,260	47,824
Other food-grains	336	336
Jute, raw	84	1,90,344
Gunny-bags	2,380	1,008
Linseed	224	31,220
Mustard seed	34,440	3,724
Tea, Indian ... ..	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	840
Silk, raw ... ..	...	...
Sugar, refined	868	15,316
Do., unrefined	9,520	1,93,172
Tobacco, manufactured	308	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	1,28,240	4,060
Cotton piece-goods, European	19,152	140
Ditto, Indian ... ..	...	336
Cotton twist, European	11,984	...
Ditto, Indian	224	...
Salt	91,168	812
Kerosine oil	32,928	224

74. The table below shows the import and export traffic of the district carried along the Nadia rivers during the year 1894-95:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORT.		EXPORT.	
	Up stream.	Down stream.	Up stream.	Down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	817	600	...	...
Paddy	483	...	360	65
Wheat	109	...	...	...
Gram and pulse	95	30	...	5,632
Other food-grains ... ..	...	...	...	195
Jute, raw ... ..	...	...	...	13,736
Gunny-bags ... ..	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ..	...	...	...	5,415
Mustard seed	2,090	...	...	...
Tea, Indian ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do., unrefined	125	...	...	517
Tobacco, manufactured ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	20	791	...	...
Salt	7,229	...	...	...
Kerosine oil	910	...	...	...

75. The following table shows the trade of the district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the canals during the year 1894-95:--

ARTICLES.				Imports from Calcutta.	Exports to Calcutta.
1				2	3
				Mds.	Mds.
Rice	...	...		10	1,11,645
Paddy	...	...		245	72,856
Wheat	...	...		25	...
Gram and pulse	...	...		153	95,371
Other food-grains	...	...		...	...
Jute, raw	...	...		...	2,31,576
Gunny-bags	...	...		...	...
Linseed	...	...		...	4,803
Mustard seed	...	...		740	5,475
Tea, Indian	...	...		...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...		...	1,165
Silk, raw	...	...		...	...
Sugar, refined	...	...		16	2,550
Do., unrefined	...	...		709	82,407
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...		...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	...	...		1,071	...
Cotton piece-goods, European	...	...		Rs. 1,76,369	...
Ditto, Indian	...	...		...	...
Cotton twist, European	...	...		Rs. 1,304	...
Ditto, Indian	...	...		...	...
Salt	...	...		81,750	...
Kerosine oil	...	...		24,209	...

76. Indigo does not find a place in the list prescribed by Government, but is an important article of export from this district, the exports in 1894-95 being 1,159 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,35,644. There is no office in the district for the registration of river or cart traffic. It is reported that the trade of this district is on the increase. Previous to the opening of the Bengal Central Railway the trade in foreign articles was monopolized by a few wealthy men, but since the opening of the railway it has been shared by several small capitalists, whose number is gradually increasing. It is observed that foreign articles are now sold at cheaper rates than before, while the prices of local products have risen, as they reach a ready market in Calcutta by the Bengal

Central Railway. The following is a balance sheet of the Jessore Loan Company on the 31st March 1895:—

Detailed heads of income.	Amount.	Detailed heads of expenditure.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.
1. Deposit ...	1,52,095 0 0	1. Establishment ...	3,112 6 6
2. Debts recovered ...	1,12,489 15 3	2. Expenses for the management of immovable property.	800 2 6
3. Interest recovered	50,257 11 9	3. Rent paid ...	7,009 6 6
4. Rent and cesses ...	9,295 0 0	4. Loans given ...	1,79,486 15 9
5. Unpaid dividend ...	429 1 0	5. Repayment of deposits	1,00,675 0 0
6. Reserved fund ...	623 5 6	6. Interest paid ...	29,370 12 0
7. Pleaders' fees realized	300 6 9	7. Dividend ...	12,348 8 0
8. Recovery of money spent for the purchase of immovable property.	995 0 0	8. Law expenses ...	139 14 9
9. Other miscellaneous	300 0 0	9. Repayment of other deposits.	301 4 9
10. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	68,342 2 6	10. Closing balance ...	56,883 4 0
Total ...	3,90,127 10 9	Total ...	3,90,127 10 9
Total for 1893-94 ...	4,90,494 6 6	Total for 1893-94 ...	4,90,494 6 6

77. *Khulna*.—The following table gives particulars of the import trade of the district during the past two years:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Piece-goods ...	7,43,980 Rs.	7,79,600 Rs.
Gunny-bags ...	46,795 Mds.	14,671 Mds.
Salt ...	1,11,851 "	1,04,087 "
Cotton twist and yarn ...	3,491 "	4,308 "

The other important imports were kerosine oil, iron, ironware, grain, wheat, fancy goods, and potatoes, but no statistics are available as to their quantity or value. The following table shows the particulars of the export trade of the district during the past two years:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Rice in husk ...	7,40,562 Mds.	3,56,702 Mds.
Do. not in husk ...	5,45,479 "	3,08,812 "
Gram and pulses ...	3,600 "	5,200 "
Jute ...	63,888 "	1,12,263 "
Gunny-bags ...	...	630 "
Hides ...	36,326 Rs.	16,708 Rs.
Sugar ...	18,160 Mds.	18,353 Mds.
Molasses ...	68,548 "	60,980 "
Soondri wood ...	Not known.	Not known.

Besides the above, betelnuts, cocoanuts, fish, tobacco, mats, reeds, honey and wax were largely exported during the year. These statistics were supplied by the Subdivisional Officers and the Collector's nazir. They are mere guess figures, as there is no agency to collect the statistics, and I think they might well be omitted from the report. No statistics of the rail-borne traffic have yet

been received from the railway authorities. The Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Central Railway, has, however, furnished the following revenue statistics:—

ARTICLES.	1893.				1894.	
	Imported.		Exported.		Import- ed.	Exported.
	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Botelnuts ...	...	...	1,173	3,799	17	2,353
Coal ...	7,338	12,729	1	4	7,176	...
Cotton, manufactured ...	321	987	6	24	...	...
Do., raw ...	1	5	3	15	...	15
Gunny-bags and cloths ...	13	46	93	29	31	...
Gram and pulses ...	56	124	469	851	79	965
Hides and skins ...	...	...	170	545	...	132
Jute, unscrewed ...	...	...	7,137	28,011	...	10,049
Kerosine oil ...	172	392	2	4	215	...
Metals and manufactures ...	75	252	14	54	1	40
Oil ...	162	373	...	...	222	2
Provisions ...	320	1,263	260	602	591	110
Rice ...	633	1,499	634	1,142	59	342
Salt ...	107	213	...	...	285	16
Seeds ...	11	19	562	1,082	...	1,033
Sugar ...	45	150	5	5	80	...
Tobacco ...	16	33	168	506	110	1
Unclassified ...	575	2,268	671	2,753	401	577
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	116	...
Stone and lime ...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Spices ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chillies ...	...	...	...	...	165	6
Turmeric ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Wine ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Brass, wrought ...	...	...	...	...	11	9
Iron ...	...	...	...	...	146	...
Twist, European ...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Do., Indian ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
European piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	527	...
Indian piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Other drugs ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Leather, manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ghee ...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	8

The following table shows the trade of this district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Canals during the year 1894-95:—

ARTICLES.	Imports from Calcutta.	Exports to Calcutta.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	66,364
Paddy	68,000
Wheat
Gram and pulse ...	484	2,627
Other food-grains

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ARTICLES.	Imports from Calcutta.	Exports to Calcutta.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw	65,242
Gunny-bags ... ..	...	...
Linseed ... ..	...	600
Mustard seed	1,395	600
Tea, Indian ... ..	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	340
Silk, raw ... ..	...	...
Sugar, refined	16	2,900
Do., unrefined	50	62,350
Tobacco, manufactured ... ..	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	995	...
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, European, in boxes.	3,200	...
Cotton twist, European	75	...
	Mds.	Mds.
Salt	32,853	...
Kerosine oil	4,950	...

The following statement shows the transactions of the Khulna Loan Company, Limited, during the calendar year 1894:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of deposit ... ..	...	...	54,268	9	0
Ditto deposits withdrawn ... ..	...	...	29,824	6	0
Ditto loans given ... ..	...	...	1,14,264	0	0
Ditto principal realized ... ..	...	...	50,539	0	0
Ditto interest realized ... ..	...	...	21,152	9	9

The capital of the Company is Rs. 1,500, and the rate of interest varies from annas 12 to Re. 1-9 per cent. per mensem, according to the amount of loan advanced and the nature of the security pledged. The Company was able to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. to its shareholders during the year, as in the year preceding. The statement below shows the transactions during the year 1894 of the Khulna Trading Company, which was established in 1891:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
1		2	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Shares realized	5 0 0	Money advanced	1,033 7 3
Advance money realized	410 0 0	Cost of making bricks	864 7 0
Interest realized	54 6 3	Contingencies	10 2 0
Sale of bricks	808 12 0	Printing charges	7 0 0
		Postal charges	2 5 0
		Miscellaneous	0 1 9
Total	1,278 2 3	Total	1,417 7 0
Balance of last year	139 4 9	Total for 1893	2,293 2 0
Total	1,417 7 0		
Total for 1893	2,293 2 0		

78. During the year under report there were 105 small Provident Companies in the district of Khulna. Of these, 84 were in the Bagerhat subdivision and 21 in the

Sadar, but none in Satkhira. The idea of these companies seems to have originated in Backergunge, and to have spread through the eastern subdivisions of the district during 1893 and 1894. The details of the companies are given below:—

Death	companies	...	...	85
Marriage	ditto	...	...	15
Birth	ditto	...	...	3
Fever	ditto	...	...	1
Pilgrimage	ditto	...	...	1
				—
				105
				—

Some of these companies are registered, but the majority are not. As the shares are not transferable, registration appears unnecessary. The principles of all these companies are nearly the same. There is no capital in the ordinary sense of the word, and there are no funds invested. A maximum number of shares is fixed. The price of each share is generally a rupee—often less. There is an entrance fee of a few annas. In the smaller companies the share-capital seems to be mostly swallowed up in preliminary expenses, such as cost of registration, establishment, postage, printing, &c. In case of death companies each share-purchaser can hold only one share. He has the right to name another person, who on the death of the shareholder applies to the directors, who proceed to levy a sum from each of the other shareholders, which is called the death-fee and is generally of the same value as the share. The amount of fees thus collected is paid to the nominee, who then retires from connection with the company. The nominee has thus an interest in the speedy death of the shareholder by whom he is nominated. The marriage and birth companies are conducted on the same principles. When the nominee who must be a female is married, or when she has a child, the shareholder is entitled to collect a fee from each of the other shareholders. When a company is newly started, the first few calls for fees are paid with fair punctuality, and the first few nominees or shareholders, as the case may be, receive the intended benefits. After a time, as calls multiply, the shareholders get tired of paying, and cease to do so, preferring to forfeit their shares. The claims of the nominees or shareholders multiply, but there are no funds to meet them and the company collapses. Most of the companies are reported to be failures. Some still exist, but the directors are finding difficulty in collecting the fees. Only one is said to have Rs. 8,750 invested at interest in the Bagerhat Loan Company. The price of a share of this company is Rs. 5. The object of the fever company was to provide fever-stricken people with funds for treatment out of the subscriptions, which were at the rate of half an anna a month. It has ceased to exist. The Pilgrims' Provident Fund is divided into 2,000 shares. Each shareholder has to pay 8 annas on admission. Each group of eight persons has to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 2 a month. If all the shares were taken up, eight persons would get Rs. 400 a month while on pilgrimage. But if more than eight persons go on pilgrimage in one month, four-fifths of the amount realized will be given proportionately to them. If any one of them dies in a holy place, his nominee or heir will get the amount three months after his death. But no person will get anything if he goes on pilgrimage within four months of his entering as a shareholder.

79. Sugarcane is largely cultivated in the Kushtia subdivision and in part of Meherpur in Nadia. In the Kushtia subdivision
 Sugar. Messrs. Renwick and Company let out on hire 6,789 cane-crushing mills during the year against 1,369 mills in the year preceding. This marked increase is attributed to the excellent outturn of the sugarcane crop during the year. As each mill is let out at Re. 1 per day, the profits of the concern must be enormous. In Murshidabad molasses are prepared in the Kandi subdivision. The outturn of the year has been estimated to be 3,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 15,000, against 2,400 maunds, valued at Rs. 11,400, of the previous year. The increase in the outturn is due to the better harvest

of sugarcane in the year under report. It has been reported that the Bombay sugarcane, which a few years ago used to be grown in abundance, has given way to other varieties which are preferred. In Khulna there was an outturn of 60,980 maunds against 68,543 maunds in the previous year, whilst the value was much the same.

80. The brass foundry at Moheshganj manufactures iron screws and other requisites for indigo factories. The successful working of this foundry depends on the number of orders received from local planters. The year having been favourable, a large number of orders were received, and the slackness of business noticed in the preceding year ceased. Brass utensils are manufactured at Navadwip, Jibannagar, Dharmadaha, and Matiari in Nadia, and in some parts of Jessore. Bell-metal and brass utensils of superior kinds are manufactured in considerable quantities in Borhampore, Khagra, Kandi, and Baranagar in the district of Murshidabad. These articles are generally sold in local markets and also sent to Rajshahi, Calcutta, and other places. Santipur *dhotis* and *saris* are much in demand for their fine texture, but the industry is undoubtedly dying out owing to the importation of

Cotton weaving. European goods. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, observes that it is a pity that the weavers cannot be prevailed upon to work on a co-operative system, which is their only hope. The cotton wrappers of Kushtia and Kumarkhali are very largely used by the poorer classes on account of their cheapness. Large quantities of this material are exported annually to Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tippera and sold in those districts. The manufacture of coarse cotton cloths is also carried on in the districts of Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna. The clay figures of Ghurni, a part of the Krishnagar town, are very much

Pottery and clay figures. appreciated both here and abroad. Mr. Garrett observes that these figures possess a good deal of artistic merit, and that the knowledge of anatomy shown by the ignorant workers is marvellous. A species of fancy earthenware is manufactured at a place called Taleswar in the subdivision of Bagerhat and at Khanja in the Satkhira subdivision of the Khulna district. Pottery of common kinds is also manufactured in the districts of Murshidabad and Jessore. The ivory industry,

Ivory. which was at one time in a flourishing condition in the district of Murshidabad, is now almost extinct, the manufacture being carried on only to a small extent in Khagra, Manullabazar, and Daulatabad police stations. Shell bracelets, padlocks, and blankets are manufactured in Murshidabad, and sticks, sandals, boxes and teapots of buffalo horn, and reed mats in Khulna.

81. There are no mines in any of the districts of this Division.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

82. The chief administrative changes during the year were as follows:—

- (1) Levy of a customs duty on all articles imported by sea under the amended Tariff Act.
- (2) Levy of duty on all cotton yarns at every mill.
- (3) Reduction of interest on the Government debt from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- (4) Marking of guns before issue of licenses under the Indian Arms Act, and the introduction of the system of getting Arms Act licenses renewed through local police and post offices.
- (5) The introduction of the system of thumb-prints for securing the identification of parties in the registration of deeds and in other matters—a mode of identification which, I may observe, was discussed by Mr. Monro, C.B., the late Mr. Worsley, and myself when enquiring about *chaukidars* ten years ago.
- (6) Various changes in the sites of police-stations.
- (7) Opening a new sub-registry office at Alfadanga in Jessore.
- (8) Introduction of a system of payment of salaries of *chaukidars* on fixed days at police-stations, and of paying rewards to *chaukidars*.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

83. No statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken in any of the districts of the Division during the year under report, besides the usual registration of vital statistics, the price-lists under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the agricultural statistics required by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

84. In rural areas births and deaths continued to be reported at police stations by the village chaukidars. The Vaccination Department almost entirely failed to check vital statistics, as they were expected to do. I have observed during the year that the registration of deaths is steadily improving, though it would be absurd to accept the figures as sufficiently accurate for drawing deductions from them.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

85. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted, disposed of, and pending in each district of this Division during the past calendar year as compared with 1893:—

DISTRICT.	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	35,860	35,291	36,876	36,618	5,293	5,339
Nadia ...	20,296	20,049	20,668	19,947	1,177	1,279
Murshidabad ...	15,425	16,637	15,277	16,617	1,856	1,876
Jessore ...	26,849	26,423	26,076	27,750	2,677	2,406
Khulna ...	14,603	14,368	14,632	14,285	1,316	1,399
Total ...	113,033	112,768	115,529	115,217	12,319	12,209

In the 24-Parganas there was a decrease of 1·5 per cent. in the number of suits instituted and also a slight decrease of ·6 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Nadia there was a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the number instituted and of 3·4 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Murshidabad there was an increase of 7·8 per cent. in the number instituted and of 8·7 per cent. in the number disposed of. The number instituted and disposed of in Jessore and Khulna show a decrease—the former of 1·5 and 1·1 per cent., and the latter of 1·6 and 2·3 per cent. respectively. The statement below shows the number and nature of each class of suits instituted during the past year as compared with the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	For money or moveables.		Suits under the rent law.		Title or other suits.		Total.	Total.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas ...	17,892	17,451	15,128	14,467	2,840	3,373	35,860	35,291
Nadia ...	13,277	11,947	6,126	6,605	1,265	1,375	20,668	19,947
Murshidabad ...	8,196	8,514	5,706	6,422	1,375	1,681	15,277	16,617
Jessore ...	10,398	9,168	14,430	14,997	2,021	2,258	26,849	26,423
Khulna ...	5,637	5,228	7,955	7,996	1,040	1,061	14,632	14,285
Total ...	55,400	52,308	49,345	50,487	8,541	9,768	113,286	112,563

There was a decrease in the suits for money or moveable property in all the districts except Murshidabad, which shows an increase of 318. The increase in title and other suits was shared by all the districts. There was also an increase in the suits under the rent law in all the districts except the 24-Parganas, which may be due to the cultivators being in a more solvent

condition than in the preceding year. The statement below shows the proportion of contested cases to the total during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Withdrawn and decided <i>ex parte</i> .		Contested.		Percentage of contested cases.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	29,755	29,295	7,121	7,323	19·3	19·9
Nadia ...	16,502	16,082	4,166	3,865	20·1	19·3
Murshidabad ...	12,207	13,202	3,070	3,415	20·0	20·5
Jessore ...	22,441	22,432	5,635	5,318	20·0	19·1
Khulna ...	11,588	11,341	3,044	2,944	20·8	20·6
Total ...	92,493	92,352	23,036	22,865	19·9	19·8

86. In the 24-Parganas 36 per cent. of the cases were withdrawn, 43·9 per cent. decided *ex parte*, and 19·9 per cent. contested. The average duration of contested rent suits and of those decided *ex parte* was 166 and 94 days respectively against 142 and 85 days in the year preceding, which I consider most unsatisfactory. People often speak to me of the delays of the civil courts, and the unreasonable number of times parties and witnesses are called on to attend, and I gather that this is generally attributed to the failure of the courts to keep the verbosity of pleaders within bounds. In Jessore the average duration of contested suits for money or moveables, rent suits, and title and other suits during the year was 65, 106, and 169 days respectively, against 74, 78, and 175 days in the previous year. This is slightly better than last year as regards suits for money or moveables and title and other suits. It is, however, bad enough, and calls for reform. In order to form an opinion whether the administration of civil justice has been satisfactory or not, it would be necessary to show what proportion of decrees were satisfied in full, but on this point I have no statistics. Generally I hear complaints of the difficulty of obtaining satisfaction of decrees when obtained, as well as of the long delay in obtaining them, and if, as I believe, the complaint is as well founded in one case as it certainly is in the other, it cannot be said that the administration of civil justice has been successful. It is my duty to see that Magistrates dispose of their work with due punctuality and diligence, and in this I confess that there is still much room for improvement, but I understand that the procedure of the Civil Courts gives far more cause for complaint.

XIII.—CRIME.

87. During the year under report there were 15,936 cognizable offences reported in this Division against 15,216 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 720 cases. I attribute the increase in crime to the smallness of the proportion of cases in which the courts inflict punishment. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nadia. In the 24-Parganas the increase occurred in police and local Act cases; in Murshidabad in sanitary offences; in Jessore in burglary and theft cases, in Khulna in offences against the public tranquillity, affecting life, and criminal trespass. In Nadia, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the number of cases reported. The decrease occurred under all the classes except class I, under which there was an increase. The number of cases declared false in the Division was 744 as compared with 718 in the year preceding. Of these, 141 were in the 24-Parganas, 149 in Nadia, 118 in Murshidabad, 203 in Jessore, and 133 in Khulna, as compared with 130, 122, 134, 215, and 117 respectively, showing an increase in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, and a decrease in the other two districts. Prosecutions were instituted in only 55 cases, or 7·3 per cent., against 65, or 9·0 per cent., in the previous year. Of these, 20 were instituted in the 24-Parganas, 16 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore, and 7 in Khulna, as compared with 18, 20, 10, 9, and 8 respectively. The number of

cases in which convictions were obtained was 4 in the 24-Parganas, 3 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 1 in Khulna, against 7, 4, 3, 4, and 1 respectively in 1893. Compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was given in 24 cases in the 24-Parganas, in 14 cases in Nadia, in 13 cases in Murshidabad, in 17 cases in Jessore, and in 22 cases in Khulna. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that in his district, Mr. Delevingne, the Assistant Magistrate of Meherpur, made a judicious use of this section, but that it was treated practically as a dead letter by all the other Magistrates, notwithstanding his repeated instructions. The same remark applies generally to the whole Division. Native Magistrates are very weak, or negligent, in dealing with false complaints. The total number of cases in which the police abstained from making enquiry was 1,549, or 9·7 per cent., against 1,737, or 11·4 per cent., in 1893, showing a decrease of 188 cases. Of the total number of cases, 503 were in the 24-Parganas, 241 in Nadia, 353 in Murshidabad, 348 in Jessore, and 104 in Khulna, against 462, 384, 473, 270, and 148 respectively in the year preceding, showing an increase in the 24-Parganas and Jessore and a decrease in all the other districts. The cases were mostly attempts at burglaries, or burglaries in which no property was stolen, or theft in which the property stolen was below Rs. 5 and could not be identified and the offenders not known. It is stated that the power of refusing enquiry is exercised with discretion, but I believe that enquiry is refused much more often than it ought to be. In Nadia 42 cases were investigated under orders of the Magistrate after the police had refused enquiry. During the year 14,618 persons were arrested in this Division, against 13,897 in 1893. Of these, 14,225 were sent up for trial against 13,428, and 9,185 convicted against 8,732 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 64·5 against 65·0 in the year preceding. Taking the districts separately the percentage was 70·5 in the 24-Parganas, 63·6 in Nadia, 74·8 in Murshidabad, 50·5 in Jessore, and 54·2 in Khulna. The difficulty of obtaining convictions disheartens the police. Native Magistrates dislike having their orders reversed, and, though satisfied with the proof of an offence, will not convict when they know that there is a lenient appellate court over them. The total number of true cases of murder recorded in this Division was 52, the same number as in 1893. Of these, 13 were in the 24-Parganas, 3 in Nadia, 7 in Murshidabad, 12 in Jessore, and 17 in Khulna, as compared with 16, 2, 7, 16, and 11 respectively. The number in which convictions were obtained was unfortunately only 4 against 11. Of these, 1 was in Nadia, 1 in Jessore, and 2 in Khulna, as compared with *nil*, 3, and 3 respectively in the year preceding. In the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad in no cases were convictions obtained during the year, though in 1893, 4 cases in the former district and 1 case in the latter resulted in conviction. The result was bad in all the districts. The number of true cases of dacoity recorded was 33 against 25. Of these, 16 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Nadia, 2 in Murshidabad, 11 in Jessore, and 3 in Khulna, against 11, 2, 3, 8, and 1 respectively in the year preceding, showing an increase in the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna, and a decrease in the other two districts. Out of 33 cases, convictions were obtained in 3 only, against 10 in 1893. Of these, 2 were in the 24-Parganas and 1 in Jessore, as compared with 2 and 5 respectively. In none of the other districts was any conviction obtained. In the previous year there were convictions in 3 cases in Murshidabad. The result is very unsatisfactory. The number of cases of rioting in this Division was 424 as compared with 381 in 1893, showing an increase of 43 cases. Of the 424 cases, 66 were in the 24-Parganas, 73 in Nadia, 30 in Murshidabad, 145 in Jessore, and 110 in Khulna, against 77, 53, 37, 126, and 88 respectively in the previous year. The increase occurred in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna. I attribute the increase in a great measure, especially in Jessore and Khulna, to the difficulty of getting convictions in the Sessions Courts in original or appellate cases, and the consequent immunity of offenders. These cases arose mostly out of land disputes, and the majority of them were of a petty nature, but in 15 cases loss of life occurred. Of these, 2 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 6 in Khulna. There were no religious disturbances in any of the districts of this Division during the year under review. Three hundred and eighty-two cases were instituted during the year under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 376 in 1893,

showing a slight increase of 6 cases. The number of persons bound down was 1,180, against 1,390 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 210 persons, which occurred in all the districts, but chiefly in Jessore and Khulna. The extra police force employed to prevent a breach of the peace at chars Harnagar and Chapri, in the district of Nadia, has been retained. The number of cases of bad livelihood instituted during the year was 333 as compared with 419 in 1893, showing a decrease of 86 cases, which occurred in all the districts except Nadia, where there was an increase. The number of cases in which security was demanded was 215 as compared with 280, the percentage being 64·5 against 66·8. The number of non-cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 15,562 as compared with 16,397 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 835 cases, which occurred in all the districts. The decrease in the 24-Parganas has not been explained. The decrease in Nadia is very slight, being 6 cases only, and calls for no remarks. In Murshidabad the decrease occurred chiefly under head "offences against public justice," and under special laws, cattle trespass, and breach of contract. In Jessore the decrease was in all classes of cases, except classes III and V. It is most marked in classes IV and VI. In the former class it has occurred mainly under serial No. 15 (criminal force), and in the latter under serial Nos. 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31. The decrease in cases under special laws is chiefly in cases instituted under the Municipal and Cattle Trespass Acts. In Khulna the decrease is attributed to the cheapness of food during the year. The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 789, or 5·0 per cent., as compared with 4·8 per cent. in 1893. Of the 789 cases, 393 were in the 24-Parganas, 74 in Nadia, 83 in Jessore, and 239 in Khulna. As in 1893, the police were not employed to make enquiries in a single case in Murshidabad. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that the figures regarding his district mostly represent cases taken up by the police direct under cognizable sections and then returned as non-cognizable. In Jessore, out of 83 cases, it is stated that 63 were cases of security for keeping the peace and 16 were cases relating to public nuisances. Of the cases in Khulna, it is stated that 64 proved upon police enquiry to be non-cognizable, and 118 were cases under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas has furnished no explanation on this head. The number of persons against whom processes were issued was 17,008 as compared with 18,534. The number of persons who actually appeared before Magistrates was 12,385 against 12,827. The smallness of the number is said to be probably due to the compromise out of court of petty cases of assault, &c., after the issue of summons. The number of persons convicted was 6,197, or 50·0 per cent., as compared with 6,586, or 51·4 per cent., in 1893. In the Kandi subdivision of Murshidabad there was a large increase in the number of processes issued during the year, due to the fact that proper supervision over issue of processes was not exercised by the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Pran Kumar Ghosh. The service of processes is not satisfactory, and is receiving attention. Personal service is not effected nearly so often as it should be.

XIV.—POLICE.

88. The following statement shows the strength of the police force employed in the several districts of this Division:—

District.	District Superin- tendent.	Assistant Superin- tendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-In- spectors.	European constables.	Head- constables.	Constables	Town chauki- dars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas ...	1	1	5	53	2	125	975	131
Nadia ...	1	1	4	33	...	51	493	110
Murshidabad ...	1	...	4	32	...	65	521	97
Jessore ...	1	...	5	33	...	42	394	29
Khulna ...	1	...	3	21	...	47	269	65
Total ...	5	2	21	172	2	330	2,642	422
Total for 1893 ...	5	2	21	155	2	344	2,633	326

89. In the 24-Parganas there was an increase of 17 Sub-Inspectors and a decrease of 8 head-constables and 4 constables under the reorganization sanctioned by Government. The number of town chaukidars was increased by 80, owing to the introduction of the town chaukidari system in the municipalities of Rajpur, Baruipur, Gobardanga, and Barasat. In Nadia 12 town constables were replaced by 16 chaukidars. In Murshidabad there was a reduction of 14 head-constables and an increase of 24 constables during the year. The force in Jessore was the same as in the previous year. In Khulna there was an increase of 5 head-constables and 1 constable during the year. The numbers punished were as follows:—

Dismissed—

			1893.	1894.
Inspectors	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	3	...
Head-constables	...	...	6	4
Constables	...	...	82	127
Total	...	...	91	131

There was an increase in the total number of dismissals as compared with the previous year, but dismissals in the higher ranks show falling off:—

Punished departmentally—

			1893.	1894.
Inspectors	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	84	70
Head-constables	...	...	125	140
Constables	...	...	469	421
Total	...	...	678	631

There was an increase in the number of head-constables punished departmentally. The other heads show a decrease.

Punished judicially—

			1893.	1894.
Inspectors	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...
Head-constables	...	...	2	2
Constables	...	...	53	58
Total	...	...	55	60

The number of constables punished judicially shows a light increase. The number rewarded during the year shows a falling off, as the following figures show:—

			1893.	1894.
By promotion	...	...	4	1
By money rewards	...	...	379	298
Total	...	...	383	299

In Nadia Sub-Inspector Benode Behary Gupta received a special reward of Rs. 70 from the District Superintendent of Rajshahi and Rs. 45 from the District Superintendent of his own district for giving a clue which led to the arrest in Rangoon of a notorious criminal in the Postal Department. The same officer also got a reward of Rs. 20 for tracing an absconded offender to French Chandernagore, and arresting him there with stolen property. In Jessore Inspector Dig Bijoy Pal was granted by the Inspector-General of Police a silver watch and chain for successfully working out a dacoity case, and Inspector Mohim Chunder Das was granted a money reward of Rs. 100 for detecting a case of forgery of currency notes. I am sorry to see a decrease in the number of rewards, which I think greatly increase the efficiency of the police.

The table below shows the number that left the force—

	1893.	1894.
On pension	39	43
„ gratuity	6	9
By resignation, without pension or gratuity ...	156	157
„ dismissal	91	131
„ discharge	23	25
„ desertion	14	13
„ death	97	95
Total	426	473

There was a considerable increase in the number dismissed during the year as compared with 1893.

During the year there were 15,936 cases of cognizable crime in this Division, as compared with 15,216 in the year preceding. Of these, 12,421 were enquired into by the police against 11,854. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 7,476, or 60·1 per cent., as compared with 59·0 per cent. in the preceding year. Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of convictions was 33·4 as compared with 36·4 in 1893. I have remarked upon this in a previous paragraph. The following table shows the action of the police in the matter of recovery of stolen property:—

	Amount of property stolen. Rs.	Amount recovered. Rs.	Percentage of recovery.
24-Parganas	57,089	14,081	24·6
Nadia	34,322	7,117	20·7
Murshidabad	35,689	5,076	14·0
Jessore	37,306	5,449	14·6
Khulna	22,259	3,216	14·4
Total	1,86,665	34,939	18·7
Total for 1893	1,88,711	51,569	27·3

There was a slight decrease in the amount of the property stolen, being Rs. 1,86,665 against Rs. 1,88,711, but the amount recovered fell from Rs. 51,569 in 1893 to Rs. 34,939 in the year under report, the percentage of recovery being 18·7 as compared with 27·3 in the year preceding. The result is not satisfactory, except in Nadia. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Magistrate of Nadia, observes as follows:—

“The general conduct of the police was not on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Bernard’s remarks on this point in last year’s report fully apply to this year’s work. The general tone is slack in the extreme, and there are but few station officers who have not evinced laziness to a greater or less extent. It was found necessary to issue a stringent district order owing to the spread of the pernicious habit of not drawing up first information reports on the receipt of information of a cognizable case, a short entry in the station diary being considered sufficient. Generally speaking, chaukidars have been allowed to get out of hand, owing to a great extent, I believe, to officers in charge of stations neglecting their duty of personally taking muster parades. In fact, as remarked by Mr. Bernard, the police seem to have considered that in avoiding offences punishable under the Penal Code they have done all that is necessary. Of course there have been noteworthy exceptions, but the general average is far from satisfactory.” When Mr. Bernard took charge of the district the Police Department was in most unsatisfactory state, and it will take a long time to make it efficient. There appears to have been previously a complete absence of control and supervision.

As regards the investigation of crime, I find that the police are disheartened by the action of the judicial courts, in which it is extremely difficult to obtain convictions, the courts appearing to expect a standard of evidence which is impossible of attainment among an essentially inaccurate people. The witnesses are inaccurate in their statements, and the police are inaccurate in their notes of enquiry, and judicial officers do not appear to endeavour to

winnow out the truth as they used to. A few discrepancies are quite enough to damn a case, and consequently the police are very reluctant to send cases for trial. One of the weakest points of the police appears to me to be the pursuit of absconding criminals. In the majority of cases very little search appears to be made, and although I have not figures to show it, I am under the impression that a very small percentage of those who keep out of the way during the progress of the first police enquiry, are eventually arrested.

90. The following statement shows the number of rural police in the several districts of this Division, the number punished, and the number rewarded:—

DISTRICT.	Number of rural police.	Number punished.	Number rewarded.	Amount of reward.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas ...	3,355	1,387	29	Rs. 80 0
Nadia ...	3,486	677	25	141 0
Murshidabad ...	3,922	1,081	35	121 8
Jessore ...	3,885	552	34	230 2
Khulna ...	2,697	785	20	178 0
Total ...	16,745	4,482	143	750 10
Total for 1893 ...	16,614	4,904	149	...

During the year there was a decrease in the number of chaukidars punished, being 4,482 against 4,904, while there was an increase in the total number of chaukidars, being 16,745 against 16,614 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in all the districts except the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, where there was an increase. In the 24-Parganas, out of 1,387 chaukidars punished, 1,249 were punished for non-attendance at parades and the rest for other offences. In Murshidabad the increase was very large, being 1,081 against 529, and the Magistrate observes that these punishments were for absences from parades and for not reporting crimes. On the other hand, there was a large decrease in Nadia, being 677 against 1,090. The Magistrate states that this would indicate that the discipline among the chaukidars has improved, but he is afraid such is not the case. He thinks that until the taking of chaukidari attendance by any police officers below the rank of head-constable is absolutely prohibited, as I also think it ought to be, we shall really never know what the rate of attendance is. The number of chaukidars rewarded also shows a slight decrease, being 143 as compared with 149. I think it very desirable to pay increased attention to this matter. In Murshidabad there are still 1,407 chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 in the Kandi subdivision. Their numbers are being reduced as vacancies occur from death, &c., but it is reported that this will take time, as the Magistrate thinks that to introduce the Chaukidari Act straightway all over the subdivision would result in converting all the ousted chaukidars into thieves. In Jessore, there were also 3 chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817. The possession of land being more valued than a fixed salary, I am inclined to think that we have a much better hold over chaukidars with *chakaran* lands than over those under the pay system. The payment of wages to chaukidars are supposed to be made regularly every quarter at the police-stations in the presence of a gazetted officer or Police Inspector. On this subject Mr. Brown, the late Magistrate of Khulna, had made the following remarks:—"The *punohayats* are very hard hit by the new system of payment. Almost all must pay up the chaukidars' wages before they have collected the tax, and many of them will be out of pocket by the end of the year. The office will become more unpopular. Then the difficulty will arise that under the law persons who have once been fined under section 8

"cease to be members of the *punchayat*. This will be resorted to as a measure of release. In order to make the office of *punchayat* a little more popular, I think that each collecting *punchayat* should be given a *sanad*, which should be in itself a gun license for the period during which the *punchayat* is in office. More *punchayats* should also be taken from the class of *Bhadraloka*, who manage to shirk all the duties while enjoying most of the advantages of our system of government." Mr. Fischer, the present District Officer of Khulna, does not agree with the above remarks. He observes that not every *punchayat* would care to pay a fine of Rs. 50. Touching the system of quarterly payments, Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of Nadia, observes that the day after the quarter closes a *chaukidar's* pay becomes due to him, and he is in arrears three months' pay until the close of the next quarter, when it becomes six months in arrears. It is a long time to have to wait, and the *punchayat* should have the quarter's pay ready to hand to them the day it is due. He states that there is no doubt that many *punchayats* pay *chaukidars* monthly—much to their satisfaction, but that this renders the showing of three months' pay in cash to the Inspector at the police station on pay day a farce. He further observes that *chaukidars* have been detected handing over the same rupees, representing their pay, to another *chaukidar* to show to the Inspector, the excuse being that they had already received their pay in the form of loans at various times from the *punchayat*, but that they must show the full pay for three months in cash in order to get their acquittance rolls signed. I fancy that the exhibition by the *punchayats* of a full quarter's salary of every *chaukidar* is very often such a farce as Mr. Garrett describes: the same rupees do duty for several *chaukidars*, and after all the *punchayat* take them back. In Nadia no progress has been made in appointing men of better class as *chaukidars*, and under existing circumstances the Magistrate does not believe any progress is possible. He observes that the post is considered degrading, and that this will remain the general opinion until the village *chaukidar* is a Government servant. He states that service as a town *chaukidar* under Act V of 1861 on Rs. 5 per mensem and no pension is not considered degrading; that the post of peon or *pyada* even in the smallest of Government offices is eagerly sought after by men of good caste, the reason being that by accepting any of these posts the man becomes a servant of the Sirkar only. Mr. Garrett considers that when the village policeman is appointed and paid by a Government departmental head, then, and not until then, will the post cease to be a despised one, and he observes that if this were done the efficiency of the watchmen would be doubled, and there will be little need for the local and often useless *thana* constables. I do not agree with these remarks, considering it essential that the *chaukidar* should be a village servant, but the subject is too important for discussion here. In Jessore some *chaukidars'* pay has been raised to Rs. 5, and that of all others (except low-caste men) to Rs. 4. The Magistrate observes that no low-caste men are now appointed *chaukidars*, and that *Muchis* and other low-caste men are now being weeded out, but that there is some difficulty in getting a better class of men to come forward. It is reported that in Jessore, in making appointments, more attention is paid to the physical fitness of the *chaukidars*, and that no man is appointed who is less than 4 feet 5 inches in height and 31 inches round the chest. In this district good-conduct stripes are now given, and the bearers of these stripes get an advance of pay. The District Superintendent of Police, Nadia, discovered six ex-convicts among the *chaukidars* of Alamdanga police-station in the subdivision of Meherpur, and they were dismissed. These men were *Chota Bhagia Muchis*, a class of men noted for their propensity to crime. There are printed lists of these men, and it is only by gross negligence that such men could have been appointed. It is only a specimen of what the administration was in Nadia for some time. In Nadia 15 *chaukidars* were rewarded for either arresting thieves or absconders, or for giving information leading to the detection of theft or burglary cases. No instances of their having been employed by the police on menial and degrading duties have been reported in any of the districts of this Division, but Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of Nadia, believes that *punchayats*, almost to a man, use them on their own private business. I have reason to believe that there are many criminals among the *chaukidars*, and that they participate in many of the crimes against which it is their duty to guard. I believe that they are far better paid than they used to

be, though by no means so regularly as the thana payments are supposed to secure, but I am by no means sanguine of getting men of better position than we have at present. I have more hope of securing improvement by a liberal system of rewards than by anything else we are doing.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

91. Criminal justice is administered by the Courts of Session, Stipendiary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. The total number of cases tried at the sessions during 1894 was 177 against 289 in the preceding year. I attribute the decrease to the difficulty of obtaining convictions, which renders the Magistrates reluctant to commit, although convinced of the truth of a case and of the sufficiency of proof. Of these, 121, or 68·3 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 68·5 per cent. in 1893. As regards the districts severally, the percentage of convictions was 81·2 in the 24-Parganas, 62·9 in Nadia, 50·0 in Murshidabad, 60·7 in Jessore, and 52·9 in Khulna, against 68·5, 69·2, 62·5, 71·6, and 69·0 respectively. Except in the 24-Parganas, the result was nowhere satisfactory, and this accounts, in my opinion, for an increase of crime. There were 54 Stipendiary Magistrates in this Division at the close of the year. Of these, 17 were in the 24-Parganas, 10 in Nadia, 8 in Murshidabad, 11 in Jessore, and 8 in Khulna. Of these Stipendiary Magistrates, 39 exercised first class, 10 second class, and 5 third class powers. The number of Benches in this Division was 45 against 47 in the year preceding. They were composed of 490 Honorary Magistrates, who were distributed as follows:—

District.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates.
24-Parganas	... 18	174
Nadia	... 11	116
Murshidabad	... 4	67
Jessore	... 8	98
Khulna	... 4	35
Total	... 45	490
Total for 1893	... 47	501

The number of Benches in Nadia is 11 against 12 in the previous year, the Municipal Bench at Santipur having been amalgamated with the Independent Bench there. In Murshidabad there has been a decrease of one Bench owing to the Municipal and Sadar Benches at Berhampore having been fused into one. Of the Benches, 17 exercised second class and 28 third class powers, but of these latter, the regular Benches at Jessore and Narail also exercised second class powers when attended by Honorary Magistrates having such powers. The number of Honorary Magistrates who were authorized to sit singly was 35. Of these, 3 exercised first class powers, 28 second class powers, and 4 third class powers. In the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Jessore the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates, with a few exceptions, was better than in the other districts. In Jessore this is said to be due in a great measure to the starting of regular rosters. There were no such rosters before, and those Magistrates who were known not to shirk their work were called upon time after time to serve, while those who were irregular in attendance were not called upon to attend. In this Division one Honorary Magistrate—Maulvi Mahomed Ismail—who has since been removed, failed to attend for two consecutive years. In contrast to the indifferent work of the Benches, most of those Honorary Magistrates who are empowered to sit singly have rendered real assistance to the Stipendiary Magistrates in the disposal of case-work. Favourable mention has again been made this year of Babus Mani Lal Banerjee and Preo Nath Mullick at Alipore, of Pundit Rakhal Chunder Tewary at Diamond Harbour, Babu Romoni Mohun Mullick at Meherpur, Moula Khodadad Khan at Krishnagor, Babu Hurry Kristo Mozoomdar at Berhampore, and of Maulvi Golam Kassim at Basirhat. In Nadia and Khulna the attendance of very few of the Honorary Magistrates was satisfactory.

The number of Honorary Magistrates removed and warned for irregular attendance in each district during the year is shown below:—

	Removed.	Warned.
24-Parganas ...	...	18
Nadia ...	...	5
Murshidabad ...	1	...
Jessore ...	1	20
Khulna ...	...	...
Total ...	2	43

Besides these several on being pressed on the subject of their failure to attend have resigned their appointments.

The following table shows the number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates as well as by Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly:—

District.	Decided by Stipendiary Magistrates.		Decided by Honorary Magistrates.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
24-Parganas ...	10,229	11,856	3,946	3,627
Nadia ...	1,675	1,410	1,689	1,450
Murshidabad ...	1,571	1,257	1,178	2,266
Jessore ...	2,625	2,387	589	613
Khulna ...	1,723	1,668	378	297
Total ...	17,823	18,578	7,780	8,253

In Murshidabad there was a large increase in the number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates, being nearly double as many as were decided in 1893.

92. The following statement shows the results of trials as regards persons:—

DISTRICT.	PERSONS PUT ON TRIAL.		CONVICTED.		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS.		REMARKS.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24-Parganas ...	17,786	18,206	13,221	14,249	74.6	78.2	
Nadia ...	6,087	5,541	3,874	3,204	63.8	58.9	
Murshidabad ...	3,651	4,230	2,301	3,032	63.	71.6	
Jessore ...	5,909	5,128	3,243	2,892	54.7	56.3	
Khulna ...	3,792	2,822	1,967	1,624	51.9	57.5	
Total ...	37,155	35,927	24,666	25,061	66.3	69.7	

The results show an improvement in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna, and a falling off in the other two districts. The following statement shows the number of witnesses examined during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.		NUMBER DETAINED FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas ...	21,579	25,736	1,330	1,337
Nadia ...	12,365	13,039	484	605
Murshidabad ...	8,590	8,688	432	606
Jessore ...	17,281	16,565	334	595
Khulna ...	10,772	8,226	283	461
Total ...	70,587	72,254	2,863	3,604

The increase in the detention of witnesses is most unsatisfactory. Of the 665 witnesses detained over two days in the district of Nadia, 487 or 80·4 per cent. were detained by Honorary Magistrates, who are in the habit of adjourning cases without sufficient cause. Mr. Garrett has repeatedly drawn their attention to the desirability of the prompt discharge of witnesses, and he expects better results during the current year. In this district the percentage of witnesses detained over two days by Stipendiary Magistrates was 1·4 against 3·3 in 1893, which is an improvement due to constant supervision. The percentage, it is observed, would have been better still had it not been for bad work on the part of Babu Nabin Chandra Sen, late Deputy Magistrate in charge of Ranaghat. The following statement shows the number of remands granted in A form cases during the year under report:—

DISTRICT.	Number disposed of on first day.	NUMBER POSTPONED.							Number pending at the close of the year.
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	1,035	444	311	141	92	53	34	26	85
Nadia	300	168	117	67	47	24	27	17	13
Murshidabad	195	172	155	75	36	24	10	24	14
Jessore	180	219	161	76	51	25	15	12	20
Khulna	129	120	104	70	46	20	13	6	23
Total	1,849	1,127	718	449	272	146	102	65	154
Total for 1893	7,187	1,560	918	485	318	130	64	50	93

The percentage of cases remanded six times and over to the total number of cases disposed of was 3·9 as compared with 1·1 in the preceding year. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that remands were in some cases necessary to enable the police to prove previous convictions, and other cases had to be remanded from day to day owing sometimes to calling witnesses from other districts, but more often to lengthy examination and cross-examination of witnesses. I have seen that pleaders and mukhtars are generally allowed far too much license in this respect. The work of Honorary Magistrates sitting alone is often good and sufficiently punctual and methodical to afford real relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates, but I cannot say as much of the benches. A large proportion of the Magistrates appear to have no desire to perform the duties of their office, and very few recognise the necessity of punctuality. Remands are much too frequent, and it is often difficult to assemble the same bench which remanded a case after partly hearing it. Hence petty cases are allowed to drag on for months till people despair of getting justice and withdraw. Much has been done recently to improve the work of Honorary Magistrates, by revision of the rosters and by giving work of a more interesting character to such benches as show themselves competent and willing to deal with it.

93. The following table shows the number of reconversions in the several districts of this Division during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

District.	1893.	1894.
24-Parganas ...	75	75
Nadia ...	68	67
Murshidabad ...	51	63
Jessore ...	44	21
Khulna ...	24	17
Total	262	243

The number of reconversions shows a falling off, which occurred chiefly in the district of Jessore.

94. The following statement shows the amount of criminal fines imposed and realized in the several districts during the past two years:—

Criminal fines.

DISTRICT.	Imposed.		Realized.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	55,830	62,492	48,944	57,136
Nadia ...	18,866	16,830	13,848	15,173
Murshidabad ...	11,348	10,361	10,169	9,173
Jessore ...	17,664	14,875	16,223	13,522
Khulna ...	16,233	13,595	10,687	12,653
Total ...	1,19,941	1,18,153	99,871	1,07,657

There was a decrease in the amount of fines imposed in all the districts except the 24-Parganas, where there was an increase. The increase in the percentage of realizations on impositions is satisfactory, but it is impossible for a Magistrate always to know whether a criminal can pay a fine or not. In the 24-Parganas the number of cases in which compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded during the year under report was 24, and the amount paid as compensation was Rs. 306. In Nadia compensation amounting to Rs. 252 was paid in 14 cases against Rs. 50 in 4 cases in 1893. In Murshidabad Rs. 210 was awarded in 13 cases. In Jessore the amount paid was Rs. 1,042 in 17 cases, compared with Rs. 1,899 in 20 cases in the preceding year. In Khulna Rs. 185 was paid as compensation in 22 cases. From my examination of cases I consider that compensation should be awarded much more often than it is. The table below shows the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

District.	1893.	1894.
24-Parganas ...	73	63
Nadia ...	20	29
Murshidabad ...	12	33
Jessore ...	25	33
Khulna ...	7	11
Total ...	137	169

There was an increase in the number of cases of whipping in all the districts except the 24-Parganas. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that it is to be regretted that more free use was not made of this form of punishment. I agree with Mr. Garrett. Very few native Deputy Magistrates have sufficient recourse to what is in many cases the most appropriate form of punishment. In the 24-Parganas in three cases whipping was awarded in addition to other punishments.

95. The number of European British subjects brought to trial during the year was 7 against 11 in 1893. Of these, 6 were in the 24-Parganas and 1 in Murshidabad. The number convicted was 4.

96. There were no cases under Act X of 1891 in this Division during the year.

97. I cannot feel that the administration of criminal justice during the year has been satisfactory. The proportion of criminals who have enjoyed complete immunity from punishment is far larger than it ought to be, and I attribute the failure of justice to the attitude of the superior courts, who appear to require an impossible standard of evidence and to take advantage of little discrepancies which are the result of the natural inaccuracy of the people of the country to acquit persons guilty of the most heinous crimes. I have

examined judgments in cases which have broken down, and find considerable ignorance of the habits and modes of thought of the people. For instance, the messenger sent to the police station to report a crime is given a bald message that so and so has been murdered, and because he does not name the murderer, although the villagers know him, the courts hold that there is a material discrepancy between the first information and the evidence afterwards collected. I find too great readiness to catch at little discrepancies of this kind—which it is easy enough to find—and little or no endeavour to winnow out the truth among the discrepancies and exaggerations which belong to all Bengali evidence. That this is wrong is to my mind clear from the fact that people can riot or commit murder or dacoity with perfect impunity. The police will not send up cases, and the subordinate Magistrates will not convict or commit for trial when they feel sure that, however manifest the truth of a case may be, it is certain to end in acquittal in the superior courts.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

98. The following table shows the number of deeds registered and the total amount of receipts and expenditure in the several districts of this Division during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED IN—		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	70,116	69,645	Rs. 76,667	Rs. 39,464	Rs. 72,267	Rs. 39,754
Nadia ...	24,062	23,437	27,707	18,598	25,454	18,518
Murshidabad ...	13,399	13,628	19,420	10,447	20,124	10,138
Jessore ...	90,423	85,048	72,666	45,028	61,807	45,194
Khulna ...	44,949	45,053	40,860	26,505	37,482	25,430
Total ...	242,949	236,811	2,37,320	1,40,042	2,17,134	1,39,034

Compared with the past year there has been a decrease in the total number of deeds registered and in the receipts. This is shared by all the districts except Murshidabad. Khulna shows a small increase in the number of deeds, but a falling off in receipts. The decrease in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore is attributed to the rich harvest during the past year coming after three bad years, owing to which petty middlemen granted fewer leases for the sake of the premia than in previous years. In Nadia during the year under review many middlemen sold their interests to liquidate their debts, instead of leasing them out to the cultivating class. On this point I have to observe that, while the substantial zamindar, who lives on his property and does his duty, and the raiyat, who cultivates, are useful members of the community, the large class of petty middlemen live on the produce of the land without conferring any corresponding benefit on the country, and their disappearance would not, in my opinion, be a subject for regret. The increase in Murshidabad is attributed partly to appreciation of the value of registration and partly to the continuation of settlements by some big zamindars. In Khulna the increase is attributed to the general material progress of the district. In the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore the decrease in receipts is attributed partly to the decrease in the number of deeds registered and partly to the reduction of *advalorem* fees from 12 annas to 8 annas for deeds the consideration of which did not exceed Rs. 50. The decrease in Khulna is due chiefly to the latter cause. The increase in Murshidabad is attributed to an increase in the number of deeds registered. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,39,034 against Rs. 1,40,042 in the previous

year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,008. There was a slight increase in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, which calls for no remark. The decrease in Nadia was also nominal. The decrease in Murshidabad is said to be chiefly due to the decrease in the commissions of the Sadar Sub-Registrar, consequent on the decrease in the number of deeds registered in the Sadar office. The decrease in Khulna is said to be partly due to the abolition of the folio system and partly to the curtailment of boat hire allowed to Sub-Registrars for sending their records to the Sadar office. Mr. Fischer, Officiating Collector of Khulna, notices defects in the transliteration of names, which I hope recent orders of the department may rectify to some extent, though the ignorance of Persian and Arabic on the part of Bengali officers must prevent anything like accuracy in writing Muhammadan names.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

99. The number of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll of the several districts during the year 1893-94 and 1894-95 are shown below:—

YEAR.	Class I— Permanently- settled estates.	Class II— Temporarily- settled estates.	Class III— Estates held direct by Government.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
1893-94 ...	9,281	722	259	10,255
1894-95 ...	9,274	730	260	10,264
Difference ...	—7	+8	+8	+9

There was no change in the total number of estates in Murshidabad, Jessore, or Khulna. In the 24-Parganas and Nadia there was an increase of five estates and four estates, respectively, owing in the former district to partitions and settlement of Sundarban grants, and in the latter district to the addition of four estates to class II, either by the settlement of alluvial accretions or by addition to the roll of estates which had been struck off as untraceable and brought to light by subsequent enquiries. Besides these changes, there were inter-transfers from one class to another in every district owing to sale of private estates for arrears of revenue and their purchase by Government, settlements of khas estates and other causes. The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue during the past two years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

YEAR.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Arrear collection.	Current collection.	Total.	Remissions.	Balances	Percentage of collections on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893-94 ...	Rs. 1,46,919	Rs. 51,01,468	Rs. 52,48,387	Rs. 98,623	Rs. 49,68,684	Rs. 50,65,157	Rs. 25,747	Rs. 1,67,483	96.3
1894-95 ...	1,74,360	51,07,363	52,81,723	1,29,504	49,89,076	51,18,580	27,569	1,35,580	96.9

The percentage of collections on demand shows an improvement over the preceding year. The good harvests of the year acted beneficially on land revenue collections, but not to the extent desired, as the raiyats had suffered loss of crops during the two or three preceding years. The uncollected balance at the close of 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 1,67,483, but the arrear demand brought forward in the year under review is Rs. 1,74,360, showing an increase of Rs. 6,877. This is owing to an increase in the demand of certain estates

settled with retrospective effect. The percentage of collections in each class is exhibited in the following statement :—

CLASS OF ESTATE.	1894-95.						1893-94.						REMARKS.
	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I.—Permanently-settled estates.	Rs. 33,508	Rs. 33,463	99.9	Rs. 44,41,844	Rs. 43,80,824	98.7	Rs. 54,938	Rs. 54,904	99.9	Rs. 44,40,713	Rs. 44,08,940	99.2	
II.—Temporarily-settled estates.	24,774	25,023	93.5	2,13,177	2,00,925	92.5	27,450	24,506	89.3	2,10,443	2,02,331	91.5	
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	84,637	88,127	44	2,40,447	2,31,785	81.3	91,927	50,033	54.4	2,47,207	2,35,160	83.9	
Total ...	1,46,919	146,613	95.7	61,01,468	60,80,534	97.2	1,74,300	1,29,504	74.8	51,07,363	49,80,76	97.6	

The percentage of collections of the arrear demand in permanently-settled estates is satisfactory, being 99.9, as in the preceding year; but the results in the temporarily-settled estates were below the mark, while those in the Government estates were very poor, as in other years, though in comparison with the preceding year there was an improvement. The prescribed standard was not obtained in any district; in Calcutta, Nadia, Jessore and Khulna the collections were over 96 per cent., but in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad they amounted to only 80.02 and 74.92 per cent. In the 24-Parganas the recovery of a large sum is doubtful, the tenants in some Government estates still suffering from the effects of bad harvests in the preceding three years. No coercive measures were taken against them, and the Collector reports that the rents due from them are being collected gradually. Where the tenants are actual cultivators I am in favour of liberal remissions when the harvests of the whole year fail, and large amounts have already been written off. I do not, however, recognise the same reason for leniency as regards subletting middlemen, who would never show corresponding leniency to their sub-tenants, and where the arrears are due from them, proceedings should have been taken. Where they are due from actual cultivators much should probably be remitted. In Murshidabad the low percentage is due to the loss by floods of the *bhadoi* crops in estates where it is the principal staple. There was an increase in the current collections in classes I and III compared with those in the preceding year, and a slight decrease in class II. The percentages of total collections, i.e. both arrear and current, are shown below :—

24-Parganas	...	...	...	93.1
Calcutta	...	...	...	99.9
Nadia	...	...	...	98.9
Murshidabad	...	...	...	98.4
Jessore	...	...	...	99.8
Khulna	...	...	...	97.3
Total for the Division	...	...	...	96.9

The results in all the districts except the 24-Parganas may be considered satisfactory. The statement below shows the collections in estates under direct management in each district of the division :—

DISTRICT.	Number of estate.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total demand.	Current collection.	Arrear collection.	Total collection.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collection on total demand.	Percentage of current collection on current demand in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24-Parganas ...	45	Rs. 2,61,264	Rs. 72,928	Rs. 3,34,192	Rs. 2,10,118	Rs. 30,054	Rs. 2,40,172	82.7	40.4	75.4	81.1
Calcutta ...	1	18,747	53	18,800	18,734	53	18,787	99.0	96.4	99.0	99.7
Nadia ...	26	18,818	2,068	20,886	14,885	2,822	17,707	79.09	14.4	81.2	82.4
Murshidabad ...	63	27,315	12,614	39,929	18,300	6,385	24,685	67.3	67.6	67.0	68.8
Jessore ...	70	4,344	309	4,653	4,100	247	4,347	95.8	60.9	93.5	92.8
Khulna ...	23	16,719	3,183	19,902	15,819	2,471	18,290	84.6	77.6	81.9	81.4
Total ...	260	2,47,207	91,927	3,39,134	2,39,106	50,033	2,89,139	83.9	54.4	77.001	81.3
Total for 1893-94 ...	252	2,40,447	86,637	3,27,084	2,31,785	58,127	2,89,912	81.3	44	73.6	83.01

The number of estates under direct management in this division was 280 against 252 in the preceding year. The number, however, does not indicate the state of affairs, as a so-called estate often consists of dozens of petty holdings in different mauzas and even in different districts, and is not really an estate. They are now being separated with a view to selling the portion in each mauza separately. The number of estates increased in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna. In the 24-Parganas two estates under direct management were erroneously shown in the previous returns to be under farming leases. They having been transferred from class II to class III, the number has been raised from 43 to 45. The increase in the other districts is due to the transfer of estates from class I to this class owing to their purchase by Government for arrears of revenue. Compared with the preceding year, the rental increased in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, and decreased in the other districts. The increase in the 24-Parganas is due to the transfer of two estates to the class of khas mahals, settlement of some vacant holdings, and re-settlement of others at enhanced rents; that in Nadia to *utbandi* measurements, and in Khulna to the settlement of estate Labsa. The decrease in Calcutta is due to redemption of the revenue of a number of holdings and to acquisition of lands for public purposes by the Calcutta Corporation. The decrease in Murshidabad and Jessore is due to abatement of rent in certain khas mahals. The percentage of current collections on current demand improved in four out of the six districts. Nadia and Murshidabad only show a falling off. The current collections attained the fixed standard in Calcutta, Jessore and Khulna; the 24-Parganas and Nadia collected 82·7 and 79·09 per cent., respectively, while Murshidabad shows the worst results, the percentage amounting to 67·3 only, being worse than in 1893-94. The percentage of arrear collections was much less than the prescribed standard in most districts. The low percentage in the 24-Parganas is due to bad collections in Diamond Harbour, Port Canning, and Basirhat. Nearly Rs. 12,000 are due from certain holders of town lots in Port Canning, who hold at a loss owing to the failure of the place as a port. Government has lately sanctioned the reduction of the rate of rent of these lots, and the lot-holders have been called upon either to surrender the lots or to pay the rent. But as they have done neither, suits for ejectment will shortly be brought against them. It is reported that the cultivating raiyats sustained heavy losses on account of the failure of their crops in the past three years, and were consequently much impoverished, and that though in the year under report the harvest was good, it has not been sufficient to enable them to pay the whole of the Government demand at once. They are reported to be still very badly off, and rigorous measures for the collection of rent could not be adopted without causing extreme hardship to them. As I have already said, I fear that further remissions will be necessary. A large sum is also due from the tenants of Government estate Bojerghatta in the subdivision of Basirhat, who withheld payment pending the disposal of an appeal preferred by them in the High Court against the decision of the Special Judge, rejecting their prayer to reduce their assessment. The Collector of Murshidabad reports that many estates in the Sadar subdivision are extremely poor and subject to annual floods, and that the short collections are due to loss by floods of the bhadoi crops in estates where it is the principal staple, to the partial failure of the mulberry crop in December owing to late inundation and heavy rainfall in October, and to the lateness of the cold-weather crops. The Collector of Nadia reports that the fact that no steps could be taken within the year under report for the collection of the increased demand obtained by the *utbandi* measurement accounts for the collection falling short of the fixed standard. The fall in the percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand in Jessore and Khulna is ascribed to the non-realization of rent of newly-purchased estates pending re-settlement. Considering the impoverished condition of the khas mahal tenants, I think the financial results of the management of estates held direct fairly satisfactory. The remissions granted during the year are classified below:—

			1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
Nominal remissions	...	...	4,686	5,265
Remissions of grace	...	...	20,760	22,133
Ditto of right	...	...	301	165
		Total	25,747	27,563

The bulk of the nominal remissions represent rent of some unoccupied godowns in the Orphangunge market and paper balances. Rupees 18,889 were remitted out of grace on account of rent due from the tenants of some Government estates in the Diamond Harbour, Sadar and Basirhat sub-divisions, whose circumstances were reduced by the failure of their crops. The remissions of right were granted on account of diluvion, &c. In the Meherpur sub-division in Nadia, there were seven halsanas or field watchmen attached to the large khas mahals for guarding the thatching grass, holding chakran lands by way of remuneration. Their work was found unsatisfactory, and they had grossly neglected their duty. In the latter part of the year under report these halsanas were replaced, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, by eight paid chaukidars on a monthly salary of Rs. 6 each. With the exception of this, there has been no change worth noticing either in the agency or mode of management of khas mahals, but I have suggested to the Board that in some cases the experiment might be tried of paying for collecting by commission instead of fixed salaries. The statement below shows the expenditure incurred for the management of, and for miscellaneous and other improvements in, khas mahals during the year under report:—

DIVISION.	District.	Amount expended from—				REMARKS.
		7½ per cent.		Two per cent. for sanitary improvements.	Grant for agricultural, public works and im- provements.	
		Management proper.	Miscellaneous im- provements includ- ing agricultural improvements.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Presidency		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	24-Parganas ...	12,370	2,613	4,885	1,762	
	Nadia ...	613	188	550	...	
	Murshidabad ...	2,501	749	440	100	
	Jessore ...	...	30	223	...	
	Khulna ...	664	356	1,000	100	
	Total ...	16,148	3,936	7,098	1,962	

24-Parganas.—Rupees 28,623 were spent on the Orphangunge market, in the extension of the revetment wall along the banks of Tolly's Nala, in the repairs of godowns, sheds, drains, &c.; Rs. 636 were spent in constructing a pucca ghát to a tank in Port Canning; Rs. 1,315 in re-excavating three tanks in Diamond Harbour, and Rs. 562 in the repairs of tahsil cutcheries there and in Basirhat; Rs. 4,885 were spent for filling up two tanks in Government estate Punchannogram, which were declared by the Calcutta Corporation to be injurious to public health. A further sum of Rs. 5,595 was allotted for filling up a similar tank in Government estate Addy Gunga Jheel in Kidderpore. The work was not taken up during the year, but has since been taken in hand and will be completed shortly. Out of the grant of Rs. 3,300 for works of agricultural improvements, Rs. 1,762 were expended on repairs to the river-side embankments in Port Canning.

Nadia.—Rupees 738 were expended in the following way:—

				Ra.
	Construction and repairs of cutcheries and culverts	...	...	290
	Construction of a masonry well at Bildholla	...	...	448
Murshidabad—				
	Construction of bridges and roads	...	...	326
	Repairs to tanks and wells	...	...	367
	Ditto to cutchery houses, &c.	...	...	596
Jessore—				
	Repairs of a cutchery house	...	...	30
	Re-excavation of the old collectorate tank	...	...	265
	Clearance of the circuit-house and the post-office tanks	...	...	18
Khulna—				
	Construction of a cutchery house	...	...	270
	Jungle cutting at Labra	...	...	29
	Foot bridge over a khal, &c.	...	...	57
	Excavation of a tank at Goberdanga	...	...	600
	Excavation of a tank at Narnia	...	...	250
	Clearing a khal at chur Baniary	...	...	150

In Khulna Rs. 100 were spent in cultivating Nainee Tal potatoes supplied by the Agricultural Department. The raiyats in the khas mahals were somewhat suspicious of the innovation, but the crop was good. It has been kept as seed for next year. No other new staple was cultivated in any Government estate in any district. In the 24-Parganas 69 schools were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,451, for the education of boys, and six girls' schools at a cost of Rs. 234. In Nadia there were three primary schools and a night school, the one at chur Kururia having ceased to exist since last rains. The total cost for the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 343, which were allotted by the Director of Public Instruction. In Murshidabad there were one upper primary school with 43 pupils, 8 lower primary schools with 165 pupils, and one girls' school with 17 girls. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 683, of which Rs. 489 were paid out of the Khas Mahal Fund and Rs. 194 were contributed from local sources. In Jessore there were two middle vernacular, one upper primary and nine lower primary schools. The total amount of aid given to these institutions from the khas mahal grant was Rs. 66. In Khulna the total number of stipendiary schools was 21 against 16 of the preceding year. The number of students in these schools was 669 against 447 of the previous year. Rupees 2,315 were spent on primary education in this district. Besides the above schools, there were eight others paid by results of examination, and one unaided school imparting education to 288 boys. The condition of the raiyats in Government khas mahals cannot be considered very good. In parts of Murshidabad they were in difficult circumstances owing to excessive flood and consequent loss of the Bhadoi and mulberry crops. The Officiating Collector of the 24-Parganas, Mr. Collin, says "that during the year under report the harvests were generally good, but a single year of plenty preceded by three bad years had afforded them a temporary relief only, and has not materially improved their condition." As already stated, I have granted generous remissions to actual cultivators in such cases. If they cannot really pay their rents out of the harvests of the year, I do not think their debts should be carried forward against future harvests. Except in Jessore, where there were two cases of desertion, no desertion of raiyats from Government estates is reported from any district of this division. The accounts of the several Government estates were duly inspected by Collectors, Covenanted Deputy Collectors, khas mahal Deputy Collectors and Subdivisional Officers. No material irregularities or discrepancies were brought to notice by any of the inspecting officers. Certain suggestions which I have made to the Board will, I hope, if approved, greatly facilitate inspection.

100. Eight hundred and eighty-two estates, including shares, became liable to sale for non-payment of revenue demand, of which 100, or 11·3 per cent., were actually sold. The percentage of sales was less than in the preceding year, and the liberal

is that the proceeds of the road cess will be sufficient for roads and leave a balance over. Some districts found it easy to make all necessary provisions for roads, and yet have a surplus. Backergunge, for instance, a district with more water-ways than roads was able to give a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the District funds. My hon'ble friend, MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT, has told us how much the District Board of Burdwan has been able to do towards these sanitary measures. In this respect the despatch of the Duke of Argyll, from which hon'ble members have largely quoted, lays down instructions on this point in a very stringent form—

'Roads,' he said, 'are a first requisite in the improvement of every country, and although as yet they may not be equally valued by the people, it is the duty of the Government to think for them in this matter, and the benefits they must derive will become yearly more apparent to themselves.'

"I hope the hon'ble member will think for them. While I have the despatch in my hand, I should like to draw attention to a passage at the end of paragraph 24 which bears a good deal on the discussion which has taken place to-day. It is there said 'If there are some great improvements in their condition which we cannot afford to undertake, we must not be precluded from throwing the cost of such improvements upon those growing resources of which we heartily desire to see the people in enjoyment, but which are due in a great measure to the Government we provide.'

"We are exactly carrying out those principles.

"With regard to the connection between drainage and malaria, we had a very useful statement from my hon'ble friend, the Financial Secretary, and I am glad that he has drawn attention to the letter of Dr. Harvey. I regret to find, that a copy of it was not circulated to all hon'ble members, although it was laid before the Select Committee. It is a letter of the greatest importance and will go a great way to form public opinion on this subject, and I therefore propose to have it published in the Government Gazette.

"In addition to what was said by Dr. Harvey, and what had been stated by the Hon'ble MR. RISLEY to-day, I would draw attention to an article which appeared in the *Pioneer* of this morning, which treats of malaria as a thing as to which experts have now hardly any doubt that it is due to a bacillus which is to be found in the blood. There are no doubt some who still suspend their judgment, or consider the evidence weak, but the general tendency of science in the present day is in the direction of believing that this disease (malarial fever) is due to a poisonous bacillus of this kind, and that by effective drainage you can take an important step in the direction of destroying it.

"Now with regard to the proposal of the Hon'ble THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA to postpone the passing of the Bill, I agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that no reason has been shown for taking such a course. Few Bills have received fuller and longer consideration than this, and the effect of postponing its passing will be, either that I must leave it to my successor which would not be fair to him, or that a special Session of Council must be held early in December at a time when otherwise it would not be necessary to summon you. The effect of such delay would be to produce the precise effect which the hon'ble member thought it would not produce, viz., to prevent anything being done under the Act in the next cold weather, for if passed by the Council in December, it could hardly expect to receive the sanction of the Governor-General in Council before January or February, and by that time it would be too late for any practical work to be done in the cold season. This would be no argument against delay if it were shown that on general grounds delay is required for the fuller discussion of new arguments and objections, but no such cause as this really exists or is even alleged to exist. Nothing has been brought forward which is new, or which requires further consideration; we have all made up our minds, and the only result will be that we shall be bombarded with more papers from local bodies, such as those we have been lately receiving. From one point of view it is hardly courteous that communications addressed to this Council should not be noticed, but from another point of view many of them are of a description which makes it a waste of time to consider them. For instance, there is a communication from

a Murshidabad Association, in which they say :—‘ We have learned with considerable consternation that it is intended to impose a tax,’ and they say this after the Bill has been for a year and a half before the Council! Why, this question was specially discussed at the Provincial Conference which met at Murshidabad only the other day, and they (unlike the British Indian Association, who saw no merit in the alterations in the Bill) expressed their satisfaction at the amendments which had been introduced. There were there assembled delegates collected from the whole of Bengal, and yet the Murshidabad Association never heard a word about it. There can be no doubt that for people of this kind to take a share in discussing public measures introduced by the Government will afford them a much-needed education. Then there is the Rajshahi Association who take exception to the financial clauses of the Bill, and ask attention to what they had previously written on the subject. Would it surprise the Council to hear that in the previous letter received from the Rajshahi Association nothing is said about the financial clauses of the Bill, except on the point that the cess should be so distributed as to include other than the agricultural classes. It is quite clear that these are mere puppets, and that the strings which make them act are drawn elsewhere. And it is the expectation of receiving such papers and such arguments as these, which is put forward to discourage the Council from passing a Bill which has been under consideration for a year and a half, during which time every point had been minutely examined and amply discussed. On the contrary, it appears to me that they afford a good reason why the Bill should be passed now, and thus save us from the receipt of further communications of the kind to which I have referred.

“In putting the motion of the Hon’ble THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA, I can only say that it is directly opposed to the wishes of the Government. I am anxious that the Bill should be passed to-day, and I trust the majority of the Council will vote on my side.”

The motion that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months was put and the Council divided :—

Ayes 7.

The Hon’ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen.
 „ Hon’ble Rai Eshan Chunder Mittra Bahadur.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. A. M. Bose.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. Smyth.
 „ Hon’ble Maharajah Jagadindra Nath Roy of Nator.
 „ Hon’ble Maharajah Sir Luchmessur Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
 „ Hon’ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

Noes 10.

The Hon’ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein.
 „ Hon’ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusaf Khan Bahadur.
 „ Hon’ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee Bahadur.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. Dutt.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. Risley.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. Buckland.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. Bourdillon.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. Lyall.
 „ Hon’ble Mr. Cotton.
 „ Hon’ble Sir Griffith Evans.

So the motion was lost.

The motion that the Bill be now passed having been put,

The Hon’ble MAHARAJAH SIR LUCHMESSUR SINGH BAHADUR OF DARBHANGA, said :—“I wish to say a few words on the financial clauses of the Bill. I say it is intended to tax only two classes of the community, while the works proposed to be carried out under the Bill will benefit other classes as well. It has been said that the majority of the inhabitants of this province consists of landlords and tenants, that is to say about 80 per cent. of the whole population. Is that any reason why the other 20 per cent. should be exempted from the taxation to be imposed under this Bill? I say that the very fact of taxing the landholding classes for the construction of works which will benefit other portions of the community as well is a direct infringement of the Permanent Settlement. No doubt there are people who consider that the levy of a cess on land is not an infringement on the Permanent Settlement, but legal opinion on this point is divided. Such eminent lawyers as Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Erskine Perry have recorded their opinion that the imposition of such a cess is an infringement of the Permanent Settlement. There can be no doubt of

the fact that among the landed classes there is a very strong opinion that the levy of the proposed cess will be a direct infringement of a direct promise made on behalf of the Government at the time of Lord Cornwallis, and this in itself is, I think, a sufficient reason for not inflicting any more taxation of this sort on the land. It may be that our contention is wrong; it may be that we are in the right. But there can be no two questions that there is a very strong feeling not only among us, but among other classes, that the Government has broken faith with us. Is it politic for the Government to do so? It may be that we are biased in this matter, but I say, as was said by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE the other day, that if we err we err in good company. Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, and Sir Toby Prinsep, are all of the same opinion, and can it be said that these gentlemen were biased in our favour? It is for these reasons that I wish to enter my most strong protest against any taxation which is inflicted upon the agricultural classes alone, but the benefits from which will be derived by the whole community. It has been said that one of the chief reasons for not taxing other classes as well is the difficulty of devising a tax which is workable. It may be a very difficult thing to assess other classes under this Bill, but because that difficulty exists, is it right that the agricultural and the landed classes should be made to pay for benefits which will accrue to other classes as well? It may be that there is no other way out of the difficulty, but one way is plain, namely, that the Government can, if it chooses, pay the expenses of these drainage works from the Imperial Exchequer."

The motion that the Bill as settled by the Council be passed was then put and the Council divided.

Ayes 10.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein.
 „ Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur.
 „ Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee Bahadur.
 „ Hon'ble Mr. Dutt.
 „ Hon'ble Mr. Risley.
 „ Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
 „ Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon.
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 „ Hon'ble Mr. Smyth.
 „ Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy of Nator.
 „ Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luchmessur Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
 „ Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

So the motion was carried and the Bill passed.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

C. E. GREY,

CALCUTTA;
 The 20th August, 1895. }

Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
 Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF
THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE AND OF THE SHIPPING
OFFICES AT THE OUTPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 1644 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th August 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping offices at the Outports for the year 1894-95.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office was 21,555 and 19,724, respectively, against 20,024 and 17,600 in 1893-94. Particulars as to the nationality of the seamen are given below :—

	1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British	1,545	1,346	1,726	1,577
Europeans, Continental	648	622	712	700
Americans and West Indians	266	183	350	300
Australians	19	16	20	13
Asiatics, other than Indians	245	294	271	298
Indians, proper	18,466	16,787	16,595	14,215
Eurasians and Goanese	366	467	350	97
Total	21,555	19,724	20,024	17,600

It is noticeable that while the number of British seamen shipped and discharged have shewn a falling off, the figures for Indian seamen show a remarkable increase. During the previous year also there was an increase in the figures for Indian seamen, and this would tend to show that the employment of lascars in place of European seamen is becoming more general. On this subject the Shipping Master writes:—

"It may not be out of place to observe that the lascar is a fairly good sailor, is cheaper in respect of both food and wages, requires less fore-castle accommodation, is more amenable to discipline, and, as a matter of course, is gradually working his way against the British seaman."

He also observes that the seamanlike qualities of native firemen and lascars continue to improve. He adds:—

"As regards Eurasians no new faces were seen among the lascar crews shipped and discharged during the year, the isolated life they have to lead on board, as reported last year, probably acting as a deterrent to others."

The total number of seamen of different nationalities shipped and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates, who are not included in the figures given above are—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
Shipped	71	101
Discharged	91	88

2. The number of deserters again shews a slight falling off, being 62 against 64 during the previous year. In each case a prosecution was instituted, and a conviction obtained.

3. The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 39,823, against Rs. 35,545 during the previous year. The rise is almost entirely due to the shipping and discharging fees, which increased with the increased employment of native crews in vessels trading to this port. The disbursements were Rs. 23,711, against Rs. 22,883 in 1893-94, the rise being due to the payment of exchange and acting allowances to the establishment.

4. The transactions of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office show a small increase. The details are—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket money ...	822	262
Deposit money of British seamen ...	38,797	34,706
Ditto of Native seamen ...	1,867	2,274
Estates of British seamen ...	5,765	7,545
Do. of Native seamen ...	3,675	1,907
Total ...	50,426	46,694

The amount of "Deposit money" varies with the number of men discharged or left behind in Hospital; the deposits were made by 321 European and 55 Native seamen.

The amounts remitted on account of seamen's money orders were Rs. 9,354, against Rs. 21,378 in 1893-94. The chief cause of the decrease was the unfavourable rate of exchange.

5. The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 26, against 36 in the previous year, 93 in 1892-93 and 61 in 1891-92.

6. Two cases of imposition on seamen were reported. In one case it was found that the Master of a vessel, when producing four seamen at the Shipping Office for their discharge, had made fictitious entries of charges on account of clothes supplied during the voyage. On this being discovered, the Master was directed to deposit the sums so deducted, which were made over to the seamen. On the facts being reported to Government, the Shipping Master was directed to prosecute all Masters of vessels who, while discharging any of their men, may deliver accounts of wages which, in his opinion, have been incorrectly prepared. In the second case, the crew complained of the short issue of provisions, especially fresh vegetables. The fact was admitted by the Master and compensation was awarded to the crew.

7. One case which may be held to be classed under the head of ill-treatment occurred during the year, viz., on board the ship *Cairnie Hill*, where twelve of the crew who were in jail for refusal of duty were taken out and put on board the ship when she sailed. They again refused to work when off Diamond Harbour, and the Master was ill-advised enough to attempt to compel them by force and by the use of firearms. Having thus put himself in the wrong, the men escaped the punishment due to their mutinous behaviour.

8. At Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 46 and 33 against 35 and 22 during 1893-94.

The receipts on account of trust funds amounted to Rs. 4,075, against Rs. 4,360 during the previous year. These were deposits received on account of the balance of wages of 23 British and 2 Native seamen discharged by mutual consent, of 6 British seamen discharged under Medical Certificate, and 2 left in jail.

There was only 1 case of desertion, against 6 in the previous year.

The number of convictions was 24, against 32 in the previous year.

9. At False Point only one seaman, a native, was shipped, and none were discharged. Six visits were paid by the Shipping Master to vessels in port to inspect the provisions, water and medicines, as well as the fore-castle accommodation.

10. At Balasore and Puri no transactions under the Merchant Shipping Acts are reported to have taken place.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 19th August, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan '97. Weather cloudy. Rain is badly wanted for the *aman* crop. The state of the *aus* crop and sugarcane is a little better. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at an average price of 17 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·87. Weather hot and cloudy at times. Transplantation of paddy going on. More rain wanted. Indigo is being cut. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·33. Weather cloudy with showers. Prospects of sugarcane, jute and *aus* rice good. Prospect of winter rice indifferent. Transplantation retarded for want of sufficient rain. Rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 13	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	15	0
Basirhat	...	...	...	18	13
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16	0

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 2·76. Transplantation of *aman* rice continues, but more rain wanted. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and manufacturing of indigo going on. Jute, sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 4·01, Bagerhat 2·82, Satkhira 3·13. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* has begun in some places. Transplantation of *aman* going on. More rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 15 to 22 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·64. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and transplantation of *haimanti* rice going on. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 4·73. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting of *aman* and cutting of jute going on. Common rice sells at 14 seers a rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall 5·47. Weather cloudy and rainy. Reaping of *aus* and jute continues. Rivers falling. Prospects of *aman* good. Heavy rain. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 5·96. Weather seasonable. Cutting of jute continues. Prospect appears to be good. Common rice selling from 12 to 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 7·73. Weather hot. *Aus* is being harvested. Transplantation of *aman* in progress. Prospects generally fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported. Rice sells from 15 to 18 seers a rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11. Good rain fell at the end of the week. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good. Transplantation of rice in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·25. *Bhadoi* crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy progressing. Price of rice 16 seers per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 7·42. Transplantation of *aghani* crop going on. *Bhadoi* crops good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·85, Samastipur 1·61, Madhubani 7·23, sufficient for transplanting purposes. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·88, Banka 2·22, Madhipura 2·68, Supaul 1·01. Weather hot and rainy. Prospects of standing crops good, but more rain is wanted. Indigo is being manufactured with an average outturn. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Transplantation of *aghami* paddy still continues. Cattle-disease still prevalent in outpost Kasba. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 to 20 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 2·80. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* maturing. Weeding of late *beali* and transplantation of *sarad* continue. Prospects of *beali* good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	21 0	} par rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	22 5
Kendrapara	...	...	...	23 0
Banki	...	...	...	22 5

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·03, Giridi 3·97. Transplanting of paddy still in progress. All crops doing well. Fodder abundant. Common rice, selling at Sadar 16 seers per rupee and Giridi 14 seers.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week, but in the Burdwan Division and in some parts of the Presidency Division it is still very deficient. Except in these two Divisions, the cultivation of winter rice is generally making good progress. The harvesting of early rice and jute and the manufacture of indigo are in progress and promise a good outturn. The prospects of the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar continue favourable. Sugarcane is generally doing well. Cattle-disease is still prevalent in a part of Purnea, elsewhere the cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 20th August, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
15TH AUGUST 1895.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	9 12	16 8	15 12	14 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	15 12	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 8	18 0	19 8	12 12	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	15 8	15 8	18 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 14	20 0	20 0	15 15	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	16 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	17 0	19 0	13 2	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	14 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	...	5 0	5 7	7 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	9 0	18 12	14 0	11 8	...	...	...
PREMUNGER DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	12 4	12 4	13 8	16 6	15 6	19 6	8 0	8 3	7 8	11 13	12 8	9 11	17 12	17 12	19 11		
	9	Nadia	16 4	16 0	18 0	21 8	...	22 8	6 10	7 0	6 8	14 8	15 8	11 0	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	11 12	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	13 0	14 0	10 0	19 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	16 8	17 4	15 0	26 4	30 0	24 0	12 0	13 8	9 12	15 0	15 0	11 4	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	15 0	15 4	14 1	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	12 0	10 3	15 8	15 10	11 7	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 14	8 0	13 5	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	9 12	14 4	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	18 12	19 8	16 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 12	6 6	6 2	18 12	18 0	12 12	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	12 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	12 12	12 12	8 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	18 13	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	16 0	7 10	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	9 12	19 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...

- A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 10 chitaks, and Raniganj 10 seers 10 chitaks.
 B At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers, Tamrak 10½ seers, Ghatal not reported.
 E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 11½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
 F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.
 G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 12 seers 5 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahat 10 seers 11 chitaks, and Baduria 10½ seers.
 H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.
 I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kandi 11 seers, Jangipur not reported.
 J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

KANONI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Seta ria italica.</i>)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.

S. Ch.	C h	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	18 0	18 0	18 0
...	0	18 0	12 12
...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	16 0	17 0	16 0
...	16 0	15 0	16 4
...

...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 4
10 0	10 0	10 0	15 9	18 9	17 4
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 4
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 1

...	...	...	20 4	21 0	16 4
...	...	...	18 8	17 12	14
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15
...	...	...	19 0	12 8	11
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	15

...	...	...	18 0	12 8	14
...	...	...	12 8	13 8	1
...	...	...	18 4	16 0	1
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	1

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1895.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARRAR OR THUR, CADJAN PRA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
...	17 0	16 0	18 12	120	0 110	0 75	0 11	0 11	4 11	7 3	8 0 3	7 0 3	8 0 3	Burdwan.	1		
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160	0 160	0 140	0 10	8 10	8 11	0 3	10 6 3	10 6 3	10 6 3	Birbhum.	2		
...	12 0	12 0	12 8	300	0 300	0 320	0 11	2 11	2 10	5 3	10 0 3	10 0 3	14 0 3	Bankura.	3		
...	17 0	18 0	18 0	200	0 240	0 150	0 10	8 11	0 10	10 3	8 0 3	7 0 3	10 0 3	Midnapore.	4		
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	160	0 160	0 160	0 11	8 11	0 10	0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	12 0 3	Hooghly.	5		
...	11 0	11 0	12 0	105	0 105	0 105	0 11	0 11	0 10	8 3	8 0 3	8 0 3	10 0 3	Howrah.	6		
...	12 5	12 0	19 0	89	5 95	0 100	0 11	7 11	4 11	0 3	5 0 3	8 0 3	5 0 3	24-Parganas.	7		
16 6	16 6	19 11	14 8	14 8	18 4	91	6 91	6 85	0 11	3 11	3 11	13 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	6 0 3	Calcutta.	8		
...	17 8	17 8	16 0	123	0 123	0 123	0 10	9 11	6 10	4 3	8 0 3	8 0 3	10 0 3	Nadia.	9		
...	18 0	18 0	17 0	190	0 190	0 200	0 11	0 11	0 10	8 3	6 0 3	6 0 3	9 0 3	Murshidabad.	10		
...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120	0 120	0 120	0 10	4 10	4 11	0 3	10 0 3	10 0 3	12 0 3	Jessore.	11		
...	11 0	11 0	10 8	160	0 160	0 160	0 9	12 9	12 9	4 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	Khulna.	12		
...	20 6	20 9	17 12	240	0 240	0 240	0 9	9 9	9 9	9 3	10 8 3	10 8 3	4 0 0 4	Rajshahi.	13		
...	16 0	16 0	...	120	0 110	0 120	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 4	0 0 3	12 0 3	12 0 3	Dinajpur.	14		
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160	0 160	0 160	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 3	12 0 3	12 0 3	4 0 0 4	Jalpaiguri.	15		
23 0	18 0	20 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 4	10 0 4	10 0 4	10 0 4	Darjeeling.	16		
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	50	0 44	0 72	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 3	12 0 3	12 0 3	4 0 0 4	Rangpur.	17		
...	90	0 90	0 90	0 9	12 8	4 9	12 3	13 4 4	5 4 4	0 0 4	Bogra.	18		
...	18 12	18 12	16 8	160	0 200	0 200	0 9	12 9	12 9	12 3	10 0 3	10 0 3	8 0 3	Pabna.	19		
...	18 0	11 12	...	120	0 120	0 140	0 10	10 10	8 9	0 3	9 0 3	10 0 3	4 0 0 4	Dacca.	20		
...	18 0	18 0	13 0	110	0 110	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	Mymensingh.	21		
...	13 0	15 0	...	140	0 120	0 120	0 9	12 10	10 10	0 3	14 0 3	12 0 3	4 0 0 4	Faridpur.	22		
...	60	0 60	6 80	0 10	8 10	8 10	8 3	8 6 3	9 0 3	12 0 3	Backergunge.	23		
												BENGAL.						PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	
																		RAJSHAH DIVISION.	
																		DACCA DIVISION.	

- K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
 L In the Nator and Nangan subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 M At Biliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 N In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
 O At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
 P In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadam 10 seers 10 chitaks, Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks.
 Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 9½ seers, Kagrari 10 seers, and Netrokona 10 seers 10 chitaks.
 R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
 S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU, (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL —concluded.																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 0	17 1	18 5	10 0	...	...	...
	25 Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong ...	9 12	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna ...	18 0	Red. 18 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 14	17 14	14 12	22 0	21 0	18 0
		15 0	White. 15 0	16 0												
	28 Gaya ...	13 4	13 4	14 4	21 8	23 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	15 8	16 4
	29 Shahabad ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
	30 Saran ...	15 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	31 Champaran ...	16 12	16 4	14 0	26 8	26 4	19 8	8 0	7 8	8 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	32 Munassarpur ...	13 8	15 0	14 0	23 8	23 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	33 Darbhanga ...	17 2	16 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	18 4	16 0	12 8	...	...	...
	34 Monghyr ...	{ 15 0 to 18 0 }	16 8	14 10	{ 24 0 to 26 0 }	25 0	16 12	14 0	10 8	9 14	17 8	15 0	11 14	16 0	12 0	...
	35 Bhagalpur ...	16 6	16 6	15 2	21 7	22 11	18 15	12 10	12 10	10 1	17 11	17 10	13 14	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba) ...	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English Bazar). ...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
38 Bonthal Pargana. ...	11 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	17 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Outtaok ...	11 13	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 14	21 0	20 6	13 2	...	...	...
	40 Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	{ 16 0 to 17 0 }	{ 16 0 to 17 0 }	10 0	{ 21 0 to 23 0 }	{ 21 0 to 23 0 }	13 0	...	...	...
	41 Puri ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	9 8	22 0	21 0	13 12	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh ...	12 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	13 8	...	...	...
		10 8	Red. 11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	43 Lohardaga (Ranchi). ...	{ 7 0 to 9 8 }	White. 7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 4										...	...	...
	44 Palamu ...	13 8	14 1	12 6	19 2	19 2	16 14	9 9	9 9	9 9	12 6	12 6	10 2	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum ...	14 0	13 4	13 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	{ 15 8 to 17 0 }	{ 16 0 to 17 0 }	{ 8 8 to 9 0 }	18 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...
46 Singhbhum ...	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
U At Fenny hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
UI At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
V In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11½ seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dinapore 10 seers.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers, Jahanabad 10 seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Samaram 10½ seers, and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers.
Z At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

BEERS OF SO TOLAH.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>dum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eriocina Oerocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...
...
...

...	...	...	28	0	...	...
...	...	...	25	8	25	8
...
...	...	...	20	0	22	0
...	...	...	26	0	25	0
...	...	...	...	25	...	...
...	...	...	26	0	24	0

...	...	...	25	0	...	...
...
...
...	18	0	...	...	...	...
...

...
...
...

...	...	...	22	8	22	8
...	...	...	27	0	28	0
...	...	...	16	14	16	14
18	0	...	...	...	...	...
...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arisctinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	18 5	18 5	18 0	...
...	12 0	12 0	11 8	...
...	11 14	11 12	11 8	...

18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...
12 4	12 0	14 4	18 4	18 8	18 0	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...
14 0	14 0	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...
...	...	...	20 4	19 8	17 8	...	...
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	17 0	...	...
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 8	...	...

21 0	13 8	...	20 8	20 8	17 4	...	...
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 10	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...

...	...	...	15 2	15 12	13 2	...	...
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	12 0	...	...

...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...
...	...	...	14 1	14 1	11 18	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1895—(concluded).

												WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.				
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Tipperr.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U 8	9 8	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	U1 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.	26
BENGAL—concluded.																
26 8	24 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	V 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	W 10 8	11 14	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28
20 0	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	X 11 8	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Shahabad.	29
22 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	Y 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30
23 0	24 0	18 0	26 12	26 4	19 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	Z 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Champana.	31
22 8	23 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	a 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32
25 0	20 0	16 0	23 2	22 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	b 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33
22 8	20 0	16 12	20 8	18 8	18 13	168 0	168 0	126 to 168	o 10 12	10 8	11 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	Monghyr.	34
22 11	21 7	17 10	18 15	17 10	18 15	151 8	151 8	188 8	d 10 11	10 4	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	o 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37
...	22 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	f 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38
ORISSA.																
...	...	...	18 6	14 7	15 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	g 10 12	9 4	10 12	3 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39
...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	h 10 12	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.	40
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
20 0	20 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	i 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42
18 0	18 0	14 0	Large. { 9 8 9 8 10 0 } Small. { 11 8 12 0 113 0 }			160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43
18 8	20 2	...	16 14	20 4	12 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	7 5	...	...	...	Palamau.	44
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46

b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.

c In the Bogusara and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers, Supaul 10 seers, Madhipura not reported.

e In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Dooghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.

g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jaipur 9 seers, Kondrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.

h At Ibadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

i At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

j At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

O. F. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 15 8	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 1 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 5 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 2 0
2	Sirojganj ...	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	5 4 0	2 9 0	2 5 0	3 10 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 6 0	2 2 0	3 10 0
4	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 8 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 1 0
6	Patna ...	2 3 0 2 10 0	Red wheat. White wheat.	2 5 0 2 7 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 15 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 3 0	2 3 6	2 10 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0									
8	Balasore ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	3 0 0
9	Puri ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	2 12 0

CALCUTTA,
21st August 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
1402	402	062	1202	1202	80
...
...
...
...
...
1201	1402	80	...	...	...
...
...
...

OF 40 SEEDS.

MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Elaeagnus Corossana.</i>)			KANGNI OR KAKUM. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Seteria italica.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A.
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 6 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 7
...
...
...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (Cicer Arictinum.)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CAJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 9 0	2 9 0	2 5 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 0 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
2 11 0	2 9 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 5 6	0 6 6	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 11 0	Sirajganj.
2 10 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 13 0	...	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
2 10 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
3 4 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.
1 14 0	1 15 6	1 14 0	1 7 9	1 10 0	2 3 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.
Biri or Kalai. 2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
Chhola. 2 10 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
Biri or Kalai. 2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Puri.

G. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

			STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
			Mean barometric height, 9 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.485	29.541	-.000	Ely	85	94.2	11th Aug.	77.7	17th A ug.	89.9	79.5	84.7	
		Raniganj	29.229	29.540	-.080	Calm	41	92.2	11th "	75.9	17th "	88.7	78.1	83.4	
		Birbhum													
		Bankura	29.278	29.525	-.040	Calm	33	94.1	11th "	76.6	17th "	89.5	78.2	83.4	
		Midnapore	29.451	29.546	-.052	S	107	94.3	11th "	78.1	16th "	90.1	77.8	83.9	
	Presidency	Howrah													
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29.567	29.530	-.005	SWly	387	90.2	12th "	79.4	14th "	87.3	80.9	83.8
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29.583	29.550	-.040	Variable	110	90.9	12th "	76.2	17th "	87.3	78.5	82.9
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29.537	29.552	-.045	SEly	129	93.3	12th "	77.2	17th "	89.0	78.7	84.4
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.381	29.540	-.059	Sly	93	92.2	12th "	77.8	16 & 17 "	89.6	79.2	84.0
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Jessore	29.570	29.550	-.055	Variable	90	92.5	11 & 12 "	76.4	17th "	89.0	78.7	83.9	
		Khulna													
		Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.327	29.540	-.051	Calm & S.W.	134	92.1	12th "	78.1	17th "	89.4	79.0	84.2
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29.477	29.554	-.001	Variable	65	92.8	12th "	73.7	16th "	88.7	78.3	83.6
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.340	29.582	-.040	ESE	67	92.4	12th "	74.6	16th "	87.2	76.7	82.0
	Dacca	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.600	—	-.040	E	55	95.1	11th "	86.2	16th "	84.0	87.6	89.0
		Ghatong	Ghatong	19.221	—	—	SEly	91	91.0	11th "	42.1	13 & 16 "	55.5	43.0	49.7
		Kuch Bihar													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29.468	29.505	-.006	Variable	30	92.8	12th "	74.7	17th "	87.1	78.4	82.8
		Bogra	Bogra	29.541	29.554	-.040	Calm	83	92.2	12th "	77.2	17th "	88.2	79.1	83.7
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Pabna	29.554	29.558	-.008	SE	21	90.6	12th "	70.7	11th "	86.4	78.4	82.4	
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29.601	29.575	-.052	SSE	224	90.6	12th "	77.2	17th "	87.9	79.6	83.8
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.600	29.578	-.065	SSE	133	92.2	12th "	75.6	16th "	87.1	77.9	82.5
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29.663	29.577	-.060	S	63	89.8	12th "	76.4	17th "	86.2	78.9	82.6
		Backergunge	Barisal	29.626	29.584	-.037	Variable	90	91.8	12th "	76.9	17th "	88.0	78.8	83.7
	South Lushai Hills	Tippera	Comilla	29.614	29.598	-.044	S & SE	164	92.3	12th "	75.3	17th "	87.7	76.8	82.5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29.610	29.606	-.036	SE	162	92.5	12th "	75.6	15th "	86.6	77.1	81.9
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29.591	29.620	-.040	SSE	184	90.7	12th "	75.1	13th "	86.7	76.2	81.5
		Patna	Bankipore	29.595	29.630	-.053	Variable	99	91.0	12th "	78.2	15 & 17 "	88.2	79.5	83.9
		Gaya	Gaya	29.514	29.542	-.036	Variable	80	93.0	11th "	75.8	16 & 17 "	90.0	78.3	84.2
BIHAR.	Patna	Dehri	29.527	29.530	-.042	Calm	27	91.8	11th "	?	?	88.7	?	?	
		Shahabad	Buxar	29.543	29.535	-.039	Ely	77	92.0	11th "	76.3	17th "	87.7	77.6	83.7
		Arrah	Arrah	29.501	29.532	-.083	Variable	61	93.4	11th "	78.0	16 & 17 "	89.0	79.8	84.9
		Saran	Chapra	29.506	29.521	-.042	E	50	91.8	11th "	77.0	16th "	89.0	79.5	84.2
		Champaran	Motihari	29.509	29.541	-.043	ENE	33	93.6	11th "	75.4	17th "	89.0	77.5	83.6
	Bhagalpur	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29.400	29.541	—	ESE	40	92.7	12th "	77.2	11, 12, 16 & 17 "	89.2	78.1	83.7
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.407	29.520	-.071	ENE & ESE.	100	91.5	12th "	77.5	15th "	88.5	79.0	84.2
		Monghyr													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.410	29.528	-.040	SE	81	92.7	12th "	77.7	16 & 17 "	88.9	79.3	84.3
		Purnea	Purnea	29.469	29.547	-.051	ENE	85	91.7	12th "	76.2	17th "	88.7	79.0	83.7
ORISSA.	Orissa	Malda	?	?	?	SE	52	95.1	11th "	77.0	17th "	91.3	79.6	85.5	
		South Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.603	29.536	-.048	SEly	91	92.0	12th "	76.3	16 & 17 "	88.3	77.5	83.1
		Cuttack	Cuttack	29.524	29.547	-.060	SW	93.2	93.2	11th "	76.2	17th "	89.6	78.3	83.9
		Balasore	Balasore	29.591	29.554	-.048	Sly	221	91.5	11th "	75.1	16th "	88.9	77.8	83.4
		Puri	Puri	29.591	29.555	—	Variable	179	90.7	12th "	76.1	16th "	87.3	78.8	83.1
	Chota Nagpur.	Gopalpur	Gopalpur	29.604	29.565	—	SW	236	90.7	12th "	75.1	12th "	87.3	78.5	83.9
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.603	29.548	-.043	Wly	186	89.7	11 & 12 "	71.8	17th "	84.7	73.8	79.3
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27.498	29.538	-.028	WSW	141	86.7	11th "	71.4	13th "	83.6	72.6	78.1
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum													
ASSAM.	Chota Nagpur.	Singbhum	Chabasa	28.820	29.534	-.033	W	35	92.4	11th "	76.0	17th "	89.5	77.4	83.5
		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29.512	29.590	-.060	NE		90.2	16th "	76.0	14th "	87.0	77.8	83.4
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29.510	29.579	-.055	NEly	123	89.2	12th "	74.8	17th "	84.5	78.2	81.4
		Cachar	Bilchar	29.573	29.620	-.040	Calm		95.0	13th "	76.2	12 & 14 "	90.1	77.3	83.7

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the mean at the numerical means of average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 17th of August 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 11th.	Monday, 12th.	Tuesday, 13th.	Wednesday, 14th.	Thursday, 15th.	Friday, 16th.	Saturday, 17th.							
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna	0.12	0.16	0.23	0.70	4	1.23	3.26	3.51	6.92	23.85	23.50
			Hurdwan ...	0.40	0.12	0.40	0.5	4	0.87	2.84	3.35	7.20	23.80	23.73	
			Katwa	0.06	0.15	0.22	0.40	3	0.43	1.53	3.70	6.54	23.54	23.54
			Raniganj ...	0.09	...	0.02	0.30	...	0.61	0.87	3	3.80	3.05	7.01	7.50	21.53	22.19
			Mankur	0.30	?	?	?	?	?
		Birbham ...	Auri ...	0.08	0.66	0.07	2.08	0.12	3	3.01	3.21	4.47	7.18	31.21	33.56
			Netampur ...	0.75	...	0.06	0.21	1.00	2.45	1.07	5	5.97	3.57	7.02	6.71	22.92	34.01
			Rampur Hat ...	0.15	...	0.12	0.50	...	0.55	...	3	1.42	3.53	2.90	7.13	22.55	30.84
			Bolpur	0.64	0.30	0.30	0.18	3	1.10	?	3.57	?	23.42	?
			Murari	0.04	0.09	0.24	3.30	0.54	3	4.11	?	7.95	?	26.20	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura	0.07	0.35	0.25	...	0.20	0.47	4	1.44	2.91	2.42	8.33	28.85	33.13
			Vishnupur ...	0.17	...	0.74	0.06	...	0.54	0.59	4	2.10	1.38	5.41	7.52	30.06	32.71
			Mahara	0.08	...	0.15	...	1.27	1.29	3	2.76	2.86	4.53	7.21	28.03	34.36
			Khatra ...	0.37	...	0.78	...	0.33	0.10	0.63	3	1.76	2.25	4.47	7.01	27.70	34.37
			Intal	0.45	0.31	...	0.40	4	0.93	?	3.23	?	19.03	?
Midnapore ...	Kotalpur ...	0.46	0.45	...	0.10	...	0.90	0.24	5	1.49	?	4.25	?	26.42	?		
	Onda ...	0.61	0.38	0.37	0.10	...	0.70	1.13	3	2.70	?	5.63	?	21.21	?		
	Gangajalhati ...	...	...	...	0.78	...	0.70	0.12	4	1.76	?	7.34	?	26.96	?
	Rampur ...	...	...	0.15	0.72	0.09	0.69	0.03	4	1.76	?	7.34	?	26.96	?
	Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	1	1.05	?	4.23	?	19.46	?
	Contal ...	...	0.48	0.12	0.18	1.03	0.43	...	5	2.14	3.12	7.30	7.63	28.07	34.94	
	Tamluk ...	...	0.33	0.07	0.11	...	0.12	0.55	4	1.48	2.00	4.05	6.81	27.09	30.93	
	Midnapore ...	...	0.07	0.19	0.03	...	0.46	1.29	3	1.87	2.25	3.43	6.81	26.26	30.99	
	Ghatal ...	...	0.03	0.03	0.22	...	0.03	0.78	3	1.71	3.14	3.12	6.57	15.80	35.34	
	Kukrahati ...	...	0.46	0.43	0.19	0.78	...	0.46	5	2.37	?	?	?	?	?	
Hooghly ...	Garghata ...	...	...	...	2.10	1.50	0.30	...	3	3.90	?	6.57	?	30.01	?
	Panskura ...	0.04	...	0.43	0.05	0.15	...	0.71	3	1.23	?	4.71	?	23.04	?		
	Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
	Sorampore ...	...	...	0.39	0.23	0.10	0.45	0.97	5	2.03	3.12	3.47	7.39	20.37	33.60
	Hooghly ...	...	...	0.76	0.05	0.04	0.54	2.27	3	3.66	3.07	5.41	7.24	22.27	31.73
Howrah ...	Jahanabad ...	1.63	...	0.45	...	...	0.67	1.32	4	4.09	4.03	6.83	9.80	21.96	34.82
	Howrah ...	0.69	...	0.00	0.35	0.43	0.03	1.00	5	4.31	2.84	7.07	6.77	21.70	31.97		
	Mohesroka ...	0.23	0.06	0.07	0.02	...	0.05	1.10	3	1.54	3.36	2.47	6.97	19.02	32.58		
	Uluberia ...	...	0.15	0.48	0.16	0.10	...	3.03	6	8.97	?	5.32	?	30.70	?	
		
SOUTH-EAST BENGAL.	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Bauror Island	0.05	0.34	0.74	0.31	0.09	...	3	1.53	4.23	5.57	9.12	26.76	41.34
			Diamond	0.40	...	0.38	0.13	...	0.43	4	2.04	2.32	5.53	7.35	27.27	34.03
			Hachour
			Conning Town	0.30	0.14	0.70	1.00	0.25	1.52	6	4.30	?	8.05	?	31.35	?
			Alipore (Obay.) ...	0.37	...	0.54	0.37	0.00	0.03	1.02	5	3.03	3.33	6.45	7.86	23.00	34.71
		Nadia ...	Harrackpore	1.69	1	1.69	3.27	3.44	7.59	20.02	33.02
			Dum-Dum ...	0.95	1.19	0.25	...	1.19	4	3.59	3.64	6.19	7.82	21.03	32.70
			Barasat	0.54	0.08	0.69	...	1.03	4	3.24	3.03	5.43	6.84	19.46	30.12
			Basirhat	0.38	...	0.63	0.04	...	0.75	4	2.04	3.22	6.16	7.98	26.31	33.37
			
		Murshidabad ...	Ranaghat	0.11	0.08	0.40	...	2	0.89	3.34	3.66	7.56	21.97	30.75
			Krishnagar ...	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.15	0.11	1.40	...	4	2.24	3.05	3.63	6.63	27.09	32.41
			Chandlaga	0.30	0.75	0.60	0.75	4	3.30	3.30	6.25	7.40	21.34	31.44
			Meherpur	0.19	0.05	...	1.33	3	1.57	2.87	6.22	6.45	23.20	30.39
			Kushtia	0.11	0.20	0.10	0.23	1.72	5	2.38	3.09	6.65	6.64	23.20	30.39
Murehidadabad	Kandi ...	0.53	...	0.18	...	...	0.33	1.72	5	1.94	2.40	1.95	6.64	15.30	31.06
	Herhampore ...	0.64	...	0.17	0.01	...	1.74	0.04	4	2.76	2.60	4.59	7.11	11.76	30.37		
	Lalbag ...	0.39	0.25	0.07	0.06	...	1.29	0.04	4	2.43	3.01	4.97	7.10	22.12	28.05		
	Asimkanj ...	...	0.45	...	...	...	1.10	0.74	3	2.20	2.02	4.09	6.92	18.96	29.33
	Jandpur ...	...	...	...	1.14	0.15	1.44	0.02	3	3.25	2.13	4.09	6.92	14.77	31.44
Jessore ...	Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	0.20	1.31	0.30	3	1.80	2.70	2.60	6.11	14.07	31.44
	Akhrganj ...	0.17	...	0.24	0.17	...	0.24	0.51	5	1.85	?	0.17	?	22.44	?		
	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?
	Dumkal ...	...	...	0.16	0.27	...	0.18	0.23	4	0.63	?	4.23	?	?	?
	?	?		
Jessoro ...	Narail ...	0.31	0.01	0.17	0.10	1.36	0.66	1.53	6	4.04	2.66	6.63	7.00	24.57	30.65		
	Jessore ...	...	0.06	0.61	0.22	0.21	0.54	0.71	5	2.39	1.36	4.88	7.42	21.45	35.63	
	Jhondah ...	...	...	...	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.50	4	0.92	3.41	2.10	6.97	24.08	33.17
	Mugura ...	...	...	...	0.52	0.20	0.81	0.63	4	1.74	2.64	3.28	6.30	20.11	22.30
	Bangson ...	...	0.05	0.23	0.20	1.29	0.45	0.83	5	3.07	2.70	5.80	6.89	26.43	30.83	
Khalna ...	Satkhira ...	...	0.30	0.16	0.34	0.80	0.54	0.73	6	3.13	3.61	6.20	7.40	30.11	35.91	
	Bagerhat ...	0.20	...	0.10	0.30	0.22	1.03	0.37	6	2.22	3.08	0.81	7.81	31.14	40.57		
	Kaulia ...	...	...	1.03	0.40	...	1.40	...	2	2.40	?	4.75	?	23.03	34.70
	Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	1.40	...	1.00	2	4.45	?	4.75	?	?	?
	Bampur ...	1.60	0.11	0.44	0.40	0.55	0.93	0.32	7	4.45	?	4.42	?	?	?		
Rajshahi ...	Banla	0.04	1.20	0.21	2	1.84	3.13	7.05	6.88	26.94	31.58	
	Nator ...	...	...	...	0.14	1.05	1.08	0.03	3	2.20	2.53	5.23	6.10	24.75	32.84
	Nangson ...	...	...	0.35	0.32	0.22	...	0.70	4	1.79	1.23	4.65	4.81	31.78	34.09
	Lalpur ...	...	0.11	0.44	0.70	...	0.64	1.00	5	2.89	?	4.41	?	26.07	?	
	Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?
Dinajpur ...	Mahadehpur ...	...	...	...	0.11	0.23	1.00	...	3	1.34	3.81	4.50	7.44	25.03	35.54
	Churaman ...	...	...	...	0.16	0.07	1.03	2.66	3	4.74	3.45	7.08	5.43	31.40	32.30
	Maganj ...	...	...	...	0.47	...	2.83	2.15	3	6.45	3.77	7.41	5.43	31.77	37.91
	Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	0.10	...	2.37	0.41	3	3.16	3.03	5.66	7.83	31.02	42.55
	Balukhat ...	...	...	0.07	...	0.78	0.08	1.21	2	2.18	1.96	3.94	6.02	26.33	35.43
Jalpaiguri ...	Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	0.62	0.68	0.73	0.67	0.09	6.14	0.19	5	10.46	6.73	21.33	13.40	90.82	75.93		
	Alipore Doosar ...	...	...	0.51	1.43	0.10	2.05	1.93	5	5.96	?	8.91	?	60.16	?
	Fulacotta ...	...	...	...	0.50	...	2.17	0.42	3	3.39	?	8.91	?	60.16	?
	Debaganj ...	...	...	...	0.39	0.64	1.07	1.23	4	4.28	?	6.89	?	62.43	?
Darjeeling ...	Bhaganj ...	...	1.52	1.00	6.60	0.07	4.30	0.42	5	13.71	?	23.83	?	94.94	?	
	(Nagrahattu)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baxi ...	0.11	0.30	1.44	7.21	0.54	11.05	1.10	7	22.35	10.89	44.47	25.23	186.13	133.88		
	Siliguri ...	0.03	0.81	0.33	3.07	0.23	4.53	0.03	5	16.03	3.61	10.48	13.79	84.40	80.64		
	Darjeeling ...	0.63	0.63	0.80	1.32	0.27	3.85	0.07	6	7.14	5.47	18.87	15.21	81.09	73.07		
British Bhutan	Kalimpang ...	...	...	0.11	2.48	0.00	3.17	...	3	5.62	2.80	14.31	9.90	108.57	61.11
	Kurseong ...	0.30	0.30	0.20	7.10	0.10	3.13</										

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 17th of August 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.	
				Sunday, 11th.	Monday, 12th.	Tuesday, 13th.	Wednesday, 14th.	Thursday, 15th.	Friday, 16th.	Saturday, 17th.								
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	...	...	0.32	0.27	2.45	0.20	0.15	5	3.39	3.07	7.30	9.19	26.16	45.49
		Dacca	Dacca	...	...	0.28	0.51	3.67	0.63	0.83	5	5.98	2.57	8.52	6.01	26.24	34.21
		Dacca	Narayanganj...	...	...	0.35	0.06	1.72	0.13	0.40	4	2.66	2.11	8.50	7.15	32.25	40.41
		Dacca	Manikganj...	0.15	...	0.02	0.02	0.65	1.20	0.92	4	4.18	2.46	9.44	0.76	31.98	32.40	
		Dacca	Jaydippur...	...	...	0.15	1.18	4.50	0.50	3.13	5	9.54	?	13.97	?	30.66	?
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj...	0.11	0.14	0.41	...	7.09	...	3.43	5	11.20	3.31	15.48	7.03	46.93	44.00	
		Mymensingh	Atia (Tangail)	...	...	0.52	...	1.08	0.87	0.31	5	3.42	2.03	10.35	0.91	27.70	34.58
		Mymensingh	Jamalpur...	...	...	0.47	1.80	2.80	3.41	0.54	5	9.02	3.72	10.40	7.73	43.43	47.02
		Mymensingh	Narainkona...	...	...	0.40	0.16	2.15	3.62	1.00	5	7.93	2.85	11.06	7.01	36.63	33.71
		Mymensingh	Subarnachal...	...	...	0.98	0.08	2.84	3.03	0.25	4	7.02	3.01	8.92	6.73	50.72	53.25
CHITTAGONG.	Faridpur.	Faridpur	Durgapur...	...	0.26	0.74	...	1.51	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Faridpur	Sherpur Town...	0.71	...	0.50	0.40	0.69	0.30	4.10	1.70	6	7.80	?	15.70	?	85.57	?
		Faridpur	Dhobiganj...	...	...	0.40	0.60	5.07	9.60	1.20	6	17.78	?	23.17	?	52.94	?
		Faridpur	Madanipur...	...	...	...	1.40	0.29	...	1.36	3	3.05	2.80	?	7.32	?	37.11
		Faridpur	Faridpur...	...	0.12	0.89	0.53	0.97	0.20	1.20	6	3.26	2.80	7.67	0.95	35.12	30.58	
		Faridpur	Goalundo...	...	...	0.20	0.35	0.93	1.10	0.30	5	2.27	2.64	4.18	0.30	33.94	33.94
		Backergunge	Patuakhali...	...	0.03	0.40	0.04	1.45	0.33	2.20	4	4.46	4.30	9.39	10.03	33.10	38.00	
		Backergunge	Pirojpur...	...	...	0.35	0.05	0.39	0.03	2.20	4	3.01	3.74	7.67	0.22	32.43	45.31
		Backergunge	Barisal...	...	...	...	...	4.27	0.22	0.01	3	5.00	3.28	8.53	7.72	27.09	44.40
		Backergunge	Gournadi...	...	...	...	0.42	1.19	0.10	2.12	4	3.82	?	6.70	?	34.49	?
CHITTAGONG.	Hill Tippera.	Hill Tippera	Rhola...	...	0.03	0.83	0.30	2.67	0.19	0.55	5	4.61	4.43	10.82	11.12	33.44	34.00	
		Hill Tippera	Daudkhali...	...	0.09	1.14	0.52	5.33	0.53	0.10	5	7.18	?	13.73	?	31.46	?	
		Hill Tippera	Dauphal...	...	...	0.16	0.20	1.32	0.49	1.64	5	3.70	?	7.96	?	28.90	?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala...	...	...	1.04	0.30	1.90	0.65	...	4	3.80	3.37	4.57	7.42	30.24	38.59
		Tippera	Comilla...	...	...	0.80	0.40	1.70	0.75	1.20	5	4.83	4.31	7.90	10.92	31.39	61.98
		Tippera	Chandpur...	...	...	0.82	0.54	5.13	0.66	1.32	5	8.51	6.80	12.72	13.05	34.53	43.30
		Tippera	Brahmanbari...	...	0.20	0.20	0.41	3.05	0.16	0.55	6	5.57	3.18	7.19	7.20	37.12	38.47	
		Tippera	Ramchandrapur...	0.20	...	...	2.40	3.10	0.50	0.55	5	6.73	?	9.71	?	?	?
		Tippera	Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	1.50	3.20	2.10	0.06	3	6.86	?	11.75	?	?	?
		Tippera	Daudkandi...	...	...	0.40	0.23	0.50	0.30	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	Noakhali.	Noakhali	Noakhali...	...	0.06	0.35	1.34	4.43	1.30	2.54	5	9.92	5.03	20.31	14.08	63.26	69.48	
		Noakhali	Penny...	...	0.10	0.30	0.70	1.88	1.10	1.42	6	5.96	5.43	12.71	15.28	60.07	71.02	
		Noakhali	Harishpur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Noakhali	Ramganj...	...	...	1.01	0.25	2.84	1.10	2.43	5	7.71	?	16.57	?	44.94	?
		Chittagong	Cor's Bazar...	...	0.03	2.07	1.45	0.80	1.55	3.45	5	9.35	7.41	15.75	17.06	65.11	96.64	
		Chittagong	Chittagong...	...	...	0.40	0.25	1.48	0.18	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Kutubdia...	...	0.47	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Satkanya...	...	0.75	0.30	1.80	1.02	0.57	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Kudala...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Fenao...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	South Lushai Hills.	South Lushai Hills	Misrarai...	...	0.12	0.88	0.80	0.38	0.72	3.15	6	11.74	?	15.91	?	57.32	?	
		South Lushai Hills	Chandpur...	...	0.30	0.12	0.35	1.08	0.25	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		South Lushai Hills	Rangamatta...	...	0.05	0.10	1.23	0.20	0.07	1.42	4	3.16	4.90	5.64	11.57	40.40	54.34	
		South Lushai Hills	Bundarban...	...	1.04	0.34	0.72	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Patna	Patna...	0.26	...	...	0.07	1.24	0.07	0.47	3	2.11	2.15	7.53	5.65	27.46	26.42
		Patna	Dinapore...	0.07	0.30	...	0.70	1.09	0.00	0.40	4	2.11	2.21	7.89	5.95	25.02	25.02	
		Patna	Bihar...	...	...	...	...	2.15	0.13	2.45	4	4.78	2.18	9.20	5.80	23.81	20.74
		Patna	Berh...	...	0.45	0.15	0.30	1.40	4	2.20	1.67	0.63	5.12	17.63	24.31
		Patna	Bikram...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.55	3	0.95	?	4.16	?	21.69	?
		Patna	Hilsa...	...	...	0.10	...	2.65	0.11	3.40	4	0.20	?	13.22	?	33.19	?
CHITTAGONG.	Gaya.	Gaya	Aurangabad...	1.31	0.33	...	...	...	0.49	0.42	4	2.77	2.16	1.075	6.80	29.19	30.99
		Gaya	Gaya...	0.02	0.09	0.01	...	2.02	1.08	0.40	3	4.22	2.13	7.48	5.97	23.07	23.07	
		Gaya	Nawadah...	0.09	0.17	0.09	1.30	0.41	0.03	1.97	5	4.98	2.22	8.26	0.97	20.25	25.77	
		Gaya	Jahanabad...	...	0.11	...	...	0.28	0.12	1.26	4	1.77	2.14	7.53	6.80	24.92	25.74
		Gaya	Arwal...	...	1.85	...	...	0.10	0.20	1.50	4	3.63	?	6.51	?	26.70	?
		Gaya	Daudnagar...	0.21	...	...	...	2.14	0.79	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Gaya	Sherghati...	0.47	...	...	...	0.15	0.23	0.07	4	1.53	?	5.43	?	30.10	?
		Gaya	Kajauli...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Gaya	Pakri Bazar...	...	0.11	0.25	0.40	0.65	1.15	0.30	6	5.12	?	5.57	?	?	?	
		Gaya	son.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	Shahabad.	Shahabad	Buxar...	1.74	3.35	1.28	0.16	2.08	0.31	0.13	7	9.05	1.42	11.40	5.67	33.80	32.47	
		Shahabad	Dohri...	0.45	0.20	...	0.04	2.02	0.24	0.39	5	3.33	3.66	5.87	7.98	30.86	24.84	
		Shahabad	Bhabhua...	0.03	1.10	...	...	0.92	0.10	0.10	4	2.31	2.47	7.53	0.17	20.03	25.70
		Shahabad	Basaram...	0.06	0.04	...	...	...	0.01	0.55	3	2.46	2.76	8.42	7.00	35.24	21.07
		Shahabad	Arrah...	0.09	0.01	1.24	0.60	0.11	0.05	0.80	4	3.00	2.95	7.37	0.03	24.08	24.08	
		Shahabad	Mohana...	0.40	0.35	...	...	0.91	0.11	0.00	5	2.00	?	8.94	?	33.63	?
		Shahabad	Ehri...	...	...	...	...	...	2.30	0.85	3	3.15	?	0.15	?	23.46	?
		Shahabad	Agason...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	1	1.11	?	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Ramagar...	...	0.08	...	...	0.98	...	0.05	1	1.11	?	?	7.62	?	21.73
		Shahabad	Koath...	...	...	...	...	0.90	0.14	0.48	3	1.54	?	7.20	?	21.97	?
CHITTAGONG.	Patna.	Patna	Sikraul...	0.29	0.31	...	...	4.85	0.19	0.37	5	6.01	?	7.74	?	?	?
		Patna	Basouan...	0.20	...	...	...	0.34	0.19	0.25	4	0.98	?	6.22	?	31.50	?
		Patna	Monaharpur...	...	0.43	0.40	...	1.05	0.65	0.24	5	2.77	?	6.11	?	24.75	?	
		Patna	Gopalganj...	...	0.25	0.05	0.62	2.18	0.38	1.15	5	4.63	1.67	6.37	5.31	30.53	23.28	
		Patna	Siwan...	0.35	0.10	...	2.70	...	0.31	0.27	5	3.73	1.78	8.30	5.73	25.80	25.80	
		Patna	Ekma...	...	...	...	...	1.80	0.10	0.08	3	2.08	?	4.49	?	21.99	?
		Patna	Chapra...	0.45	0.02	...	0.27	2.20	0.14	0.63	5	3.61	2.32	8.35	6.76	22.10	23.35	
		Patna	Seerampur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Patna	Amour...	...	...	...	...	2.50	1.04	1.54	9	5.08	?	7.93	?	24.38	?
		Patna	Basantpur...	...	...	...	...	...	3.30	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	Champanan.	Champanan	Mothhari...	0.13	1.83	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.23	3.81	7	6.26	5.29	7.90	7.57	40.70	27.03	
		Champanan	Bettiah...	0.30	0.94	...	...	0.06	1.48	1.33	4	3.94	2.20	5.81	6.91	39.74	29.68
		Champanan	Bagaha...	...	0.37	...	0.03	1.85	2.17	2.43	4	4.38	?	8.11	?	36.73	?	
		Champanan	Burhura...	...	0.53	0.07	...	3.33	2.38	3.68	4	10.05	?	12.63	?	36.6.6		

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 17th of August 1895—continued

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 11th.	Monday, 12th.	Tuesday, 13th.	Wednesday, 14th.	Thursday, 15th.	Friday, 16th.	Saturday, 17th.								
BIHAR—continued.	Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura	0.45	0.01	...	3.85	1.72	3	6.03	2.51	11.11	6.33	29.22	20.00	
		Bhagalpur ...	Bangun (Sy-fabad).	1.53	1.39	2.35	3	5.27	?	12.80	?	20.18	?	
		Bhagalpur ...	Bupaul	0.54	...	0.20	0.04	0.25	0.53	4	1.56	2.31	7.04	7.21	28.07	20.07	
		Bhagalpur ...	Pratapganj	0.68	0.70	...	1.55	2.25	0.20	0.62	4	6.06	?	7.01	?	37.00	?
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhimgapur	0.65	...	0.63	2.24	0.31	0.31	4	3.88	2.10	7.71	6.03	28.30	27.33	
		Bhagalpur ...	Bunka	0.22	0.25	0.82	...	3	1.80	2.40	2.85	0.50	23.06	27.05	
		Bhagalpur ...	Chaug	0.60	0.40	4.05	0.0	5.55	4	10.70	?	13.94	?	31.23	?	
		Bhagalpur ...	Bansil	1.00	0.50	...	1.00	?	?	?	?	?	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0.35	1.43	1.56	0.05	3	3.08	3.45	9.27	3.14	53.40	50.43	
		Purnea ...	Araria ...	1.30	3.10	0.50	0.07	0.38	0.15	0.07	5	6.07	2.40	15.31	7.34	52.36	44.02	
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	0.18	0.01	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.31	0.65	4	1.74	2.74	4.30	7.05	30.70	30.61	
		Purnea ...	Gondwara (Kerai).	0.03	0.23	0.04	0.18	1.45	2.26	...	5	4.79	?	7.18	?	10.50	?	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Malda ...	Malda	0.12	1.06	3	1.18	?	5.84	?	28.00	?	
		Malda ...	Chanchal	0.13	0.15	0.06	0.21	3.22	4	3.77	2.05	7.23	7.44	21.46	39.51	
		Malda ...	Gajul	0.20	0.22	0.05	2.45	4	3.34	?	6.13	?	18.34	?	
		Malda ...	Subganj	0.02	...	0.06	2.58	0.30	0.17	3	3.13	?	4.87	?	18.34	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Rajmahal	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.21	2.78	3	3.67	1.84	4.90	4.74	10.15	31.64	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Godda	0.15	0.14	0.12	3	0.41	2.40	1.80	0.02	10.83	20.84	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Pakaur	0.16	0.30	0.22	0.12	4	7.00	2.07	10.82	0.07	28.70	35.00	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Naya Dumka ...	0.03	...	0.02	0.47	0.81	0.48	0.35	3	1.80	3.30	4.42	8.50	25.20	30.14	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Deoghar ...	0.05	0.15	0.01	1.76	0.08	3	3.05	2.50	5.10	7.57	22.03	34.03	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Jamtara	0.67	1.23	1.57	1.23	0.80	5	5.56	3.28	8.07	7.55	130.46	33.02	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Balbhadda	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Nonthal	0.51	0.83	1.11	1.81	4	3.26	?	7.38	?	?	?	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Par-ganna.	Assanbani	2.10	...	0.71	...	0.07	2	2.57	?	4.05	?	21.45	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Katikan	0.21	0.34	0.66	...	0.12	4	1.33	?	?	?	?	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Madhupur ...	0.03	...	0.14	0.51	0.01	0.23	0.51	4	1.53	?	4.11	?	3.56	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Baran	1.00	0.31	2.71	0.05	...	3	4.07	?	6.07	?	30.13	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Sarath	1.12	1.65	0.08	0.27	4	5.92	?	0.30	?	?	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Barkopa	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Bhaya	0.32	1.71	...	0.84	0.50	4	3.86	?	6.13	?	20.31	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Mohaspore	0.06	0.71	0.51	0.60	?	?	?	?	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Barharua ...	0.48	...	0.01	0.03	1.03	0.48	0.05	4	3.58	?	6.13	?	?	?	
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Sakthiganj	0.28	0.11	2.40	3	2.49	?	4.88	?	?	?	
		Outback ...	Jagatsingpur	0.70	0.83	0.40	1.04	0.12	2.02	...	0.18	26.20	?	
		Outback ...	Banki ...	0.83	0.53	0.08	...	0.40	0.40	1.64	...	4.03	23.32	?	
Outback ...	Cuttack ...	0.46	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.31	0.41	...	...	...	2.33	...	0.80	34.00	?
Outback ...	False Point ...	0.44	0.00	0.42	1.40	1.50	0.25	0.05	5	4.58	3.32	13.00	7.70	30.20	30.67			
Outback ...	Kondrapara ...	...	0.14	0.26	0.05	0.45	1.02	0.01	4	1.03	2.56	13.00	7.53	40.00	30.85		
Outback ...	Jajpur ...	...	0.10	0.20	0.03	1.31	0.75	0.80	5	3.21	3.02	9.04	6.30	41.30	42.71		
Outback ...	Dharmata ...	0.45	0.18	0.03	...	1.00	1.25	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Outback ...	Silapara ...	0.50	0.00	0.10	...	1.00	1.25	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Outback ...	Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	0.20	0.65	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.02	5	2.75	?	7.87	?	35.21	?		
Balasore ...	Chandabali ...	...	...	...	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.05	1	0.74	2.70	4.07	7.00	20.20	20.02
Balasore ...	Bladruk ...	0.11	...	...	...	1.70	...	0.50	3	2.31	2.01	4.82	0.38	36.63	30.05
Balasore ...	Suro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.06	...	7.07	20.28	?
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	0.00	0.18	0.02	...	0.53	...	...	4	2.23	2.00	4.10	0.31	38.90	30.60	
Balasore ...	Jalassore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.31	32.01	?
Balasore ...	Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	0.50	33.18	?
Puri ...	Puri ...	0.20	1.04	1.00	0.06	3.53	0.20	...	5	6.21	1.84	14.18	4.84	47.70	25.32			
Puri ...	Kuanda ...	0.38	...	0.5	0.75	1.17	...	...	...	...	2.07	...	7.35	31.80	26.03
Puri ...	Bhanpur ...	0.30	0.05	2.53	0.25	0.00	0.08	...	...	...	2.70	...	7.38	?	?
Puri ...	Gop ...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
Puri ...	Satpara ...	0.28	...	0.10	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
Puri ...	Pipli ...	0.68	0.47	0.12	0.08	3.67	0.37	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
Puri ...	Nayagarh ...	0.50	0.11	0.54	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
Puri ...	Ranpur ...	...	0.01	0.67	0.03	0.80	0.05	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
Puri ...	Kurula ...	...	0.05	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
Hazarihugh ...	Pachamba (Gandhi).	...	0.19	0.70	0.35	0.97	0.00	0.00	0	3.06	2.55	6.74	7.50	25.02	30.16			
Hazarihugh ...	Hazarihugh ...	0.30	0.43	...	...	0.00	0.27	0.08	4	2.07	2.55	5.51	7.00	27.07	30.99	
Hazarihugh ...	Seringpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.47	...	6.11	28.00	20.43
Hazarihugh ...	Malah Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.24	...	0.00	40.78	?
Hazarihugh ...	Thuma Hill ...	0.16	0.67	...	...	1.10	0.57	1.55	5	4.04	4.15	0.10	?	20.80	?	
Hazarihugh ...	Barhi ...	1.32	...	1.16	...	1.03	0.21	...	4	5.42	?	10.08	?	31.20	?			
Hazarihugh ...	Kandolka ...	...	0.20	...	0.27	0.17	0.85	0.70	5	2.22	?	0.41	?	50.15	?		
Hazarihugh ...	Ranpur ...	...	1.2	...	...	1.6	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0.22	0.16	...	...	1.00	0.50	1.81	5	4.18	3.75	11.22	8.37	36.54	31.38	
Lohardaga ...	Burch ...	0.14	0.10	...	...	1.31	1.12	0.52	5	3.20	2.45	8.40	7.74	30.67	30.05	
Lohardaga ...	SBI ...	2.00	...	...	...	0.00	0.38	1.20	4	5.09	?	?	?	?	?
Lohardaga ...	Palkol ...	1.43	...	...	...	2.10	0.95	1.00	4	6.48	?	13.90	?	?	?
Lohardaga ...	Tunar ...	...	0.51	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Lohardaga ...	Champur ...	...	...	...	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Palamanu ...	Palamanu ...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	6.10	25.30	?
Palamanu ...	(Daltanganj).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Palamanu ...	Balmanth ...	0.23	0.08	0.04	...	0.12	0.50	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Palamanu ...	Husmanth ...	0.20	0.70	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Palamanu ...	Garhua ...	...	...	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0.05	...	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.47	0.20	6	2.00	2.03	8.40	7.45	24.19	31.30			
Manbhum ...	Gobindpur ...	0.12	...	0.15	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.43	0	1.07	2.84	4.87	7.70	25.08	20.06			
Manbhum ...	Bahmanath-pur.	...	...	0.10	...	0.00	0.30	0.58	3	1.87	?	2.51	?	18.40	?	
Manbhum ...	Barahbhum...	0.40	...	0.08	...	0.02	0.15	0.26	4	1.81	?	3.30	?	24.84	?			
Manbhum ...	Jhoda ...	3.30	0.25	0.35	...	4.81	0.45	0.45	0	0.82	?	12.80	?	32.31	?			
Manbhum ...	Chas ...	...	...	0.00	...	0.05	2.03	1.10	4	4.33	?	0.60	?	21.90	?	
Manbhum ...	Pandra ...	0.10	0.25	0.25	1.50	0.36	0.26	0.33	7	3.60	?	6.07	?	36.85	?			
Singhbhum ...	Chalibassa ...	0.07	0.01	0.01	...	0.00	0.71	0.41	3	1.84	2.03	5.08	8.80	30.45	32.15			
Singhbhum ...	Chakardhar-pur.	...	...	0.21	...	0.18	0.22	0.70	4	1.70	?	0.24	?	27.27	?	
Singhbhum ...	Chalsita ...	0.12	...	1.10	1.21	0.75	...	0.40	5	3.94	?	5.02	?	33.54	?			
Singhbhum ...	Baharajura ...	1.12	...	0.32	...	0.30	1.10	0.80	5	0.80	?	?	?	?	?			
Singhbhum ...	Gulbura ...	...	...	...	0.45	1.05	0.50	10.20	4	2.20	?	?	?	?	?
Singhbhum ...	Kaikapur ...	1.14	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.20	3	1.45	?	4.67	?	42.24	?
Singhbhum ...	Mouaherpur ...	...	0.59	...	...	...	...	0.40	3	5.01	?	10.41	?	44.09	?

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 17TH OF AUGUST 1895.**

DURING the previous week much heavier rain had fallen in Orissa than in any of the other districts especially in Bengal, where only about half the normal amount had fallen. At the end of the week a shallow depression had formed over the south of Burma, and that depression has had an important influence on the rainfall distribution over the whole province during the week under review.

On the 11th, the first day of the week just past, the depression having moved in a north-westerly direction, lay over the north of the Bay and parts of Lower Bengal and Orissa. A fairly regular cyclonic circulation of light winds then prevailed at inland stations, and as the disturbance developed very little in crossing the Bay, ordinary weather generally obtained in the south and east of the Bay. Temperature was 3° above the normal in all districts, and while the northerly winds continued, very little rain was falling. On the 12th the centre of the depression was close to the Orissa coast, which it crossed between False Point and Gopalpur. There had been a slow or moderate fall of pressure in the western and central districts of the province as well as in the north-west angle of the Bay, but the depth of the depression when crossing the coast was very small, the greatest defect being $\cdot 14$ inch in the south of Orissa and the Circars. Up to the 12th rainfall was almost absent except in Bihar, where local disturbances were fairly numerous and showers of variable amount fell, and as the sky was only lightly clouded, temperature rose except in Orissa, which was more under the influence of the disturbance.

After crossing the coast the depression changed its course, moving to the north and afterwards to the north-east. At the same time it gradually filled up. On the 13th the area of lowest pressure was over Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, with a cyclonic system of winds round a centre not far from Chaibassa. Pressure fell slowly at most of the Bengal stations, and the greatest defect was $\cdot 14$ inch at Cuttack. General rain was now falling over the greater part of the province, and temperature fell 3° , but was still above the normal by small amounts except in the west and south-west. On the 14th the centre of the low pressure area was still in Chota Nagpur, and the slow fall of pressure in Bihar, while there was a rise elsewhere, showed that it was moving almost due north. The depth had diminished to about $\cdot 08$ inch, but the general rain continued, though not in more than moderate quantity, except in North Bengal, where some very heavy falls occurred. On the 15th pressure fell slowly in Assam and North Bengal, and the shallow depression drifting eastward formed a diffused trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Within this trough winds were easterly except in the west of Bihar, where they became west on the 16th. General showery weather continued over the whole province during these days, and when the westerly winds began in Bihar, very heavy rain fell at some of the northern stations, but especially in North Bengal. The low pressure area over North Bengal and Bihar was slowly filling up, but at the end of the week there was still defect of $\cdot 07$ inch in North Bihar, North Bengal, and Assam. As at the same time there was excess of $\cdot 04$ inch in Orissa, and gradients ran almost east and west, conditions continued favourable for general rainfall in all districts except Orissa, where it was becoming scattered. During the cloudy rainy weather of the last three days of the week, temperature fell everywhere, and at the end there was defect of from 1° to 2° in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, and of from 3° to 6° in the northern districts.

Pressure.—As the shallow low pressure area was over the western districts in the early part of the week, and in the north of the province during the latter half, pressure has been below the normal, though by small amounts. Changes have, as a rule, been very small, never exceeding a tenth of an inch, except on the 11th over the north of the Bay, and being generally below $\cdot 05$ inch. Mean pressure for the week is below the normal in all districts by uniform amounts of about $\cdot 05$ inch.

Temperature was above the normal at the beginning of the week, but fell steadily after the 12th, when cloudy weather became general. It was not till the 16th, however, that readings were below the normal, so that during the first five days of the week there was excess and during the last two a moderate defect. Means for the whole week are above the normal in all districts except Orissa and Assam, where they are practically normal. Excess is nearly one degree in Chota Nagpur and East Bengal and about half a degree in the other districts.

Rainfall has been general throughout the week except on the first two days when scattered showers fell in all districts, but especially in Bihar. The distribution has been fairly uniform if only the averages for the larger divisions be considered, but as local storms have occurred not unfrequently, falls have, in places, been heavy and irregular in amount. This has been the case, more particularly in the northern districts, a good example being afforded by the Bhagalpur district, where the total falls at the several stations vary from 1.56 inches at Supaul to 10.76 inches at Colgong. The average falls in the large subdivisions vary from 2.45 inches in South-West Bengal to 5.54 inches in East Bengal. Excess is 1.70 inches in East Bengal, 1.02 in Bihar, $\cdot 74$ in North Bengal, and $\cdot 26$ in Orissa, while in South-West Bengal there is defect of about half an inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 17th of August 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week			Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	
South-West Bengal	94.5	75.1	88.8	78.8	83.8	+0.4	2.44	2.94	-0.50	3.78	3.00	+0.78	4.83	7.25	33.51	20.96
North Bengal	92.8	73.7	87.7	78.5	83.1	+0.4	4.24	3.50	+0.74	4.15	3.70	+0.45	7.43	8.13	44.12	54.70
East Bengal	92.8	75.1	87.3	77.9	82.6	+0.8	5.54	3.84	+1.70	4.75	4.30	+0.45	9.67	9.50	37.51	59.53
Bihar	95.1	75.4	89.0	78.8	84.0	+0.4	3.42	2.40	+1.02	3.09	3.08	+0.01	7.26	6.43	28.26	36.00
Orissa	93.8	74.8	87.8	78.2	83.0	-0.1	2.06	2.70	+0.64	3.63	3.60	+0.03	8.74	6.00	34.19	38.32
Chota Nagpur	92.4	71.4	85.9	74.6	80.3	+0.6	2.79	2.83	-0.03	3.00	3.58	+1.58	6.30	7.61	27.25	20.13
Assam	95.6	74.8	87.2	77.7	82.5	-0.1										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 20th August 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th August 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
Aug.	11th	29.578	86.6	92.8	12.5	80.3	86.6	82.5	1.052	80.8	84	0.78
"	12th	558	84.2	87.5	6.7	80.8	86.4	81.3	1.092	79.3	80	0.01
"	13th	590	?	88.8	?	Rejected	81.6	79.5	.981	78.7	91	0.79
"	14th	599	82.3	86.8	9.0	77.8	79.4	79.1	.993	79.0	99	0.43
"	15th	612	82.2	85.8	7.2	78.6	81.1	80.0	1.011	79.6	96	0.09
"	16th	631	85.1	91.6	13.0	78.6	85.1	81.5	1.029	80.1	85	0.04
"	17th	654	83.9	90.9	14.1	78.8	84.6	81.5	1.036	80.3	87	1.7

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days 29.599

The mean temperature of the six days 84.1

The extreme variation of temperature 16.0

The maximum temperature 92.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days 89

The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th August 1895 4.34

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 19th August 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th August 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	11th	151.7	8.7	29.528	85.1	91.0	11.0	80.0	81.5	1.030	80.1	86	NE, E and SE ...	63	Nil	Partially cloudy, o, t.
"	12th	150.8	4.6	.519	83.5	86.7	7.0	79.7	80.5	1.004	79.3	87	SE, ESE and SSE	102	0.40	Chiefly cloudy, p, t.
"	13th	146.7	5.8	.521	83.0	87.0	9.0	78.0	80.1	0.993	79.0	88	SSE and SSW ...	143	0.20	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	14th	115.5	Nil	.544	81.3	83.4	6.0	77.4	79.9	1.001	79.3	93	SSE and SSW ...	104	1.09	Cloudy, o, d, p.
"	15th	119.9	,	.559	82.4	84.6	5.5	79.1	80.2	1.002	79.3	90	SSW ...	133	0.05	Cloudy, o, d.
"	16th	152.4	2.1	.567	81.7	88.4	9.8	78.6	79.1	0.961	78.0	89	SSW and WSW ...	137	0.80	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	17th	147.5	4.2	.607	81.4	87.5	11.5	76.0	78.6	.942	77.4	88	WSW, SSW and calm.	83	2.09	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches.
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.588

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours.
 The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 24.9
 90.3

The mean temperature of the seven days 82.6
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 83.0

The extreme variation of temperature 15.0
 The maximum temperature 91.0

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles.
 18
 The mean relative humidity %
 89

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 87

The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th August 1895 Inches.
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 4.63

The total fall from 1st January to 17th August 1895 4.27

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 28.14
 42.88

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
 Calcutta, the 19th August 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
 For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jellinghee and Brahmaputra, for the month of July 1895.

RIVER GANGES.												RIVER BHAGIRATHI.			RIVER JULLIOWRA.			RIVER																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Mirzapur.			Benares.			Buxar.			Dinapore.			Monghyr.			Sahibganj.			Rampur Boahie.			Gaulundo.			Barhampore.			Saragunj.			Gauhati.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1895.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 10th August 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH AUGUST 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH AUGUST 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	414	68,075	1,186	470	52,075	670
Jute ...	22	5,725	92	61	21,225	898
Firewood ...	89	46,525	702	106	62,950	926
Other articles ...	681	1,73,415	1,968	688	1,68,400	2,284
Total ...	1,106	2,98,740	3,948	1,323	2,99,650	4,278

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 17th August 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	446	70,118	1,185	416	42,149	548
Jute ...	28	7,925	106	75	27,650	480
Firewood ...	55	27,300	405	104	56,150	862
Other articles ...	496	1,10,650	1,548	773	1,91,525	2,600
Total ...	1,025	2,15,988	2,244	1,368	3,17,474	4,490

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th August 1895, on 1,686.89 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	200,243	2,82,771 1 0	25,08,548 10	4,72,446 0 0	17,183 5 0	7,78,400 6 0	76,687	101,580	178,267
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	167 10 10	.....	280 2 8	10 5 1	458 0 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 47 weeks of half-year ...	1,476,093	14,04,804 0 0	1,34,58,149 30	26,06,079 6 0	68,963 5 0	41,91,366 11 0	275,217	628,297	903,514
Total for 54 weeks ...	1,700,946	17,77,075 1 0	1,59,61,698 0	30,80,525 6 0	1,08,106 10 0	49,63,707 1 0	452,104	629,817	1,081,921
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	200,809	2,82,867 5 0	25,61,461 30	4,98,807 2 5	16,732 12 11	7,59,687 4 4	74,648	103,161	177,809
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	161 15 11	.....	293 15 0	10 0 11	455 15 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6 weeks of previous year ...	1,757,606	16,82,558 5 10	1,53,28,932 20	32,98,843 6 6	1,03,027 7 5	50,84,480 2 9	453,083	622,101	1,105,784

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic from stations on the A and B districts.

TARKESSUR BEACH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th August 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,384	4,473 15 0	3,861 0	174 0 0	12 0 8	4,690 8 0	1,136	58	1,194
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	201 4 1	.....	7 13 8	0 8 8	209 10 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 47 weeks of half-year ...	106,068	24,942 2 0	27,501 30	1,173 10 0	60 0 0	26,173 12 0	5,664	366	6,030
Total for 54 weeks ...	124,452	29,416 1 0	31,362 30	1,347 3 0	71 0 0	30,834 4 0	6,700	418	7,118
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,434	4,489 10 7	4,261 10	203 0 0	6 14 0	4,690 8 7	1,150	36	1,186
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	199 4 3	.....	9 3 1	0 5 0	208 11 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6 weeks of previous year ...	120,304	27,809 10 9	40,786 10	1,779 14 0	55 11 0	28,645 8 9	6,090	246	7,336

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th August 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,440	12,837 13 0	43,248 10	6,463 4 0	42 0 0	20,803 1 0	6,117	3,236	9,353
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	85 11 11	.....	40 2 8	0 4 1	129 3 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 47 weeks of half-year ...	106,591	75,892 1 0	3,58,924 0	44,233 8 0	215 0 0	1,20,340 9 0	31,771	13,913	45,684
Total for 54 weeks ...	127,031	88,729 14 0	4,02,106 10	50,716 12 0	267 0 0	1,40,708 10 0	37,888	17,149	55,037
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,664	12,864 5 3	49,914 10	6,705 6 0	71 12 3	19,041 7 6	5,362	2,803	8,165
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	76 15 10	.....	41 8 9	0 7 1	117 15 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6 weeks of previous year ...	118,875	89,647 4 4	3,71,791 10	45,739 12 0	375 3 0	1,35,652 2 4	35,092	18,153	53,245

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th August 1895, on 618 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,310	77,770 0 0	7,07,380 0	1,03,080 0 0	7,030 0 0	2,67,480 0 0	80,518	26,080	57,164
Or per mile of railway ...	308	96 0 0	981 0	169 0 0	1 0 0	436 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	878,640	2,96,780 0 0	23,06,140 0	4,63,130 0 0	48,990 0 0	9,08,800 0 0	143,830	116,068	260,553
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,068,950	4,74,550 0 0	41,03,400 0	6,25,170 0 0	51,020 0 0	11,51,340 0 0	174,348	148,330	317,677
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	181,098	70,181 0 0	7,98,018 0	1,70,107 0 0	12,915 0 0	2,53,203 0 0	80,080	28,385	68,465
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	293	86 0 0	981 0	209 0 0	2 0 0	407 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,050,008	4,53,530 0 0	41,75,147 0	7,30,206 0 0	55,206 0 0	12,02,112 0 0	170,280	168,476	344,767

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th August 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	85,880	11,880 0 0	41,980 0	2,900 0 0	170 0 0	15,400 0 0	8,000	2,380	5,880
Or per mile of railway ...	687	91 0 0	385 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	184,900	52,640 0 0	2,37,540 0	17,580 0 0	1,840 0 0	71,800 0 0	17,538	10,078	27,810
Total for 6 weeks ...	190,780	68,870 0 0	2,79,470 0	21,540 0 0	1,410 0 0	86,620 0 0	21,138	12,368	33,400
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	81,640	9,238 0 0	80,100 0	9,185 0 0	206 0 0	18,689 0 0	8,485	3,267	6,712
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	653	75 0 0	641 0	73 0 0	2 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	180,204	50,778 0 0	3,07,880 0	26,924 0 0	1,733 0 0	86,420 0 0	21,797	13,375	35,672

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th August 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,780	5,690 0 0	23,080 0	1,250 0 0	90 0 0	6,000 0 0	2,154	1,070	3,234
Or per mile of railway ...	218	64 0 0	278 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	98,010	28,300 0 0	69,550 0	5,290 0 0	770 0 0	24,450 0 0	12,133	5,884	15,716
Total for 6 weeks ...	116,740	33,910 0 0	93,430 0	6,540 0 0	860 0 0	41,310 0 0	14,286	4,654	18,940
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,870	5,647 0 0	24,404 0	1,404 0 0	236 0 0	7,337 0 0	2,154	1,070	3,234
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	203	64 0 0	285 0	17 0 0	4 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	107,816	33,056 0 0	98,980 0	7,583 0 0	1,100 0 0	48,317 0 0	12,678	6,468	19,800

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 10th August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	98,000	Rs. 36,830	Mds. 2,24,820	Rs. 29,590	Rs. 7,090	Rs. 74,100	14,425	14,063	28,418
Or per mile of railway ...	129.75	48.72	297.96	39.14	10.16	98.08	...	...	...
For previous 47 weeks of half-year ...	467,590	1,92,220	13,61,620	1,76,430	52,400	4,21,050	65,022	61,798	127,421
Total for 47 weeks ...	555,690	2,29,000	16,00,440	2,06,020	60,080	4,95,150	80,058	80,781	170,839
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	90,797	Rs. 33,251	Mds. 2,01,246	Rs. 22,248	Rs. 7,798	Rs. 74,297	13,788	13,577	27,365
Or per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	120.10	43.96	268.31	29.56	10.20	98.26	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	504,329	2,10,543	13,94,221	1,50,230	50,422	4,42,224	65,225	60,979	126,604

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd August 1895 ...	13,414	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	11,656	0	0
Increase ...	1,758	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd August 1895 ...	263	0	4
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	228	8	9
Increase ...	34	7	7
Receipts from 1st July to 3rd August 1895 ...	57,732	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	57,453	0	0
Increase ...	279	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 28, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1895-96.

No. 747B., dated Calcutta, the 15th August 1895.

From—N. K. BOSE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1895-96, comprising the months of April, May, and June 1895.

THE HON'BLE MR. D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 28,04,085 maunds against 24,97,442 maunds in the previous quarter and 27,18,594 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 66,34,015 against Rs. 58,07,558 in the previous quarter and Rs. 64,42,704 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter are shown in table I:—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds. s.
Balance at the close of the last quarter ...	1,76,904 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	1,18,816 0
Total ...	2,95,720 0
Sales during the quarter ...	17,932 0
Wastage ...	4,618 0
Total ...	22,550 0
Balance at close of the quarter ...	2,73,170 0

The total sale of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 17,932 maunds against 10,507 maunds in the previous quarter and 4,586 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid during the quarter on the full amount sold.

4. The subjoined table shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1894-95.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	First quarter.		First quarter.		First quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I United Kingdom ...	Mds. 16,10,548	Mds. 16,39,610	Mds. 27,27,650	Mds. 16,69,800	Mds. 14,80,233	Mds. 16,18,601
II { Hamburg ...	81,123	22,700	6,64,738	4,45,036	1,01,088	3,38,088
Trieste ...				17,418		
Genoa ...				17		
III Batoum ...					3	3
Bas Rowayah ...	1,60,986	1,29,700	2,15,800	40,847	2,64,066	1,64,346
Muscat ...	17,000	1,15,958		1,08,270		81,056
Balif ...		98,690		47,102		8,840
IV Aden ...	2,85,867	2,92,701	1,63,333	1,92,434	1,57,747	2,76,082
Linga ...			74,000	8,000		8,280
Haujam ...					1,40,194	59,501
Adelaide* ...	130	131				
Cape Town* ...					1	1
V Madras ...			2,018	2,018		
Coenada ...			2,998	2,998		
VI Tuticorin ...		13,506				
Bombay ...	1,60,316	1,44,523	1,86,215	1,14,560	24,369	1,36,883
Total ...	22,62,540	23,67,684	30,36,564	29,59,400	21,37,601	27,05,616

* NOTE.—Adelaide and Cape Town come properly under none of the groups, but for convenience' sake they are placed under group IV.

5. Table III shows the quantity of the sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	First quarter of 1894-95.	Second quarter of 1894-95.	Third quarter of 1894-95.	Fourth quarter of 1894-95.	First quarter of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bulkea Government golas ...	Mds. 14,74,417	Mds. 26,25,575	Mds. 29,61,285	Mds. 24,77,403	Mds. 25,85,892
Kuderpore Docks do. ...		3,08,560	5,03,578	5,22,579	4,69,337
Chittagong do. ...	74,331	1,18,723	1,46,109	1,50,105	83,141
Khulna (Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.) ...				1,300	684
Balasore (ditto) ...				1,150	2,331
Total ...	15,48,798	31,10,857	36,05,973	36,62,907	30,81,185

The stock in bond at the close of the quarter under review, though reduced a little, is still very large; and the shipments of salt, as shown in paragraph 9, show no signs of decline.

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt-pass stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in the table below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Via Balakhal.	Via Bankrail.	Via Gowa-khally.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Balla-shata.	Via Buttolah Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways or via Chitpur.	Quantity despatched to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
First quarter of 1895-96...	1,59,489	1,30,415	44,219	61,690	2,00,677	34	9,83,439	3,22,634	2,89,280	63,506
Ditto of 1894-95...	1,43,328	1,05,901	49,234	59,701	2,66,723	668	10,89,171	3,66,731	4,44,030	65,300
Ditto of 1893-94...	1,32,606	1,37,912	40,802	69,708	2,17,827	1,212	8,01,950	2,70,508	4,08,344	67,696

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 5,622 maunds 10 seers as noted in the margin, against 2,999 maunds in the previous quarter and 1,873 maunds 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The quantity of saltpetre-salt removed from the refineries on payment of duty amounted to 12,557 maunds against 8,897 maunds in the previous quarter and 8,258 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta according to published market reports were as follows:—

					Tons.
April	...	...	...	...	19,280
May	...	...	...	...	33,440
June	...	...	...	...	14,430
Total	...	...	...	...	67,150

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1895.	Fortnight ending 30th April 1895.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1895.	Fortnight ending 31st May 1895.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1895.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool ...	58 4 0	56 5 9	57 11 1	60 4 7	59 0 3	60 8 10
Hamburg karkach ...	50 10 4	40 2 0	48 15 9	53 4 5	...	41 0 0
Muscot ditto ...	41 7 2	40 12 8	40 8 0	41 8 10	41 0 0	41 0 0
Jedda ditto ...	43 1 0	46 0 0	45 15 0	46 5 0	46 0 4	44 0 0
Rambay ditto ...	40 0 0	39 13 9	37 2 8	39 7 3	39 10 4	40 0 0
Rock ditto ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...

11. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj,

Khulna and Balasore during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1894-95:—

TABLE VI.

PORT.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		First quarter of 1894-95.	First quarter of 1895-96.	First quarter of 1894-95.	First quarter of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	60,649	2 0	61,285	21 8
	Akyab	0	5 0	0	5 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool and Hamburg	13,860	0 0	7,425	0 0
Khulna	Liverpool	1,700	0 0	2,400	0 0
Balasore	Ditto	10,740	0 0	9,524	36 12
	Total	86,949	2 0	80,635	18 4

No transactions of sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack and Puri.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3452M.

The 26th August 1895.—The following is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE FIRE BRIGADE IN THE TOWN AND SUBURBS
OF CALCUTTA AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HOWRAH,
DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 6985, dated Calcutta, the 7th August 1895.

From—A. H. JAMES, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a report on the working of the Fire Brigade in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in the Municipality of Howrah for the year 1894-95.

2. During the year 45 fires occurred, at 38 of which the Brigade was in attendance. Of the remaining seven fires, one was extinguished by the local police and six by the residents of the locality.

3. The estimated value of property destroyed during the year was Rs. 5,98,531. Two women were burnt to death in a busti fire in the Suburbs, and one man lost his life in a fire in the Town.

4. There were five fires in buildings licensed under Acts IV of 1883 and I of 1893, in which property to the value of Rs. 2,90,100 was destroyed.

5. Of the fires that occurred during the year under review, three call for special notice—

I. On the 11th October, at 1-30 A.M., a fire broke out on board the River Steam Navigation Company's flat *Bannu*, which was moored in the river opposite the Camperdown Hydraulic Jute Press and laden with bales of jute. This fire lasted 10 hours and was extinguished by the Fire Brigade and the Port Commissioners' floating engine. The damage caused by this fire was estimated at Rs. 1,31,347.

II. At 2-15 P.M. on the 22nd November, a fire broke out in a pukka godown belonging to the Howrah Jute Mills at Sibpur, which was stored with bales of jute. It was finally extinguished on the 25th idem and caused a loss of Rs. 1,32,500.

III. At 7-20 A.M., on the 23rd November, some jute in one of the press houses belonging to the Calcutta Hydraulic Press was discovered to be on fire. The conflagration rapidly spread over the press house and caused damage to the extent of Rs. 2,27,000. This fire was extinguished in 34 hours by the Fire Brigade, helped by the Manager and staff of Messrs. Ralli Brother's Press, who turned out with their fire extinguishing appliances very promptly and rendered able assistance.

6. During the year there were eight prosecutions under the Explosives Act, in all of which convictions were obtained.

7. A memorandum of the fires which occurred, and a statement showing receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Brigade, are enclosed.

Memorandum of fires in Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

Number.	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town.					
1	9th April 1894	Section N., No. 88, Wellesley Street.	2 hours	Rs. 3,000	Huts, furniture and articles for sale.
2	11th May	Section E., No. 107, Cotton Street	Ditto	875	Cotton about 200 maunds.
3	7th June	Second Division, Port Police, Kolk Ghat.	2 hours and 50 minutes	3,000	One cargo boat and jute.
4	10th September	First Division, Port Police, Bag Hazar Ghat.	1 hour	50	Straw, one boat load. The fire was extinguished by the people of the locality.
5	4th October	Ditto ditto	8½ hours	3,223	Three country boats and straw.
6	11th	First Division, Port Police, Camperdown Press Ghat.	10 hours	1,31,347	The flat <i>Banno</i> and 5,541 bales of jute.
7	20th November	Section H., Harrison Road.	50 minutes	16	Straw stored in the lower room of a brick building. Shauik Abdul, the owner of the straw, was found dead inside the room. He was evidently suffocated while attempting to extinguish the fire.
8	24th December	First Division, Port Police, Ruttellah Ghat.	4 hours	3,500	One country boat and jute.
9	31st January 1895	First Division, Port Police	3 hours and 15 minutes	3,900	One cargo boat laden with jute.
Total 9 fires.				1,47,476	
Suburbs.					
1	7th April 1894	Section J., Dhacooriah	2 hours	100	A stack of straw. The fire was extinguished by the people of the locality.
2	11th	Section F., Leechoo Bagan	30 minutes	100	Two huts. The fire was extinguished by the local police.
3	2nd May	Section J., Barro Bagan	3½ hours	7,300	One hundred and eighty tiled huts and household property.
4	2nd	Section J., Tollygunge	1½ hours	80	Two golpatta huts.
5	9th	Section D., Manicktolla Road	35 minutes	80	Three small golpatta huts. The fire was extinguished by the people of the locality.
6	9th	Section I., Katoakhoti	1 hour	180	Five golpatta huts.
7	17th	Section H., Luskurpara	1½ hours	200	One tiled hut and nine golpatta huts.
8	27th	Section L., Harroobash	30 minutes	80	Straw thatches and wooden materials. The fire was extinguished by the people of the locality.
9	5th June	Section F., Butcherkhana	1 hour	200	Three huts.
10	6th September	Section N., Moocheekhoia	Ditto	1,500	Forty-six tiled and thatched huts. After the fire was extinguished, the charred corpses of two females, named Sunnia and Jhonia Barwalee, were found in a room of the house where the fire originated.
11	23rd November	Section B., Kaliprasanno Singhee's Road, Calcutta Hydraulic Press.	24 hours and 20 minutes.	2,27,000	Pucka building, five hydraulic presses and jute.
12	24th	Ditto ditto	19 hours and 50 minutes.	20,000	Pucka building and jute.
13	26th	Section B., Nowabpatty Road Ashcroft Jute Press.	8 hours	15,000	Three hundred bales of jute partly burnt.
14	3rd December	Section B., Nowabpatty Road, Union Hydraulic Press.	12 hours	23,000	Pucka building and two hundred drums of jute.
15	7th	Section I., Pacoorolla	20 minutes	150	Three mat huts, bedding, &c.
16	6th February 1895	Section H., Narail Bagan	1 hour and 35 minutes	250	Two thatched huts.
17	17th	Section M., Munshigunge	1 hour and 45 minutes	100	Two stacks of straw.
18	18th	Section B., Bag Hazar	1 hour	80	One tiled house.
19	21st	Section A., Dum-Dum Road	1 hour and 55 minutes	100	One large tiled hut.
20	22nd	Section I., Kalighat	1 hour	300	Seven thatched huts.
21	26th	Section G., Tanti Bagan	1 hour and 35 minutes	500	Seven tiled huts.
22	12th March	Section F., Convent Lane, Estally	Ditto ditto	2,400	Thirteen thatched houses.
23	22nd	Section B., Pulkpara Road	1 hour and 20 minutes	100	One large tiled hut.
Total 35 fires				3,03,190	
Howrah.					
1	15th May 1894	Bastola Road, Sibpur	Time of outbreak of fire 11-2 A.M. Extinguished by the residents of the locality before the Fire Brigade arrived.	10	One straw hut.
2	24th October	Banastollah Road	1½ hours	300	A small pukka godown and household property.
3	22nd November	Sibpur, Howrah Mills	6½ hours	1,32,520	Pukka godown and bales of jute.
4	10th December	Ghoosery	1½ hours	100	Damaged jute.
5	18th January 1895	East Indian Railway Station, Howrah.	1 hour and 15 minutes.	12,000	A wooden building with iron roof used as a mail service post office and 5,000 empty mail bags; also a quantity of records and blank forms.
6	2nd February	Dhobapara	1 hour and 30 minutes.	40	Two golpatta huts containing four rooms.
7	24th	Chowbagan, Sibpur	2 hours	80	A golpatta hut, a portion of which was burnt.
8	7th March	Boje Sibpur, Sibpur	2 hours	100	Three straw huts.
9	9th	Peer Khena, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.	15 minutes		One small room in a straw hut.
10	10th	Sriharinipara, Sibpur	2 hours and 50 minutes.	50	A straw hut.
11	21st	Nundibagan, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.	4 hours	000	Six golpatta huts and a large quantity of loose cotton.
12	21st	Khora Bagan, Sibpur	Time of outbreak of fire 2-20 P.M. Extinguished by the residents of the locality before the Fire Brigade arrived.	50	One thatched hut.
13	32nd	Chow Bagan, Sibpur	1 hour and 5 minutes	40	One golpatta hut.
Total number of fires at which the Brigade was in attendance				35	
Extinguished by local police				1	
Extinguished by people of locality				6	
Total				42	
Total 48 fires				1,45,850	
GRAND TOTAL				5,98,534	

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1895.

A. H. JAMES,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Fire-Brigade Fund for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Receipts.	Budget estimate for 1894-95.	Actual receipts for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balance on 31st March 1894	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Fees under section 10, Act I of 1893, from Town Corporation.	45,445 0 0	43,718 0 0		1,747 0 0	
Fees under section 10, Act I of 1893, from Cossipore and Chitpur Municipality.	11,280 0 0	11,390 0 0			
Fees under section 10, Act I of 1893, from Manicktollah Municipality.	646 0 0	215 0 0		433 0 0	
Fees under section 10, Act I of 1893, from Howrah Municipality.	3,529 0 0	1,630 8 0		1,939 8 0	
Fires under Jute Warehouse Act		44 0 0	44 0 0		
Fees for licenses for letting off fireworks in Town					
Ditto in Suburbs	80 0 0	79 0 0		30 0 0	
Hire of fire-engines	100 0 0	2,177 0 0		21 0 0	
Fees under Petroleum Act	4,500 0 0	108 0 0		1,323 0 0	
Fines under ditto	302 0 0	302 8 0		0 8 0	
Rent of telephone lines	200 0 0	851 10 6			
Sale-proceeds of hose					
Rates and fees under Act I of 1893 and Act IV of 1893 for the year 1893-94—					
Town Corporation	32,777 0 0	19,834 8 7		12,943 12 8	
Chitpur and Cossipore Municipality	9,599 0 0	12,161 0 0	2,672 0 0		
Total	1,06,436 0 0	83,143 14 1	2,085 8 6	18,391 4 8	

Payments.	Budget estimate for 1894-95.	Actual charges for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment at Lall Bazar.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 Superintendent at Rs. 250	2,000 0 0	2,007 8 4	7 8 4		
1 Chief Engineer 210	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0			
1 Engineer 100	1,248 0 0	1,248 0 0			
1 Driver 150	1,800 0 0	2,168 8 8	368 8 8		
Exchange compensation allowance	283 0 0	1,511 4 11	1,229 4 11		
1 Native Driver at Rs. 18	216 0 0	192 0 0		24 0 0	
1 Fireman 10	120 0 0	120 0 0			
1 Tindal 20	240 0 0	240 0 0			
1 Ditto 16	192 0 0	192 0 0			
1 Ditto 10	120 0 0	120 0 0			
1 Kholasees 9 each	672 0 0	672 0 0			
11 Ditto 7	824 0 0	924 0 0	100 0 0		
11 Ayas 8	1,056 0 0	1,056 0 0			
Personal allowance of 3 tindals	72 0 0	48 0 0		24 0 0	
1 Writer at Rs. 20	336 0 0	288 0 0		48 0 0	
1 Inspector 150	1,870 0 0	1,870 0 0			
Travelling allowance of Inspector at 30	720 0 0	720 0 0			
Total	15,808 0 0	17,017 0 11	1,209 0 11	80 0 0	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses, including shoeing and veterinary attendance.	9,300 0 0	9,081 8 0	218 8 0		
Stable gear and repair of harness, &c.	700 0 0	840 7 0	140 7 0		
Lighting Engineer's and Driver's quarters and the Fire Brigade stables.	800 0 0	578 0 0	222 0 0		
Accoutrement for the European members of the Fire Brigade supplied every year.	1,100 0 0	1,023 13 0	76 3 0		
Rates allowance of European members of the Fire Brigade at Rs. 5 each for attendance at fires.	1,500 0 0	1,330 0 0	170 0 0		
Bent	1,600 0 0	1,840 0 0	240 0 0		
Pension	1,500 0 0	1,789 13 6	289 13 6		
Gratuities to persons giving notice of fires	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Cost of new engines with fittings and accessories	3,000 0 0	3,320 8 0	320 8 0		
Canvas hose	1,200 0 0	718 0 0	482 0 0		
Purchase of horses	500 0 0	453 0 0	47 0 0		
Harness for horses	1,000 0 0	890 1 3	109 8 7		
Repairs of buildings	500 0 0	5 0 0	495 0 0		
Implements	1,200 0 0	2,031 10 2	831 10 2		
Repairs and brakevans	4,000 0 0	4,115 8 9	115 8 9		
Maintenance of telegraph lines	2,700 0 0	3,448 11 2	748 11 2		
Coal-wood and engine stores		861 15 6	861 15 6		
Miscellaneous					
Total	26,590 0 0	20,506 13 4	6,083 16 1	4,900 1 8	
Howrah establishment.					
Superintendent					
1 Engineer at Rs. 135	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0			
Exchange compensation allowance		456 13 6	456 13 6		
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0			
1 Fireman 10	120 0 0	120 0 0			
2 Tindals 8	240 0 0	240 0 0			
7 Kholasees 3	672 0 0	672 0 0			
6 Ditto 7	824 0 0	924 0 0	100 0 0		
6 Ditto 7	824 0 0	924 0 0	100 0 0		
1 Engine-driver 10	216 0 0	120 0 0		96 0 0	
2 Ayas 8	288 0 0	288 0 0			
Total	4,548 0 0	4,884 13 6	336 13 6	120 0 0	

PAYMENTS.	Budget estimate for 1894-95.	Actual charges for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Feed and keep of horses, including shoeing and veterinary attendance.	850 0 0	934 8 3	74 8 3		
Stable gear and repair of harness	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Clothing	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Rewards to informers giving notice of fires	1,000 0 0	53 0 0		946 0 0	
Repairs of engines and brakevans	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Implements	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0		800 0 0	
Hose carts	800 0 0	220 0 0		580 0 0	
Purchase of horses	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Harness for horses	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Repairs and construction of buildings and look-out	500 0 0	487 18 6		62 8 6	
Contingencies, oil, soap, cotton waste, &c.	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Clothing					
Canvas hose	104 0 0	104 1 0	4 1 0		
Rent and taxes		4 7 9	4 7 9		
Miscellaneous					
	5,934 0 0	2,946 14 6	63 1 0	3,090 2 6	
<i>Bhowanipur.</i>					
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0			
8 Khalasas	288 0 0	288 0 0			
9 Ditto	756 0 0	756 0 0			
	1,284 0 0	1,284 0 0			
<i>Walgunge.</i>					
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0			
1 Khalasas	96 0 0	96 0 0			
11 Khalasas	924 0 0	924 0 0			
	1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0			
<i>Palmer's Bridge.</i>					
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0			
8 Khalasas	192 0 0	192 0 0			
10 Ditto	940 0 0	940 0 0			
	1,372 0 0	1,372 0 0			
<i>Chitপুর.</i>					
1 Engineer at Rs. 198	1,512 0 0	1,597 0 0	85 0 0		
2 Tindals and fireman	240 0 0	240 0 0			
1 Fireman	120 0 0	120 0 0			
5 Khalasas	480 0 0	480 0 0			
7 Ditto	588 0 0	588 0 0			
3 Bycos	244 0 0	248 0 0			
1 Engine-driver	216 0 0	192 0 0		24 0 0	
	3,444 0 0	3,505 0 0	65 0 0	24 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Feed and keep of horses	850 0 0	934 8 3	74 8 3		
Stable gear and repair of harness	50 0 0	25 0 0		25 0 0	
Repair of engines and brakevans	800 0 0	412 4 0		387 12 0	
Purchase of hose	1,000 0 0			1,000 0 0	
Do. of horses	600 0 0	716 0 0	116 0 0		
Harness for horses	300 0 0	220 0 0		80 0 0	
Coal, oil and engine stores	500 0 0	577 1 0	77 1 0		
Repair of buildings	400 0 0	423 3 5	23 3 5		
Clothing	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Rates and taxes		880 0 0	880 0 0		
Miscellaneous		0 0 0	0 0 0		
	4,600 0 0	4,547 0 8	1,510 12 8	1,572 12 0	
Travelling allowance for inspecting Petroleum Depôts					
	260 0 0	260 0 0			
Establishment for collecting the rates and fees payable under Act I (B.C.) of 1893—					
Town Municipality	750 0 0	750 0 0			
Cossipore and Chitpur Municipality	570 0 0			570 0 0	
Howrah Municipality	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Manicktollah Municipality	50 0 0			50 0 0	
	1,620 0 0	750 0 0		870 0 0	
Balance on 31st March 1894	66,440 0 0	64,333 10 11	3,506 11 2	10,678 0 3	
Deficit balance on 31st March 1894	9,102 0 0	8,184 6 4		1,067 9 4	
	52,654 0 0	70,824 12 6		12,290 3 6	
Total	1,08,438 0 0	93,143 14 1	3,506 11 2	23,000 12 1	

A. H. JAMES,
Offy. Commissioner of Police.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 26th August, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan 2·09. Weather cloudy and hot. *Aus* and sugarcane doing fairly well. Prospects of *aman* rice improved by recent rain, but a large extent of land remains uncultivated. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·42. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. More rain wanted. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on. Sugarcane doing well. Indigo has been manufactured with good produce. Prospect of *aus* paddy not bright. Common rice selling from 14½ to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·79. Weather cloudy with thunderstorms. Prospects of *aus* paddy, jute and sugarcane fair. Transplantation of *aman* paddy proceeding slowly for want of rain. Harvesting of *aus* and jute has commenced at Barasat and Basirhat. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices unchanged except for a slight rise at Basirhat. Rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 13	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	15	0
Basirhat	...	...	...	17	12½
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16	0

Murshidabad.—Rainfall ·69. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Prospects of standing crops generally good. *Bhadoi* paddy fairly swelled in the ear; outturn estimated to be fair. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 1·66, Bagerhat 2·05, Satkhira 2·35. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* going on. More rain wanted. *Aus* is being harvested. The grain in the ear on high land is not full for want of sufficient rain. Price of common rice 15 to 22 seers 2 chitaks a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 5·54. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and transplantation of *haimanti* paddy going on. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 2·60. Weather cloudy and warm. Transplanting of *aman* and cutting of jute in full swing. Fodder available. Cattle-disease in some thanas. Rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·76. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rivers steady. Harvest of *aus* nearly finished. Jute being cut. Prospects of *aman* good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·25. Weather hot with rain at intervals. Prospects of crops favourable. Cutting of jute continues. Common rice selling from 12 to 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Rivers gradually rising.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 3·30. Weather hot. Reaping of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* in progress. Prospects generally fair, but more rain needed. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 14 to 18 seers a rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·28. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Transplantation of paddy has made much progress and prospects have improved owing to recent rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·56. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Transplantation of paddy going on. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Champanan.—Rainfall at Motihari 3·75. Transplantation of *aghani* nearly completed. *Bhadoi* crops good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·55, Samastipur 1·21, Madhubani 8·94. *Bhadoi* crops doing fairly well. Transplanting of paddy in full swing. Fodder for cattle plentiful. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·21, Madhipura 8·05, Supaul 2·65, Banka 2·37. Weather hot and rainy. Transplantation of paddy nearly completed. *Marua* has commenced to be reaped; prospects fair. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·91. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy almost finished. Cattle-disease in Kadwa thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 15 to 24 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 2·11. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* rice maturing and being reaped in places; prospects good. Weeding of late *beali* and transplantation of *sarad* rice continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	21 0	} per rupee.
Kendrapara	...	...	...	25 0
Jajpur	...	...	...	22 5
Banki	...	...	...	22 5

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·96, Giridi ·27. More rain wanted for completion of transplanting operations. All crops promise well. Fodder abundant. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 14½ seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain throughout the Province during the week. The prospects of the winter rice crop are generally favourable, except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, where considerable portions of land remain yet uncultivated for want of sufficient rain. Early rice and jute are being harvested; generally speaking, the former is expected to yield a good and the latter a fair outturn. The state of the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur is satisfactory. Sugarcane is promising. No cattle-disease is reported except from Rangpur and Purnea. The price of common rice is almost stationary. The flooding of the Kaidak river, which occurred in Jalpaiguri on the 9th July, is reported to have caused much loss of property and cattle in tahsil Kumargram; advances are being given under the Agriculturists, Loans Act.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 27th August, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of May, 1895.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.		
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linsed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BENGAL.																			
Burdwan	96,985	66,679	1,37,068	4,013	8,785	648	1,51,949	463	12,770	2,561				8	19	26	1	211	3
Birbhum	71,621		71,621		2,081		73,702		3,640	3,050				191	95				
Midnapore	1,05,541	23,688	1,29,229	375	4,828	50	1,29,499	38	3,640	16,286	324			283	158	13	2,048	8,651	
Hooghly	1,43,093	21,836	1,64,929	15,921	8,453	582	1,81,757	2,268	429,639	8,208				20	4	196	12,274	8,651	2,320
24 Parganas	1,64,900	27,142	1,92,042		2,930		1,91,221	4,871	764,270	3,078	200			1,748		6,745	21,504	4,524	519
Nadia	8,230	1,677	9,907	66,014	69,557	3,308	1,34,685	7,177	25,373	32,818	343			366	30	287	5,088	2,240	
Murshidabad	8,098		8,098		12,732	2,530	17,732	3,650		3,355					604				
Jessore	18,283	10,775	29,058		46,964		72,745	1,794	735	6,792				360		2,901	12,178	2,356	
Khulna	32,049	10,700	42,749		8,155		46,489	4,051	105	467	810			661		150	3,700		
Rajshahi	948		948		1,238		3,300	2,930	70	253					607				
Dinajpur	14,700		14,700				14,700	643	28,325										
Jalpaiguri								3,100	160,850				6,468					1,621	
Darjeeling													18,445					161	
Rangpur	18		18				18	14,224	15,760	240				3,030				20,622	
Bonga	23,346		23,346				23,346	1,248	210										
Palna				683			683	1,65,507	946,735	1,061	2,353			74				800	
Kuch Bihar								1,321											
Dacca	1,967		1,967		68		3,060	84,857	1,750	161	64	13		6,304					47
Mymensingh	790		790		53		833	11,311	2,445	350									
Faridpur	9,422	925	10,000	1,731	12,136		23,467	18,162	2,390	6,708	2,240	59		944			445	233	
Backergunge	1,79,738	956	1,80,331		91		1,80,423	900		270									
Tippah	1,914		1,914				1,914			310									
Noakhali	21,997	100	22,000				22,000							1,325					
Chittagong	600		600				600		2,400					4,858					
Total of Bengal	8,94,344	1,73,571	10,69,001	1,63,643	1,66,812	4,985	12,97,940	3,28,132	3,311,961	90,571		8,752	24,984	21,004	1,517	10,318	65,623	41,259	2,789
BIHAR.																			
Patna	10		10	997	29,981	5,993	30,951		440	1,18,684	341			4	6		1,536	1,240	623
Gaya	12		12				12		690	18,084							493	3	372
Shahabad	3		3		8,940		8,951	136	575	18,906							2,003		11
Baran					112		112		106	65,927	1,163						908	8	
Champaran	11		11		1,597		1,608			18,948									
Muzaffarpur	43		43		3,451	25	3,476		210	10,951								71	
Darbhanga					683		683		1,100	56,962	323						693	519	8
Monghyr	327		327	5,350	37,126		32,409			64,224	967							60	14
Bhagalpur				25,117	3,041	21,333	50,391		1,216	66,411	1,204							5	
Purnea	104		104		27,333		27,487	6,815	5,915	6,141									
Malda	890		890	615	843		2,244		500	556								19,512	3
South Parganas	63		63	20,370	22,550	1,025	50,014	954	1,015	10,168	1,439				60				
Total of Bihar	1,402		1,402	58,355	1,20,482	23,376	2,14,075	7,905	12,236	4,23,112	5,841			4	66		5,625	31,418	929
ORISSA.																			
Cuttack	1,577		1,577				1,577												
Balasore	1,07,815	5,273	1,11,111	224	10,265		1,21,000	90	1,560	2,338	5			5	40			15	
Total of Orissa	1,00,102	5,273	1,12,483	224	10,265		1,22,077	90	1,660	2,338	5			5	40			16	
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
Bazaribagh									175				45						
Manbhum	694		694				694		525	514	285	296	2						
Singbhum										812	31								
Total of Chota Nagpur.	694		694				694		700	1,320	266	340	2						
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.																			
	10,05,802	1,78,844	11,17,346	1,63,131	1,83,569	33,361	16,36,286	3,36,127	3,396,357	5,17,847	14,864	25,324	21,015	1,632	10,318	71,346	62,602	3,717	
OTHER PROVINCES.																			
Assam	6	1	7																
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	35		35	4,86,051	1,15,666		6,04,752	2,080	15,106	901	22,033	16,550	5,880	26					
Punjab								609	1,470	2,19,828	11,819	216	38,437						
Central Provinces	1		1	9,605	78,256	3,444	90,358				2,50,400	595	16,368						
Rajputana and Central India.	225		225	8,588	137		8,660		420	13,904	8,166	119							5
Berar					4,410		4,410				68,910		4,163						
Bombay													2,254						
Madras									200		6,683	2	24,065						
Burma	11		11		807		818				8,787	6	7,115			16,952		299	161
Other places					6,328								6,840					40	42
Grand Total 1895 of Imports in May 1894	10,05,870	1,78,645	11,17,524	6,66,365	5,32,095	35,806	23,51,780	3,38,616	3,373,852	5,61,962	3,96,623	42,093	1,26,155	1,675	60,085	98,878	63,072	3,927	
	7,22,386	3,27,551	8,64,793	4,14,831	4,00,717	34,776	17,23,567	3,02,660	1,167,364	12,30,587	3,19,776	46,340	96,415	1,633	60,330	1,11,867	56,963	2,429	

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May, 1895, was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																			
To Indian ports, viz.—																			
Bombay ...	96,579	30	96,599	...	60	...	96,658	...	1,503,235	...	...	347	...	9	196	...	...	...	14
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	85,717	660	86,366	...	117,900	...	...	12	...	143	110	...	...	...	20
Other ports in India ...	96,540	9,364	1,05,904	102	871	...	1,06,775	...	294,000	...	...	4	...	10	45	...	...	...	31
Burma ...	4,458	...	4,458	6,021	14,303	668	20,782	...	453,400	...	...	183	...	13	1,009	397	4,300	...	53
Other Indian ports ...	20	...	20	467	8,848	...	9,335	...	66,945	...	...	2	...	10	5,298	740	2,710	...	237
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Inter-ports trade ...	1,87,697	9,364	1,43,463	6,590	54,388	1,117	2,08,657	84	2,634,370	...	...	564	163	190	6,761	1,037	7,014	335	...
To Foreign ports—																			
United Kingdom ...	78,882	...	78,882	3,27,571	46,903	...	8,53,356	3,17,687	1,110,800	3,63,467	18	23,051	6,597	303	...	...	...	...	33
Other Foreign ports ...	7,19,907	7,048	7,24,315	2,890	29,438	18,009	7,74,640	2,16,277	13,961,722	86,908	5,536	2,691	85,482	1,046	152	...	1,811	154	...
Total of Foreign trade ...	7,98,789	7,048	8,03,196	2,80,461	75,341	18,009	11,37,006	4,33,634	15,078,522	4,09,496	5,544	24,942	92,079	1,351	152	...	1,811	187	...
Grand Total (1895 ...)	9,36,386	16,432	9,46,656	2,87,051	1,29,729	19,126	13,98,502	4,38,666	17,706,792	4,09,496	5,544	23,806	92,341	1,541	6,913	1,037	8,825	523	...
... (1896)	5,92,191	40	5,92,191	64,983	1,07,974	2,336	7,67,178	2,66,798	12,360,630	14,19,980	30,823	17,579	70,976	1,342	9,563	7,002	6,680	846	...

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May, 1895.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Re-fined.	Un-refined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	5,44,931	1,08,606	30,030	1,01,751	4,634	64,580	1,136,402	37,083	10,130	.....	6,045	66	2,397	26,356	8,969	919
.. river steamers ...	14,278	1,878	1,080	9,034	.....	1,55,920	105	1,54,825	18,045	16,530	8,753	201	13	286	983	.....
.. rail { E. I. Railway	1,02,802	86,506	5,64,873	2,87,963	30,830	10,145	30,490	6,13,348	3,46,344	1,163	61,490	735	28	6,048	1,063	535
.. rail { E. B. S. Rail	90,086	6	19,463	1,03,093	361	1,05,106	1,143,205	42,736	5,749	24,984	4,463	607	2,783	17,333	44,363	.....
.. road way. ...	80,350	7,936	.....	3,322	.....	3,885	30,300	1,314	.....	.....	1,592	.....	5,335	19,717	7,337	2,374
.. sea ...	1,04,245	3,673	.....	17,076	.....	90	34,430	2,167	15,425	6	42,912	66	49,739	22,133	363	109
Grand Total of 1895 ...	10,06,870	1,78,645	6,06,365	5,23,095	35,805	3,28,516	3,373,333	8,61,936	3,95,083	42,083	1,26,155	1,675	60,065	93,578	63,073	3,927
Imports in May 1894 ...	7,22,396	2,37,651	4,14,281	4,09,717	34,776	3,02,690	1,167,364	12,30,557	3,19,776	46,340	98,415	1,623	60,320	1,11,867	50,983	2,428

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of May, 1895.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.	
	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.					Euro- pean.	Indian.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
BENGAL.								CHOTA NAGPUR.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	
Burdwan	1,99,724	.....	309	1,004	27,590	4,548	103,446	Hasaribagh	65,816	287	.....	475	9,259	.....	960
Birbhum	83,120	.....	37	1,103	15,042	2,344	62,570	Manbhum	1,23,340	205	114	1,716	27,380	1,047	10,325
Midnapore	2,63,651	.....	2,752	.....	46,172	1,010	8,721	Singbhum	12,864	.....	31	317	5,933	132	3,955
Hoochly	4,03,780	6,350	352	193	2,908	5,179	47,475	Total of Chota Nagpur	2,02,020	492	145	2,408	42,470	1,179	15,280	
24 Parganas	1,75,098	2,478	658	.....	11,441	43,343	22,360	Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	75,48,536	14,035	15,045	22,048	7,74,748	1,72,033	1,170,388
Nadia	89,109	1,811	510	25,301	7,624	61,339									
Murshidabad	1,10,988	47	43	7,835	531	22,065									
Jessore	1,05,583	.....	1,177	.....	18,425	4,274	7,446	OTHER PROVINCES.							
Khulna	76,280	.....	177	3	3,781	1,618	7,000	Assam	6,15,876	.....	979	27	57,118	9,964	10,095
Kajshahi	1,09,159	.....	183	290	19,939	1,033	17,570	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22,90,204	4,473	2,516	830	27,355	18,045	606,000
Dumajpur	1,02,720	.....	.....	358	12,402	1,812	2,390	Punjab	6,83,573	779	156	188	11	2,003	694,950
Jalpaiguri	1,06,500	.....	.....	458	12,004	4,518	3,005	Central Provinces	71,532	2,050	361	293	.....	5,895	81,395
Darjeeling	76,294	.....	123	187	10,367	2,464	3,040	Rajputana and Central India	68,616	.....	30	25	.....	607	38,535
Rangpur	2,52,560	.....	25	312	37,197	5,086	1,953	Berar	1,938	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	10,815
Boara	1,45,440	779	.....	133	15,390	1,400	.....	Nizam's Territory	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	1,73,232	.....	124	124	31,903	14,007	10,188	Bombay	2,709	63	1,372	.....	.....	1,503,225	.....
Kuch Bihar	41,280	.....	181	181	189	.....	.....	Madras	79,640	.....	74	180	.....	118	401,000
Dacca	7,87,708	.....	1,994	11	23,942	30,326	.....	Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	1,98,118	.....	236	.....	25,490	3,723	29,085	Burma	2,20,422	339	.....	1,033	.....	284	422,400
Fatidpur	84,432	.....	516	437	26,892	5,146	15,085	Sind	16,729	7,030	690	7,948	.....	11	15,072,523
Backergunge	2,22,288	.....	1,865	.....	40,875	11,297	5,600	Other places	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperra	87,744	.....	285	.....	9,100	351	1,016	Grand Total of Ex-ports in May 1895	1,15,84,580	28,889	21,023	32,013	8,69,240	3,10,793	20,532,589
Noukhal	66,406	.....	433	.....	6,523	23	7,070	ports in May 1894	1,05,28,210	29,925	20,131	29,667	7,64,244	1,85,630	14,721,584
Chittagong	98,800	.....	54	53	390	.....	.....	The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May, 1895, was as follows:—							
Total of Bengal	41,13,787	9,907	13,300	5,007	4,24,387	1,40,550	450,196	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—								
BIHAR.								Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		
Patna	5,08,336	.....	147	1,174	25,818	7,309	150,635	From Foreign Ports—							
Gaya	1,44,020	.....	.....	2,059	18,498	1,007	4,900	United Kingdom	68,63,739	.....	12,000	.....	3,03,089	163	300
Shahabad	4,41,124	.....	60	912	29,559	871	15,785	Other Foreign ports	38,607	.....	1,035	.....	3,31,572	1,97,422	30,400
Baran	5,90,064	164	.....	137	19,394	317	32,620	Total of Foreign Trade	69,23,346	.....	13,035	.....	6,34,611	1,87,525	30,300
Champanan	3,49,488	.....	2	103	23,331	2,639	30,655	From Indian Ports—							
Muzaffarpur	2,09,850	451	.....	56	21,920	3,254	25,865	Bombay	68,671	1,15,977	6	15,372	44,857	.....	300
Darbhanga	3,01,248	402	.....	1,194	34,075	2,336	67,015	Madras	.....	46,200	.....	146	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	1,69,274	880	19	1,309	30,721	6,029	63,720	Other ports in Madras	.....	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biagalpur	2,55,843	410	185	489	27,965	873	130,045	Burma	23,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purnea	3,00,030	287	.....	351	34,875	1,886	31,805	Other Indian ports	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malda	16,593	.....	.....	7	1,988	.....	1,556	Total of Interport Trade	85,349	1,63,094	42	15,418	44,837	.....	4,160
Bouthal Parganas	2,07,773	1,312	140	1,030	15,974	2,493	81,965	Grand Total of Im-ports in May 1895	70,07,693	1,63,094	13,677	15,418	6,69,448	1,97,593	34,400	
Total of Bihar	31,40,811	3,030	553	9,411	2,85,768	30,013	645,951	ports in May 1894	1,49,33,342	1,25,652	8,337	9,204	8,32,438	3,476	12,670	
ORISSA.								* As per tariff declaration value.								
Balasore	33,950	.....	1,141	4,022	23,097	391	58,975								

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of May, 1895.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats ...	1,35,300	6,460	1,120	.....	1,48,074	12,608	71,049
.. river steamers ...	9,83,425	.....	3,642	196	1,67,203	88,141	40,471
.. rail { East Indian Railway	67,77,934	12,691	3,739	15,354	3,50,573	54,531	2,523,930
.. rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	38,80,944	.....	3,529	3,066	1,78,971	75,894	180,145
.. road ...	2,58,148	3,378	621	123	4,799	6,812	8,323
.. sea ...	4,92,837	7,409	3,163	13,593	18,647	735	17,706,793
Grand Total of Exports in May 1895 ...	1,15,84,586	28,888	21,023	32,013	8,00,236	2,10,793	20,532,589
1894 ...	1,05,28,210	29,925	20,131	29,667	7,64,244	1,85,630	14,721,584

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th August 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	18th	151.2	3.2	29.603	82.7	89.5	13.0	76.5	79.7	0.978	78.5	88	WSW and calm ...	51	0.05	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d.
"	19th	153.5	5.0	.593	83.0	91.4	17.4	74.0	80.1	.990	78.9	88	WSW and calm...	41	0.65	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, p.
"	20th	128.7	Nil	.569	81.0	85.4	9.1	76.8	78.8	.950	77.9	90	Calm and variable	44	1.81	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
"	21st	144.2	3.5	.578	83.0	87.6	10.9	76.7	80.1	.992	79.0	88	Calm and variable	25	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	22nd	138.2	1.3	.581	81.7	86.5	8.3	78.2	79.6	.987	78.8	91	Calm and variable	12	0.42	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t.
"	23rd	153.5	7.3	.591	83.4	88.6	10.2	78.4	80.1	.987	78.8	87	ESE and calm ...	40	0.01	Partially cloudy, o, d.
"	24th	150.2	3.3	.602	83.5	87.7	7.8	79.9	80.4	.996	79.1	87	ESE and calm ...	63	0.02	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.588

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.596

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours. 23.6

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 89.4

The mean temperature of the seven days 82.6

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 83.2

The extreme variation of temperature 17.4

The maximum temperature 91.4

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles. 12

The mean relative humidity % 88

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 87

The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th August 1895 Inches. 2.96

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 3.18

The total fall from 1st January to 24th August 1895 31.10

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 46.06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 26th August 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
				AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.							
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. (17.12.45°).	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	...	29.541	29.537	-.004	Calm	35	93.3	20th Aug.	76.7	20 & Aug. 21.	91.3	79.0	85.3		
		Raniganj	...	29.511	29.501	-.008	Calm	35	93.2	20 & 21 ..	77.3	24th ..	91.3	78.4	84.9		
		Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	...	Bankura	...	29.514	29.501	-.017	Calm	8	93.1	19 to 21 ..	76.6	21st ..	91.1	78.7	84.9
		Midnapore	...	Midnapore	...	29.500	29.506	-.006	Variable	70	94.8	20th ..	77.1	20, 21 & 23	90.9	78.3	84.6
		Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24 Parganas	...	Saugor Island	...	29.604	29.574	-.034	Variable	199	90.2	20th ..	77.5	20th ..	88.6	79.6	83.1
		Calcutta	...	Calcutta	...	29.615	29.582	-.027	Calm	41	91.4	20th ..	74.3	19th ..	88.0	77.2	82.7
		Nadia	...	Krishnagar	...	29.589	29.584	-.010	ESE	76	93.3	20th ..	77.2	21st ..	90.4	78.3	84.4
		Murshidabad	...	Berhampore	...	29.569	29.564	-.009	Ely	89	91.7	20th ..	78.3	21st ..	89.3	79.2	84.3
		Jessore	...	Jessore	...	29.604	29.584	-.020	Variable	48	92.5	20th ..	76.9	21st ..	89.3	78.3	84.0
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	...	Rampur Boalia	...	29.561	29.580	-.026	Calm	98	90.6	20th ..	75.6	18th ..	88.2	79.4	84.3
		Dinaipur	...	Dinaipur	...	29.514	29.591	-.055	E	48	90.8	24th ..	76.7	18th ..	88.7	78.3	83.5
		Jalpaiguri	...	Jalpaiguri	...	29.374	29.016	-.358	ENE	42	88.9	24th ..	76.1	18, 23 & 24	86.3	77.2	81.7
		Darjeeling	...	Darjeeling	...	29.681	—	—	NE	43	60.1	20 & 21 ..	57.2	23 & 24 ..	64.4	88.0	61.3
	Dacca	Guatong	...	Guatong	...	19.240	—	—	Variable	71	61.9	20th ..	64.1	19 & 20 ..	57.3	68.1	62.2
		Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	...	Rangpur	...	29.520	29.507	-.047	Ely	45	89.8	24th ..	76.7	19th ..	87.9	77.9	83.0
		Bogra	...	Bogra	...	29.570	29.589	-.011	SE	71	91.2	20th ..	77.7	18 & 19 ..	88.2	78.6	83.4
		Pabna	...	Birajganj	...	29.580	29.585	-.047	Calm	14	89.3	24th ..	76.7	19th ..	87.0	78.5	83.6
		Dacca	...	Narayanganj	...	29.624	29.608	-.048	ESE	199	89.1	19th ..	77.2	18th ..	87.0	79.6	83.2
Chittagong	Mymensingh	...	Mymensingh	...	29.594	29.604	-.040	SEly	79	89.7	24th ..	74.6	20th ..	86.0	77.5	81.7	
	Faridpur	...	Faridpur	...	29.611	29.605	-.038	Calm & SE.	21	87.8	20th ..	77.9	18 & 21 ..	86.2	79.0	82.7	
	Backergunge	...	Barisal	...	29.036	29.504	-.468	Calm	37	89.3	20th ..	76.4	18th ..	86.4	78.0	83.4	
	Tippera	...	Comilla	...	29.618	29.603	-.050	S	92	89.4	24th ..	75.8	18 & 21 ..	86.9	77.3	83.1	
	Noakhali	...	Noakhali	...	29.023	29.015	-.030	SEly	86	88.5	24th ..	76.8	21 & 23 ..	84.8	77.9	81.4	
	Chittagong	...	Chittagong	...	29.578	29.013	-.565	SE	122	87.7	24th ..	75.0	18 & 20 ..	85.7	76.9	81.1	
BIHAR.	Patna	South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	Bankipore	...	29.446	29.581	-.028	W	83	92.5	20th ..	75.2	23rd ..	89.7	78.7	83.0
		Gaya	...	Gaya	...	29.265	29.593	-.003	SWly	100	93.9	21 & 23 ..	76.3	22 & 23 ..	91.9	79.0	85.0
		Shahabad	...	Dehri	...	29.277	29.579	-.006	WSW	151	93.6	22nd ..	?	?	90.8	?	?
		Shahabad	...	Buxar	...	29.391	29.584	-.005	WSW	70	93.5	22nd ..	76.3	23rd ..	90.4	79.1	84.0
		Shahabad	...	Arrah	...	29.443	29.587	+.004	W	74	94.4	22nd ..	76.0	23 & 24 ..	90.7	78.7	84.0
	Bhagalpur	Saran	...	Chapra	...	29.437	29.571	-.013	Wly	103	94.3	22nd ..	75.6	23rd ..	89.4	78.4	84.0
		Champanan	...	Motihari	...	29.583	29.574	-.032	Calm	46	93.5	21st ..	74.9	23rd ..	88.0	76.6	83.0
		Munaffarpur	...	Munaffarpur	...	29.448	29.579	—	Calm	57	94.3	21st ..	75.3	23rd ..	89.9	77.3	83.0
		Darbhanga	...	Darbhanga	...	29.456	29.576	-.047	Calm	67	92.0	21st ..	77.5	19 & 22 ..	86.9	79.0	83.0
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur	...	Bhagalpur	...	29.455	29.567	-.029	SWly	59	92.7	21st ..	77.2	18th ..	89.0	78.9	84.0
		Purnea	...	Purnea	...	29.508	29.597	-.033	NEly	72	90.7	21st ..	76.7	24th ..	86.1	78.4	83.0
Orissa.	Malda	...	Malda	...	?	?	?	SE	60	91.6	20 & 21 ..	78.0	23rd ..	89.1	79.7	84.0	
	South Parganas	...	Naya Dumra	...	29.141	29.563	-.008	SEly	57	92.0	21st ..	76.3	24th ..	89.3	78.2	83.0	
	Orissa	...	Cuttack	...	29.559	29.582	-.027	Calm & Wly.	155	92.2	20th ..	75.2	21st ..	89.4	78.2	83.0	
	Orissa	...	False Point	...	29.619	29.583	-.031	Wly	155	89.0	1 & 20 ..	76.1	19th ..	86.6	78.0	82.0	
	Orissa	...	Balasore	...	29.588	29.590	-.003	Calm	72	91.9	20th ..	75.3	21st ..	88.8	78.1	83.0	
	Orissa	...	Puri	...	29.635	29.597	—	Calm	160	91.7	20th ..	78.1	21 & 23 ..	89.4	79.3	83.0	
	Orissa	...	Gopalpur	...	29.631	29.592	—	NNW	127	89.3	18, 20 & 21 ..	78.1	23rd ..	87.7	77.9	83.0	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	...	Hazaribagh	...	27.657	29.603	-.007	Wly	178	89.7	21 & 23 ..	73.3	18, 19, 22 & 24	84.7	74.0	75.0	
	Lehardaga	...	Ranchi	...	27.545	29.001	-.012	NW	129	87.7	20th ..	71.9	24th ..	83.6	73.8	75.0	
	Palamanu	...	Daltonganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mancham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhum	...	Chalcham	...	28.879	29.585	+.006	Calm	85	93.4	20th ..	76.0	24th ..	90.3	78.4	84.0	
ASAM.	Sibsagar	...	Sibsagar	...	29.246	29.636	-.067	Variable	...	89.2	22nd ..	74.5	23rd ..	87.1	77.1	83.0	
	Goalpara	...	Dhubri	...	29.543	29.612	-.041	NE	90	85.1	19 & 23 ..	76.3	18th ..	83.7	77.3	83.0	
	Cachar	...	Bilchar	...	29.580	29.630	-.033	Calm	...	94.5	24th ..	76.2	24th ..	88.1	77.1	83.0	

* Mean of 5 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. Mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question in the district ending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 24th of August 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.	
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
+1.3	83.3	86	7.6	2.09	2.40	2.96	2.25	3.55	6.63	10.02	-3.39	25.67	33.00	-7.33	Burdwan.	
+1.7	82.5	88	4.0	2.70	1.93	3.00	3.00	4.08	6.78	10.03	-3.25	27.52	30.00	-8.48		
+1.3	82.8	85	6.4	0.75	1.86	3.91	3.50	4.48	6.84	11.43	-4.59	30.63	37.73	-7.11	Birbhum.	
+1.7	81.7	88	4.3	1.94	1.89	3.35	3.00	5.40	6.36	10.87	-4.51	25.11	30.53	-11.22	Bankura.	
					2.53	2.90	4.33	5.86	7.84	11.05	-3.21	24.06	33.94	-11.88	Midnapore.	
					3.07	2.35	4.50	4.03	7.85	10.23	-2.38	23.46	33.05	-12.19	Hoochly.	
0	83.0	91	9.6	2.50	2.19	3.16	3.17	4.08	7.51	10.87	-3.36	26.73	30.94	-10.21	Howrah.	
+0.3	81.7	89	7.7	3.91	3.91	3.30	5.00	4.30	10.36	11.06	-0.70	27.81	37.10	-9.29	24 Parganas.	
+1.1	82.3	83	7.7	1.50	1.65	2.63	2.80	3.34	6.53	9.72	-3.19	23.80	33.49	-9.69	Calcutta.	
+1.1	82.3	91	8.6	0.09	1.63	2.34	3.57	3.40	5.66	9.01	-3.35	21.02	33.70	-14.68	Nadia.	
+0.5	83.2	87	6.9	3.03	2.38	1.79	4.20	3.47	7.19	9.70	-2.51	27.22	33.28	-8.06	Murshidabad.	
					2.19	2.63	3.00	3.80	8.41	10.15	-1.74	30.14	39.70	-9.56	Jessore.	
+1.5	83.5	88	6.9	1.31	0.72	2.22	2.00	3.34	6.43	8.05	-1.62	28.32	34.80	-6.37	Khulna.	
-0.3	80.6	93	9.4	6.03	4.66	2.00	4.09	3.45	10.59	8.84	+1.75	35.79	38.89	-3.01	Rajshahi.	
-0.6	79.1	94	10.0	7.35	7.68	5.36	7.00	4.05	29.04	19.16	+9.88	98.43	82.42	+16.06	Dinajpur.	
-0.2	60.6	98	10.0	7.46	7.67	6.80	5.25	6.12	32.01	21.85	+10.16		92.91		Jaipalguri.	
-	40.5	93	9.0	4.30											Darjeeling.	
					6.27	3.60	5.25	3.90	15.63	15.50	+0.07	88.88	74.86	+14.02		
-0.6	80.8	93	9.0	4.01	3.77	2.40	3.50	2.91	10.62	9.23	+1.39	46.31	59.86	-2.35	Kuch Bihar.	
+0.5	82.1	91	7.4	4.09	2.63	2.30	2.75	3.30		8.66			38.78		Rangpur.	
-0.1	80.8	84	10.0	1.85	2.80	3.03	3.00	3.25	8.00	9.29	-0.39	27.92	34.00	-0.98	Bogra.	
0	82.4	91	9.3	1.68		2.63		3.79		10.36			41.88		Fabna.	
-0.7	80.2	93	8.4	4.35	3.91	2.92	4.00	3.03	14.28	10.46	+3.82		40.36		Dacca.	
+0.2	81.6	91	7.9	0.40	1.79	2.82	3.33	3.46		9.68			38.08		Mymensingh.	
+0.9	81.8	92	9.9	2.03	2.08	3.08	4.00	4.50	11.19	12.61	-1.42	34.26	54.03	-19.76	Faridpur.	
+0.1	81.1	94	7.9	5.14	3.25	3.42	4.25	4.02	11.45	13.78	-2.33		48.61		Backergunge.	
+0.3	80.6	92	5.7	2.49	3.03	5.43	5.00	4.91	19.07	20.68	-1.51	63.67	76.53	-12.86	Tippera.	
+0.6	80.3	90	8.6	5.20	4.46	4.46	3.80	3.93	14.85	19.05	-5.10	62.72	86.20	-23.76	Noakhali.	
					7.66	3.69	7.00	5.15	13.30	15.26	-1.96	48.13	58.03	-9.91	Chittagong.	
-0.7	81.9	85	9.1	4.28	3.10	2.33	3.23	3.68	11.01	7.98	+3.03	27.88	28.13	-0.25	South Lushai Hills.	
+1.4	82.0	83	7.2	0.64	1.60	2.94	3.33	2.95	9.14	9.36	-0.22	26.90	29.03	-2.73	Patna.	
?	84.5	75	8.0	Nil											Gaya.	
+1.1	82.1	83	7.6	0.34	0.30	2.46	0.80	3.06	9.09	8.92	+0.17		26.96		Shahabad.	
+0.2	81.7		6.4	2.21												
+0.3	81.6	83	7.9	2.70	3.77	1.67	3.33	2.49	11.61	7.27	+4.34		27.34		Saran.	
-1.4	81.3	90	7.4	4.93	4.68	2.01	5.00	3.47	11.35	9.26	+2.29	40.43	30.72	+9.71	Champana.	
-	80.9	93	5.6	1.74	2.25	1.80	3.07	3.08	9.79	7.66	+2.13		28.80		Musaffarpur.	
-1.0	80.7	92	7.3	4.53	4.90	1.66	4.07	2.64	13.46	7.70	+5.67	30.31	28.95	+1.36	Darimanga.	
					1.88	2.70	2.67	3.23	9.64	8.99	+0.66	28.02	29.45	-1.43	Monghyr.	
+0.3	82.3	86	8.3	4.21	3.24	2.36	3.00	3.20	10.57	8.16	+2.41		30.19		Bhagalpur.	
-0.3	81.2	90	8.9	3.79	3.64	5.38	3.67	3.91	13.47	11.33	+2.15		43.36		Purnea.	
-0.5	82.2	98	6.8	3.51	4.17	2.62	3.50	3.49	10.27	8.89	+1.48	29.00	35.83	-6.83	Malda.	
+1.4	82.9	83	7.9	2.01	2.24	2.63	3.00	3.71	8.19	9.51	-1.32	27.63	34.00	-6.38	Sonthal Parganas.	
+0.3	80.6	84	5.0	1.66		2.66		3.79		9.06			32.95		Cuttack.	
+0.1	81.9	86	9.9	0.91												
+1.3	81.6	85	5.1	1.19		2.54		3.67		9.43			33.92		Balasore.	
-	81.7	86	7.0	0.24		2.49		3.76		8.97			31.89		Puri.	
-	80.9	89	6.6	0.69												
+1.6	76.8	86	9.7	0.81		2.46		4.23		11.00			34.91		Hazaribagh.	
+2.6	77.9	88	5.3	0.66	0.25	3.73	1.00	4.47	10.21	11.81	-1.60	36.45	35.93	-0.48	Lohardigha.	
						2.83		3.80		9.03			29.18		Palamau.	
					1.28	2.87	3.80	4.13	5.47	10.50	-5.03	25.94	35.06	-7.12	Manbhum.	
+1.5	80.6	86	8.9	2.00	2.00	2.78	3.00	3.80	7.08	11.14	-4.06	32.45	36.93	-4.46	Sinabhum.	
-1.9	78.4	96	9.7	2.66											Sibesar.	
-5.3	78.6	98	10.0	2.99											Goalpara.	
-0.6	79.2	94	9.9	6.37											Cachar.	

last ten years. The variations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. numbers denoting could amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 24th of August 1895.

Administrative Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
			Sunday, 18th.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 20th.	Wednesday, 21st.	Thursday, 22nd.	Friday, 23rd.	Saturday, 24th.							
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Kalna ...	1'25	0'11	...	...	...	...	0'90	3	2'30	2'78	5'77	9'79	20'11	31'28
		Burdwan ...	1'19	...	0'78	0'08	0'02	...	0'02	3	2'09	2'72	4'44	9'92	25'08	32'46
		Katwa ...	...	...	2'24	0'32	...	...	0'33	3	2'91	3'19	6'01	9'77	24'36	32'77
		Baniganj ...	0'61	...	0'03	0'03	...	...	0'04	1	2'70	3'16	6'71	10'65	24'22	35'35
		Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	1'01	...	...	1	1'01	?	2'64	?	31'16	?
	Burdwan.	Ruri ...	0'18	...	...	0'05	1'36	...	0'02	2	1'01	3'41	6'08	10'50	32'82	36'97
		Hotampur ...	0'34	...	0'11	...	2'01	...	0'00	4	4'02	2'90	11'04	9'07	26'94	37'80
		Rampur Hat ...	0'04	...	...	...	0'06	...	0'00	Nil	0'23	3'64	3'23	9'82	22'78	31'43
		Bolpur ...	...	0'26	...	0'85	1'33	...	...	3	2'08	?	5'05	?	25'70	?
		Murari ...	...	...	...	...	1'05	0'63	...	3	1'06	?	9'91	?	28'16	?
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Bankura.	Bankura ...	0'39	...	...	0'31	...	...	0'15	3	0'75	5'24	5'17	11'37	20'60	30'37
		Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	0'79	0'25	...	...	3	1'89	4'03	7'58	12'17	31'95	37'30
		Mahara ...	0'27	0'10	...	1'31	0'07	...	1'25	3	3'30	3'01	9'83	10'82	31'33	37'05
		Khatra ...	0'05	...	...	0'10	0'03	0'11	0'31	4	1'50	4'16	5'97	11'16	29'20	30'02
		Indas ...	...	...	...	0'86	...	0'60	0'21	3	1'07	?	4'80	?	20'70	?
	Bankura.	Kotalpur ...	1'00	...	...	0'37	...	0'26	0'10	4	1'73	?	5'83	?	20'09	?
		Onda ...	...	...	...	0'45	0'43	0'23	1'01	4	1'73	?	5'83	?	20'14	?
		Gungajalhati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	Nil	0'04	?	0'07	?	31'25	?
		Kaipur ...	0'53	...	0'28	0'11	0'54	0'09	0'81	5	2'36	?	5'70	?	21'32	?
		Sonamukhi ...	1'43	...	...	...	0'43	...	0'30	3	2'22	?	6'50	?	21'04	?
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore.	Contai ...	...	0'08	0'07	0'80	...	0'03	...	1	0'88	3'10	8'28	11'02	29'03	38'03
		Tamluk ...	0'35	0'21	...	...	0'14	0'14	...	4	1'64	4'16	5'49	10'67	24'13	35'04
		Midnapore ...	0'08	0'56	0'07	...	0'22	...	...	3	3'45	2'74	5'85	9'55	24'08	33'61
		Ghatol ...	0'42	...	0'20	0'06	...	1'27	0'75	4	2'72	3'30	6'84	11'87	18'52	33'54
		Kukurhati ...	...	0'48	...	0'03	...	0'16	0'04	3	1'31	?	?	?	?	?
	Midnapore.	Garhbeta ...	1'10	0'31	...	0'86	0'31	0'13	0'07	5	2'88	?	?	?	32'80	?
		Panskura ...	0'43	0'31	0'10	...	0'51	0'09	...	4	1'44	?	5'03	?	17'16	?
		Dantoon ...	0'66	...	...	0'19	...	...	0'15	3	1'00	?	5'72	?	24'05	?
		Borampore ...	0'16	0'21	0'02	0'18	...	0'05	0'17	5	1'67	2'87	5'14	10'36	22'04	35'47
		Hooghly ...	0'41	0'46	...	1'08	...	0'07	0'56	5	3'44	2'90	9'08	10'14	25'75	34'03
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Hooghly.	Jahanabad ...	0'48	...	...	1'50	...	...	0'66	3	2'43	2'03	9'26	12'73	24'30	37'76
		Howrah ...	1'13	1'01	0'14	0'06	...	0'26	0'10	5	3'00	3'05	10'67	9'82	25'30	35'02
		Mohoreka ...	1'05	0'70	0'09	0'05	0'31	0'15	...	4	2'63	3'05	5'00	10'02	21'55	36'33
		Udubaria ...	0'29	1'10	0'64	0'06	...	0'06	0'02	3	2'08	?	7'30	?	23'78	?
		24-Pargannas.	Saugor Island ...	0'05	0'33	0'30	0'26	...	0'87	0'18	5	2'50	3'56	7'90	12'48	20'36	41'70
	24-Pargannas.	Diamond Harbour ...	...	1'39	...	...	...	...	0'08	2	2'24	4'03	7'01	11'44	29'55	39'81
		Canning Town ...	...	0'92	...	0'17	...	0'13	0'25	4	1'47	?	9'52	?	?	?
		Alipore (Obay.) ...	0'97	0'70	1'70	0'11	...	0'43	...	5	3'91	3'20	10'36	11'06	23'82	?
		Barrackpore ...	...	0'52	...	...	...	1'43	0'10	3	2'14	2'73	5'08	10'23	22'10	37'01
		Dum-Dum ...	1'43	1'32	...	...	...	0'18	...	3	2'04	4'05	9'13	10'77	20'07	35'76
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Nadia.	Barnat ...	1'07	0'41	...	...	...	0'72	...	3	2'20	2'84	7'04	9'64	21'45	39'26
		Basirhat ...	...	0'46	0'18	...	...	0'32	0'04	3	1'00	3'01	7'16	10'97	27'81	38'38
		Ranaghat ...	0'80	1'39	...	...	0'10	0'30	0'10	4	2'70	2'77	6'45	10'33	24'76	39'62
		Kundlugar ...	0'48	...	...	0'12	0'01	0'30	...	3	1'50	2'80	5'13	8'92	22'49	31'20
		Chandurga ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'44	...	1	0'44	2'69	6'09	10'09	21'82	34'13
	Muralidabad.	Moherpur ...	...	0'65	...	0'62	...	0'18	1'04	4	2'40	2'78	7'71	9'27	25'00	38'34
		Kushtia ...	0'32	0'47	0'03	0'02	...	...	...	2	1'04	3'04	6'70	9'84	24'43	38'03
		Kandi ...	0'13	0'25	...	0'57	0'70	0'39	...	5	2'03	2'32	3'90	8'86	20'40	33'24
		Berhampore ...	0'42	0'03	0'14	...	0'23	0'01	0'06	3	0'89	2'40	5'28	9'00	20'40	33'24
		Lalbagh ...	0'17	0'30	...	0'04	2'20	0'04	...	3	3'05	2'07	8'02	9'23	20'07	33'06
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Muralidabad.	Azimganj ...	1'15	0'70	...	...	0'35	...	...	3	2'30	2'36	6'47	9'41	31'02	37'11
		Jangipur ...	0'19	0'37	...	0'21	...	...	0'11	4	0'79	2'49	5'48	8'81	19'74	31'94
		Lalgola ...	0'29	...	...	...	0'20	0'20	...	3	0'60	2'21	3'00	8'32	11'27	33'42
		Akhriyanj ...	0'06	0'04	...	...	0'26	0'30	...	2	1'45	?	6'02	?	23'60	?
		Dumkal ...	0'20	0'10	...	0'20	...	...	0'55	4	1'05	2'53	5'83	9'28	?	34'08
	Jenore.	Narail ...	0'28	1'08	0'20	0'03	1'09	0'05	0'02	5	4'04	1'96	10'07	8'06	28'01	33'81
		Jessore ...	0'24	0'03	0'13	1'03	0'24	1'29	0'07	5	3'03	2'73	7'91	10'15	21'44	35'26
		Jenaidah ...	0'21	...	...	0'44	...	0'01	0'01	2	0'67	3'31	2'83	10'28	25'55	38'48
		Bankura ...	0'70	0'32	0'10	0'20	0'03	0'10	0'02	0	2'13	1'86	6'41	8'15	28'22	34'24
		Bangson ...	1'10	0'08	...	1'54	...	0'20	0'02	3	3'03	4'04	8'83	10'06	29'46	38'06
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Khulna.	Sankhata ...	...	0'23	...	1'77	...	...	0'35	3	2'35	3'17	8'55	10'04	31'46	39'08
		Bagerhat ...	0'08	1'08	...	...	1'56	...	...	2	2'05	2'32	8'86	10'13	33'19	42'80
		Khulua ...	...	1'39	...	0'70	0'75	...	0'06	4	2'18	2'41	7'86	9'07	25'80	37'11
		Nakpur ...	0'03	0'08	...	0'17	6'20	...	...	3	2'45	?	7'49	?	?	?
		Rampal ...	0'04	...	...	0'02	0'02	...	0'05	2	0'57	?	8'09	?	?	?
	Rajshahi.	Bondla ...	0'24	...	...	...	...	0'28	...	2	0'50	2'06	5'73	8'75	25'25	33'02
		Nator ...	...	0'16	...	...	...	0'30	...	2	0'46	1'07	5'31	6'48	32'28	35'76
		Nangaon ...	0'70	0'60	0'39	...	0'35	0'16	0'43	6	2'54	?	6'06	?	28'51	?
		Lalpur ...	...	0'11	0'12	0'14	...	...	0'45	4	0'82	?	?	?	?	?
		Munda ...	...	0'29	...	1'50	...	...	0'37	4	3'33	2'08	8'03	10'16	22'45	35'00
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Dinajpur.	Mahadebpur ...	0'12	0'11	...	...	...	0'51	0'03	4	0'67	2'02	1'73	7'45	38'47	31'02
		Chandpur ...	0'40	0'16	0'08	...	0'30	0'05	4'80	4	5'88	1'72	14'36	9'19	40'05	39'03
		Dinajpur ...	0'47	0'18	...	0'07	1'73	0'30	2'11	5	5'54	1'77	11'10	9'50	42'56	44'52
		Bulghat ...	0'04	0'06	...	0'22	...	...	0'06	3	1'08	1'82	0'62	7'84	28'21	37'27
		Thakurgaon ...	0'37	0'17	0'37	0'78	0'80	1'85	2'82	7	4'25	?	10'72	?	43'03	?
	Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaiguri ...	0'03	0'64	0'45	4'15	5'36	0'34	1'13	0	12'12	?	21'03	?	98'48	81'29
		Alipore Doon ...	1'02	...	...	0'10	0'30	0'10	2'45	5	4'57	?	13'38	?	64'73	?
		Falaculla ...	0'66	0'06	...	...	1'56	0'43	...	3	2'71	?	9'00	?	65'14	?
		Dubajung ...	1'45	1'00	...	0'81	3'03	0'12	1'60	6	8'00	?	32'84	?	103'60	?
		(Nagrakutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Darjeeling.	Baxa ...	0'04	2'70	1'45	0'20	3'11	0'10	1'05	7	9'55	8'01	54'08	34'13	165'08	141'70
		Siliguri ...	1'25	3'11	0'03	0'05	0'57	4'59	1'41	6	11'01	4'38	31'50	18'17	96'37	85'02
		Dumpling ...	1'35	0'38	0'18	0'08	0'08	2'18	3'29	5	7'46	6'22	26'33	20'43	88'55	78'29
		Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	0'15	...	0'75	0'68	3	1'76	4'09	16'07	14'05	65'90	65'90
		Kurseong ...	0'40	4'21	0'44											

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 24th of August 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 18th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 18th May to date.	
				Sunday, 18th.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 20th.	Wednesday, 21st.	Thursday, 22nd.	Friday, 23rd.	Saturday, 24th.								
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj...	0.53	0.44	...	0.25	...	0.14	0.04	4	1.40	2.71	8.70	11.90	37.58	49.30	
		Dacca ...	Dacca	0.13	...	...	0.09	...	0.13	...	3	...	2.74	...	9.05	...	40.05
		Narayanganj...	Narayanganj	0.53	0.19	0.05	1.00	...	0.07	...	3	1.77	3.05	10.33	10.90	34.02	44.08	
		Manikganj...	Manikganj	0.62	0.17	...	0.07	0.03	0.03	...	3	0.94	2.28	10.38	9.04	32.92	44.68	
		Jaydebpur ...	Jaydebpur	1.81	0.10	...	0.37	0.03	0.10	0.27	5	2.15	...	15.53	...	41.94	...	
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj ...	Kishoreganj	0.73	0.76	1.08	0.11	0.08	...	0.34	6	3.70	2.75	19.18	10.41	51.73	47.44
			Atia (Tangail)	Atia	0.05	0.39	...	0.05	2	1.38	2.78	11.73	9.39	29.08	37.36
			Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0.55	0.88	2.40	0.45	0.04	...	0.03	4	4.35	2.96	14.75	10.99	52.78	40.99
			Jamalpur ...	Jamalpur	0.15	1	0.15	3.07	11.81	10.08	35.78	41.78
			Natrakona ...	Natrakona	1.43	0.57	1.40	0.25	0.86	0.14	0.31	7	4.05	3.00	13.87	11.73	55.67	54.25
	Faridpur ...	Suharnakhali	Suharnakhali	0.14	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.41	3	0.94	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur ...	Durgapur	...	0.85	3.50	1.80	1.45	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur Town	Sherpur	0.30	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.03	1.10	0.02	3	1.59	...	24.76	...	54.58	...	
		Dinaganj ...	Dinaganj	0.13	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...		Madaripur	0.42	1.40	...	1.51	0.47	0.23	...	5	4.03	2.55	...	9.87	...	39.05		
Backergunge	Faridpur ...	Faridpur	0.11	0.12	...	0.07	...	0.09	0.11	3	0.49	3.16	6.06	10.11	35.02	39.00		
	Goalundo ...	Goalundo	0.59	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.18	2	0.88	2.74	5.04	9.04	36.05	39.65	
	Patnakhal ...	Patnakhal	0.08	0.35	1.35	0.04	1.21	0.20	0.24	5	4.07	3.22	13.46	13.25	37.26	42.18		
		Pirojpur ...	Pirojpur	0.07	...	...	0.06	0.28	...	0.28	2	0.09	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal ...	Barisal	0.10	0.09	0.25	0.03	0.64	0.33	0.74	5	2.17	2.53	10.70	10.25	29.96	47.93	
		Gaurmahal ...	Gaurmahal	...	0.60	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.15	0.14	5	1.65	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhola ...	Bhola	0.85	0.03	0.10	0.05	...	0.15	0.17	4	1.37	3.67	12.19	14.69	36.81	53.80	
	Daudkhan ...	Daudkhan	0.35	0.23	0.10	...	0.10	0.16	...	0.16	6	0.94	...	14.09	...	37.40	...	
		Bauphal ...	Bauphal	0.36	0.45	0.11	...	0.04	0.47	0.28	5	1.71	...	8.77	...	30.61	...	
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	Agartala	1.10	...	0.15	2.40	0.35	0.25	0.10	6	4.35	3.03	9.22	10.47	31.59	41.64
Tippera ...			Comilla ...	Comilla	0.19	...	0.77	3.80	0.08	...	0.03	3	4.87	3.40	12.96	14.32	39.26	55.36
			Chandpur ...	Chandpur	0.34	0.29	...	0.05	...	0.24	0.09	3	1.01	4.23	13.73	17.23	33.54	53.03
	Brahmanbaria		Brahmanbaria	1.06	0.24	0.07	0.90	0.38	...	0.12	5	2.77	2.89	9.96	10.19	39.89	41.46	
	Ramchandrapur.		Ramchandrapur	0.10	0.50	0.50	...	0.20	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Kushtia ...	Kushtia	0.44	0.30	0.28	3	1.02	...	12.77
Lakson ...			Lakson	0.15	0.26	0.11	0.75	0.20	0.21	0.12	6	1.70	...	4.33	...	33.07	...	
Noakhali ...			Noakhali	0.82	0.55	0.34	0.28	0.54	0.08	5	2.40	5.84	22.85	20.82	64.75	75.32
			Fenny ...	Fenny	1.82	0.27	0.14	0.10	1.24	5	3.57	5.06	16.28	20.34	61.54	76.65
			Harishpur ...	Harishpur	1.79	0.94	0.37	1.30	0.50
		Rumganj ...	Rumganj	...	1.38	0.08	...	0.05	0.14	0.06	3	1.67	...	18.24	...	46.61	...	
		Chittagong ...	Cor's Bazar...	Cor's Bazar	2.01	0.07	0.80	0.91	3	3.79	5.50	19.54	23.46	69.90	108.14
Chittagong ...			Chittagong	2.04	2.14	0.80	...	...	...	0.14	4	6.12	3.40	10.14	16.31	...	66.84
Kutubdia ...			Kutubdia	2.07	0.45	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satkanya ...			Satkanya	0.34	0.24	0.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodale ...	Kodale		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Lushai Hills.	Fenosa ...	Fenosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mirzai ...	Mirzai	1.10	0.34	0.63	0.34	0.03	...	0.03	4	3.09	...	19.00	...	60.41	...	
		Chandpur ...	Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangamati ...	Rangamati	0.65	0.75	1.64	1.94	1.10	0.91	0.69	7	7.68	3.09	15.30	15.26	48.06	59.08	
		Bundaban ...	Bundaban	8.09	0.63	1.50	0.15	...	0.17	...	5	5.65	...	11.80	...	48.66	...	
	Patna ...	Patna ...	Patna	0.04	...	...	...	2.23	1.97	0.04	2	4.28	1.84	11.83	7.40	31.74	28.26
		Dinapore ...	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	1.10	1.98	0.02	2	3.20	2.58	11.08	8.61	26.78	...
		Bihar ...	Bihar	0.11	...	...	...	0.21	1.46	0.14	4	1.92	2.60	11.21	8.40	25.73	...
		Barh ...	Barh	0.10	...	...	2.10	0.45	0.50	0.20	5	3.35	2.39	9.98	7.51	21.14	29.59
		Bikram ...	Bikram	1.81	...	...	...	...	1.00	0.06	2	2.87	...	7.03	...	24.06	36.70
Gaya ...	Hilsa ...	Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aurangabad	Aurangabad	0.14	0.30	0.20	...	3	0.64	3.62	...	10.39	...	30.15	...
			Gaya ...	Gaya	0.54	0.17	3	2.38	2.92	8.12	8.80	24.31	30.81
			Jahanabad ...	Jahanabad	0.11	0.60	...	0.80	0.27	4	1.78	2.79	10.64	8.86	22.63	27.86
			Arwal ...	Arwal	0.25	0.31	0.09	2	0.65	...	7.16	...	26.35	29.36
	Daudnagar ...		Daudnagar	0.02	Nil
		Sherghati ...	Sherghati	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	2	0.34	...	14.04	...	34.98	...
		Rajauli ...	Rajauli	0.30	...	1.15	...	0.20	1.10	0.15	5	2.90	...	5.76	...	20.44	...	
		Pakri Bara...	Pakri Bara	...	...	...	0.22	0.60	...	1.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		sona ...	sona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	Buxar	0.09	...	...	...	0.17	0.06	0.02	1	0.34	2.50	11.74	8.17	33.14	24.97	
		Dehri ...	Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.31	8.87	9.08	34.96	27.17
		Rhabhua ...	Rhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.09	7.85	9.16	29.02	28.99
		Basarun ...	Basarun	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.20	...	1	0.20	2.13	8.71	9.19	25.53	27.10
		Arrah ...	Arrah	...	...	...	0.03	0.71	0.13	...	2	0.87	2.36	8.24	8.38	27.94	...
	Mohana ...	Mohana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	8.94	...	58.83	...
		Khiri ...	Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	6.15	...	23.46	...
		Agason ...	Agason	...	...	...	...	0.90	...	0.50	2	1.40	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramagar ...	Ramagar	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koath ...	Koath	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	Nil	0.09	...	7.89	...	22.06	...
Bihar.	Sikrol ...	Sikrol	0.12	...	...	...	0.08	0.03	...	1	0.18	...	7.92	...	...	...	...
		Basowan ...	Basowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	Nil	0.03	...	6.25	...	31.62	...
		Monaharpur	Monaharpur	...	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	1	0.12	...	6.23	...	24.67	...
		Gopalganj ...	Gopalganj	0.31	...	...	...	0.65	3.21	0.85	4	4.93	1.44	11.29	0.75	35.50	27.32
			Siwan ...	Siwan	0.26	3.20	...	0.22	3	3.68	1.90	11.08	7.74	35.50	27.70
	Ekma ...		Ekma	0.32	...	...	...	0.40	2.59	...	3	3.71	...	8.20	...	25.70	...
	Chapra ...		Chapra	0.32	...	...	...	0.07	0.91	...	3	2.70	1.54	11.55	7.34	24.80	26.93
	Sereepur ...		Sereepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champanan...	Amnour ...	Amnour	1.54
			Basantpur ...	Basantpur
Motihari ...			Motihari	1.29	1.14	0.39	...	0.63	1.31	0.16	6	4.02	1.52	12.83	9.09	45.02	29.17	
			Bettiah ...	Bettiah	0.25	1.40	0.03	...	1.77	0.46	0.03	4	4.43	2.50	10.27	9.41	35.17	32.18
			Bagaha ...	Bagaha	1.17	0.24	1.16	3.16	0.25	5	5.88	...	13.98	...	42.71	...
		Burhura ...	Burhura	0.44	0.04	...	...	1.09	3.21	0.23	4	5.01	...	17.63	...	41.95	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	Sitamarhi	1.21	1.06	0.07	...	0.69	0.36	0.22	5	4.44	1.76	11.30	7.80	46.66	27.91
Muzaffarpur			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	0.57	0.35	0.45	3	1.37	1.91	7.63	...	28.61	...
Hajipur ...			Hajipur	0.11	...	...	...	0.55	0.27	0.05	3	0.95	1.73	9.00	7.54	27.90	28.05
Patna ...			Patna	...	...	0.50	...	...	1.21	0.31	3	1.92	...	...	...	...	...
Mahua ...	Mahua		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	Shuhtar ...	Shuhtar	1.90	...	...	...	0.26	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Papri ...	Papri	0.40	1.60	0.30	...											

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 24th of August 1895—*continued*.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.		
				Sunday, 18th.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 20th.	Wednesday, 21st.	Thursday, 22nd.	Friday, 23rd.	Saturday, 24th.									
BENGAL—continued.	Bengalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipara ...	0.70	0.11	0.12	0.10	2.49	1.35	0.09	3	3.92	2.78	15.08	9.11	33.24	31.78		
			Bangson (Sy-fabad) ...	0.02	1.87	...	...	...	1.44	0.45	3	3.79	2.94	11.43	10.15	32.40	33.01	
			Sapaul ...	0.18	2.40	...	...	...	0.45	0.78	4	4.21	1.87	11.92	7.90	30.51	30.19	
			Pratapganj ...	1.12	0.21	...	...	0.35	0.06	2.47	4	4.30	1.30	3.85	8.41	24.00	25.90	
			Bhagalpur ...	0.50	0.20	...	...	...	0.68	1.20	4	4.11	...	18.05	...	25.23	...	
		Purnea ...	Banka ...	1.08	...	...	0.64	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chaugach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kishanganj ...	0.11	0.20	...	0.04	...	0.39	1.05	4	2.09	3.35	11.36	12.19	55.49	53.78		
			Araria ...	...	0.03	0.06	...	...	0.20	5.37	2	5.72	3.43	21.03	10.77	57.98	47.45	
Orissa.	Orissa.	Maldah ...	Purnea ...	0.04	0.03	0.34	1.05	0.22	0.20	1.22	5	3.70	3.37	8.00	11.03	24.40	42.08		
			Gondwara (Korah) ...	0.06	0.04	...	0.20	0.30	3.00	...	4	4.50	...	11.68	...	24.00	...		
			Barsoo ...	...	0.08	0.47	...	4.75	0.08	3.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	0.15	1.16	...	...	0.29	1.46	1.65	5	4.82	...	17.51	...	50.61	...	
			Kaliaganj ...	1.07	0.39	...	...	0.92	2.30	1.20	5	5.88	...	26.08	...	63.86	...	
		Sonthal Pargana.	Maldah ...	0.04	0.05	...	0.05	0.47	2.90	0.15	3	3.57	2.34	8.72	7.61	28.70	35.96		
			Chanchal ...	0.04	0.30	...	...	0.22	1.75	2.42	4	4.77	2.00	12.00	10.13	22.23	42.30	
			Gajol ...	0.32	...	...	...	...	0.32	0.45	3	1.00	...	7.32	...	27.67	...	
			Shibganj ...	0.00	0.05	...	...	0.75	0.15	0.09	3	1.04	...	6.51	...	19.38	...	
			Rajmahal ...	0.07	0.03	...	...	0.03	0.05	1.72	1	1.88	2.56	6.78	7.30	31.03	37.10	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Godda ...	0.25	...	...	...	3.08	0.83	0.12	4	4.34	2.01	15.06	8.98	33.54	32.17	
			Pakaur ...	...	0.70	...	...	0.13	0.06	1.14	3	2.01	2.63	6.83	11.13	27.30	38.77	
			Naya Dumka ...	0.08	0.03	...	...	0.10	0.04	...	0.54	3	0.80	2.54	0.02	10.01	23.55	34.57
			Deoghur ...	0.12	...	...	...	0.15	1.15	0.73	5	2.33	2.32	10.40	10.37	23.79	36.74	
			Jamtara ...	0.10	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cuttack ...	Balabadda ...	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nantihat ...	0.19	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Assenbont ...	0.30	...	...	...	1.25	0.19	0.37	3	2.24	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikunt ...	0.08	0.05	...	0.01	0.03	...	0.17	2	0.73	...	4.86	...	31.31	...		
			Madhupur ...	0.54	...	...	0.44	...	...	0.17	2	0.61	...	7.58	...	30.74	...	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Narayan ...	...	...	...	...	0.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narath ...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barkopa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.80	1	2.80	...	8.93	...	33.11	...	...
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	0.44	...	1.20	2	1.61	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahesore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.34	3	1.74	...	7.87	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Burharwa ...	0.28	0.3	...	...	0.13	0.54	3.15	5	4.81	...	9.69	...	...	...	...
			Sakibganj ...	0.22	0.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jagatsingpur ...	...	0.53	...	0.53	...	...	0.34	3	0.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki ...	...	0.02	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack ...	...	0.32	...	0.25	...	...	0.32	2	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Kendrapara ...	0.08	0.02	...	0.02	...	0.11	0.32	2	0.55	...	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	...	0.10	0.45	...	0.20	0.88	...	0.27	3	0.82	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmasala ...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nalipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Akhyapada ...	...	0.04	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandbali ...	...	2.50	0.50	...	...	...	1.90	2	2.72	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	0.42	...	...	0.30	0.35	...	4	2.13	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soro ...	0.88	0.05	0.02	0.07	...	0.37	0.08	2	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	0.25	0.02	...	...	0.37	0.08	2	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri ...	Balasore ...	...	1.7	0.25	...	...	0.40	...	3	2.65	...	...	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	...	0.38	1.03	...	...	0.68	0.20	4	2.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hasaribagh ...	Bhanpur ...	0.50	...	0.35	0.33	0.73	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop ...	...	...	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nalpara ...	0.60	...	...	...	...	0.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	0.18	0.10	0.00	0.19	1.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Banpur ...	0.06	...	0.73	0.21	...	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurmal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pachamba (Giridih) ...	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	1	0.27	2.56	7.01	10.15	25.89	33.75	...
			Hasaribagh ...	0.29	0.00	0.21	0.22	3	0.81	2.90	6.32	10.76	27.88	33.28	...
			Semtagurah
		Lohardaga ...	Mahudi Hills
			Jhumra Hill	0.92	1.05	...	2	1.07
			Barhi	1	0.17
			Chakra ...	0.17	0.35
			Karagadeha ...	0.30
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Kumgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	1	0.31	4.39	11.43	12.70	30.75	35.97	...
			Kanchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	...	1	0.48	3.07	8.90	10.85	34.03	36.12	...
			Killi	0.95	2.50	0.70	0.40	4	4.65
			Palakot	0.50
		Palamau ...	Tamer ...	0.55	0.79	0.53	0.40	4	2.36
			Chasipur
			Palamau (Jaitangpur)	0.10	...	1	0.25
			Batumath ...	0.00	1	0.10
			Huzainabad
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum ...	Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Purulla ...	0.00	...	0.14	0.02	0.50	0.10	0.02	4	1.54	3.11	5.05	10.56	25.73	34.07	...	
			Gobindpur ...	0.53	0.13	...	...	0.17	0.08	0.00	3	1.03	2.63	5.80	10.38	26.08	23.59	...
			Boghunathpur	0.04	Nil	0.04
			Berachhumpur	0.50	...	1	0.50
		Singhbhum ...	Shulda ...	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.58	0.20	...	2	1.00
			Chas	1.45	0.45	...	2	0.05
			Pandri
			Chaitassa ...	0.04	0.23	0.36	0.37	0.00	0.17	0.17	5	2.00	2.78	7.04	11.14	32.45	34.93	...	
			Chakardhar ...	0.03	0.04	0.31	0.27	...	0.13	1.12	4	1.29
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Singhbhum ...	Ghotale ...	0.10	...	...	0.30	...	...	2.75	3.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bacharapara ...	0.42	0.30	0.13	...	...	0.31	0.70	4	7.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaukura ...	0.55	...	0.30	...	...	1.55	1.10	5	4.55	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Munahorpur
		Singhbhum
		
		
		
		

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 24TH OF AUGUST 1895.**

DURING the previous week a depression had moved from the north-west of the Bay over Chota Nagpur and then towards the north-east, when it became diffused and almost disappeared.

At the beginning of the present week it was still in existence though faint, and caused rather lower barometric readings in North Bengal and Assam than in other parts. In Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar, there was excess of about .03 inch, and in the north-east defect of .06 inch, differences which resulted in a uniform distribution and calm weather everywhere. Though winds were light the general tendency of the air movement was towards the east, but in Lower and Central Bengal the interaction of the light variable winds gave rise to local storms and a considerable amount of irregular rainfall.

Pressure on the 18th was rising slowly in the north of the Province and falling in the south and over the Bay, so that the distribution was becoming more normal. The changes on the 19th were very small at inland stations but in the same direction as those of the day before, while in the south of Burma a brisk fall gave rise to a slight depression over that area. Irregular changes followed, and from being low in the north east of Bengal, pressure became lowest first in the west of Bihar and afterwards in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. As this change in the pressure distribution was developing the wind system also changed from being westerly in all districts to easterly, except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar, where directions continued westerly till towards the end of the week. On the 20th and 21st while the above change was going on, rainfall became very scanty, but as the easterly winds became general in Lower Bengal, rainfall again set in, generally as passing showers and continued till the end of the week.

The low pressure area which was over Burma and the east of the Bay on the 19th became more diffused on the 20th, when a moderate to brisk fall of pressure prevailed over Bengal and the north of the Bay. It became almost imperceptible on the two following days owing to a steady slow rise, but on the 23rd there was a shallow though well defined depression over the north-west angle of the Bay and the adjacent land areas. The development was largely due to the rising pressure in the north of the province, because the changes in the north of the Bay, though downwards, were very small. On this day the difference from the normal varied from excess of .04 inch in the west of Bihar to defect of .04 inch in Orissa. Slow changes of pressure followed, and the depression moved slowly towards the west coast without deepening. Being very shallow it was attended by cloudy showery weather, but it caused nothing in the way of stormy weather.

The week has, therefore, been one of practically settled weather throughout. Rainfall has been general, at first more in the north of the province, but towards the end of the week chiefly in the southern districts, except on the 23rd, when local storms and heavy showers prevailed in Bihar.

Pressure has changed by small amounts only and has rarely differed from the normal by more than .05 inch. Owing to the shallow depression in the north of the province at the beginning of the week and to one of similar depth in the north of the Bay at the end, mean readings are generally below the normal by small amounts.

Temperature.—At the beginning of the week temperature was below the normal by considerable amounts, except in Orissa, where there was excess of 2°. A rapid rise followed, and by the 20th there was excess of 2° to 4° in all districts, except Assam, where there was still a considerable defect. As local storms were rather numerous during the latter part of the week, changes of temperature were more irregular, but it remained high in most parts, except in North Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, where there was occasional defect. Means for the larger divisions are above the normal by variable amounts, except in Assam. Excess is 1°·7 in Chota Nagpur, 1° in South-West Bengal, 0°·6 in Orissa and slight in the others.

Rainfall.—Showery weather has prevailed almost throughout the week, but as the rainfall was due more to local disturbances than to a steady monsoon, falls are irregular in amount. North Bengal and Bihar have received more than their normal quantities, excess in the former being more than one inch and in the latter a quarter of an inch. In the other districts there has been defect, of .59 inch in East Bengal, .84 in South-West Bengal, 1·07 inches in Orissa, and 2·26 inches in Chota Nagpur, where the average fall was very little over 1 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 24th of August 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1892.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94.8	74.2	89.9	78.5	84.3	+1.0	2.74	2.98	-0.24	3.33	3.77	-0.44	6.97	10.23	25.63	43.53
North Bengal	91.2	75.6	87.9	78.3	83.1	+0.1	3.69	2.64	+1.05	3.70	3.40	+0.30	11.13	10.77	47.81	57.34
East Bengal	89.7	74.0	86.1	78.1	82.3	+0.3	2.77	2.36	+0.41	3.36	4.11	-0.75	12.44	12.36	40.28	63.89
Bihar	94.4	74.0	89.5	78.5	84.0	+0.1	2.68	2.43	+0.25	3.00	3.08	-0.08	9.94	8.36	20.93	23.43
Orissa	92.2	75.2	86.2	78.3	83.3	+0.6	1.51	2.58	-1.07	2.63	3.74	-1.11	10.35	9.27	35.70	40.90
Chota Nagpur	93.4	71.9	87.1	75.1	81.1	+1.7	1.03	2.38	-1.35	2.33	4.20	-1.87	7.32	10.39	28.27	42.41
Assam	94.5	74.5	86.3	77.1	81.7	-1.6										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 27th August 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th August 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
Aug.	18th	29.644	84.6	92.1	15.1	77.0	89.4	85.1	1.162	83.6	83	0.72
"	19th	29.638	83.4	92.8	18.8	74.0	87.6	84.8	1.135	83.1	87	1.56
"	20th	29.592	82.5	88.0	11.0	77.0	83.6	80.0	0.977	78.5	85	0.32
"	21st	29.615	83.3	90.2	13.9	76.3	86.6	83.5	1.108	82.4	88	0.09
"	22nd	29.618	84.7	89.6	9.8	79.8	88.2	82.7	1.045	80.6	78	Nil
"	23rd	29.642	84.7	90.7	12.1	78.6	86.1	81.5	1.015	79.7	82	0.56
"	24th	29.637	84.9	89.8	9.8	80.0	87.4	83.5	1.096	82.1	84	0.05

Inches.

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days

29.626

°

The mean temperature of the seven days

84.0

°

The extreme variation of temperature

18.8

°

The maximum temperature

92.8

%

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days

84

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th August 1895

3.33

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 26th August 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th August 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 24TH AUGUST 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	515	81,877	1,404	486	51,812	644
Jute	61	18,625	289	73	26,750	328
Firewood	88	46,675	696	78	53,950	773
Other articles	691	1,72,650	2,260	651	1,75,638	2,458
Total	1,345	3,19,827	4,639	1,288	3,07,160	4,903

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th August 1895, on 1,686.89 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	261,321	Rs. A. P. 2,62,551 4 0	Mds. S. 28,47,474 30	Rs. A. P. 4,74,766 1 0	Rs. A. P. 17,637 8 0	Rs. A. P. 7,54,404 13 0	60,844	112,821	198,665
Or per mile of railway	.....	165 11 0	.....	281 8 6	10 7 4	447 10 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year	1,766,846	17,77,075 1 0	1,59,61,698 0	30,90,325 8 0	1,06,163 10 0	49,63,767 1 0	462,104	639,617	1,081,621
Total for 67 weeks	2,028,067	20,39,636 5 0	1,88,09,172 30	35,55,391 7 0	1,33,804 2 0	57,12,781 14 0	532,448	742,338	1,274,786
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	269,798	2,51,504 1 3	24,66,614 10	4,74,002 3 8	17,367 13 1	7,43,364 1 0	74,334	199,636	178,672
Or per mile of railway	.....	151 2 10	.....	285 4 7	10 6 0	446 13 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year	2,027,309	19,37,002 7 1	1,77,94,506 30	37,70,445 9 2	1,30,365 4 0	56,37,793 4 0	529,017	758,499	1,281,456

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th August 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	16,307	Rs. A. P. 4,033 7 0	Mds. S. 2,619 10	Rs. A. P. 113 5 0	Rs. A. P. 19 0 8	Rs. A. P. 4,165 12 0	1,141	47	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	181 7 1	.....	5 1 6	0 13 8	187 6 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year	125,342	29,416 1 0	81,392 30	1,247 8 0	71 0 0	30,834 4 0	9,700	416	7,116
Total for 67 weeks	141,649	33,449 8 0	33,993 0	1,460 8 0	90 0 0	35,000 0 0	7,841	465	8,306
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,127	4,418 6 0	6,290 30	295 14 0	19 13 0	4,733 0 9	1,189	40	1,189
Or per mile of railway	.....	198 12 3	.....	13 13 9	0 13 6	213 7 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year	139,327	31,500 1 0	47,015 30	2,005 12 0	76 7 0	34,308 4 8	9,089	394	8,45

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th August 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,070	14,675 11 0	65,978 20	6,798 9 0	88 0 0	21,420 4 0	6,319	3,128	9,447
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	80 4 11	.....	42 1 4	0 5 3	132 11 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	127,031	80,720 14 0	4,02,106 10	50,710 12 0	327 0 0	1,40,703 10 0	37,888	17,140	55,037
Total for 6 weeks ...	146,101	1,04,305 9 0	4,68,141 30	57,509 5 0	300 0 0	1,62,123 14 0	44,207	20,277	64,484
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,237	13,860 9 6	40,783 10	7,511 4 0	51 12 3	20,913 9 9	5,705	3,253	8,957
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	82 12 6	.....	40 8 7	0 5 2	129 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7 weeks of previous year ...	157,113	1,02,907 13 10	4,21,524 20	53,241 0 0	426 14 3	1,56,575 12 1	39,667	21,405	61,092

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th August 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	106,450	71,730 0 0	9,10,200 0	3,10,200 0 0	6,490 0 0	3,90,410 0 0	29,225	35,880	65,105
Or per mile of railway ...	205	88 0 0	1,120 0	239 0 0	3 0 0	480 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	1,066,950	4,74,540 0 0	41,09,400 0	9,28,170 0 0	51,020 0 0	11,51,940 0 0	174,348	143,339	317,677
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,233,400	5,46,280 0 0	50,12,750 0	9,38,370 0 0	60,100 0 0	14,41,750 0 0	203,573	179,209	382,782
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	151,009	64,730 0 0	8,99,951 0	1,83,263 0 0	7,960 0 0	3,85,933 0 0	29,446	35,904	65,350
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	186	80 0 0	1,107 0	235 0 0	1 0 0	306 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,807,077	5,17,376 0 0	50,76,098 0	9,13,470 0 0	63,318 0 0	15,24,006 0 0	305,713	204,470	510,183

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th August 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,540	9,590 0 0	54,970 0	5,100 0 0	140 0 0	14,760 0 0	3,884	2,504	6,388
Or per mile of railway ...	239	70 0 0	440 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	190,750	63,870 0 0	2,79,470 0	21,540 0 0	1,410 0 0	80,830 0 0	21,138	12,333	33,490
Total for 7 weeks ...	210,290	73,390 0 0	3,34,440 0	26,640 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,01,590 0 0	24,722	14,836	39,578
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,940	8,417 0 0	61,312 0	6,633 0 0	463 0 0	15,713 0 0	3,884	2,713	6,596
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	216	67 0 0	490 0	55 0 0	0 0 0	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	213,213	68,191 0 0	3,08,592 0	33,757 0 0	2,195 0 0	1,01,145 0 0	24,901	15,067	40,000

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th August 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,960	6,880 0 0	31,420 0	1,080 0 0	250 0 0	8,230 0 0	2,487	757	3,234
Or per mile of railway ...	267	80 0 0	365 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	116,740	23,910 0 0	93,450 0	6,540 0 0	800 0 0	41,310 0 0	14,296	4,654	18,940
Total for 7 weeks ...	139,700	40,790 0 0	1,24,900 0	7,630 0 0	1,110 0 0	49,630 0 0	16,773	5,391	22,164
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,723	4,713 0 0	18,713 0	1,423 0 0	76 0 0	6,311 0 0	2,154	1,233	3,376
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	171	55 0 0	218 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	73 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	123,237	38,308 0 0	1,14,561 0	8,975 0 0	1,185 0 0	48,928 0 0	16,926	7,710	22,736

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 17th August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	89,830	33,170	2,14,390	(a) 29,870	8,060	(a) 71,100	14,089	15,384	29,473
Or per mile of railway ...	118'82	43'66	283'58	39'51	10'68	94'05	.....	.....	.....
For previous 64 weeks of half-year ...	658,680	2,29,060	16,06,440	2,06,020	60,080	4,95,150	80,056	40,791	176,836
Total for 64 weeks ...	648,510	2,62,230	18,20,830	2,35,890	68,140	5,60,250	94,147	112,105	206,312
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	99,681	36,319	3,02,851	35,036	7,081	78,426	15,610	16,504	30,514
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	131'79	48'04	399'51	46'33	9'37	103'74	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	608,123	2,10,961	23,96,712	2,94,865	66,514	6,20,740	100,395	114,763	215,178

(a) There was an abnormal wheat and grain traffic from the Punjab in the corresponding season of last year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th August 1895 ...	10,971	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	10,808	0	0
Increase ...	163	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th August 1895 ...	216	1	11
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	211	14	11
Increase ...	3	3	0
Receipts from 1st July to 10th August 1895 ...	68,703	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	68,262	0	0
Increase ...	441	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 224T.G.

Darjeeling, the 29th August 1895.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Burdwan Division for the year 1894-95, for general information.

2. The Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Bourdillon, has summed up in his closing paragraph the most important questions which have come under the attention of the officers of the Division during the year. In addition to these the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw special attention to Mr. Bourdillon's remarks in paragraphs 82, 113 and 134, on the Ghatwali Settlement, paragraphs 105-109, on the character and conduct of the Regular Police, and in paragraph 127 on the imperfection of the register of holdings in Khas Mahals.

3. The statements in Appendix B, showing the up and down imports and exports by rail of the Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly districts, are based on information supplied for the first time by the East Indian Railway Company, and have been compiled on a new system. It probably reached the Commissioner too late for the statistics to be utilised in the report. This information will henceforth be supplied for every railway station in the Province, and, combined with the registration of boat traffic, it will enable District Officers to form an accurate idea of the internal trade of the country.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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**ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN
DIVISION FOR 1894-95.**

No. 190J.G., dated Burdwan, the 16th July 1895.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The district reports were received in this office on the dates noted below:—

Burdwan	... 31st May 1895.	Midnapore	... 3rd June 1895.
Birbhum	... 3rd June "	Hooghly	... 30th May "
Bankura	... 3rd " "	Howrah	... 1st June "

The reports, however, were generally incomplete, and further information had to be called for, which has not yet been received in all cases. Many of the appendices to the district reports were badly prepared, and more than 30 letters calling for explanation or for further information had to be addressed to district officers. I mention these facts rather in explanation of the delay which has occurred in submitting this report than as a complaint against the hard-worked district officers of this division.

3. The following paragraphs discuss the prescribed subjects in the usual order.

I.—CHARGE. *

4. Mr. Power was in charge of the division up to the middle of April 1894, when he retired from the service, and was succeeded by Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, C.I.E., who officiated as Commissioner throughout the remainder of the year. I took over charge from the latter on the 8th April 1895.

5. The subjoined tables give details of the changes which occurred among the district and subdivisional officers during the year under report:—

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD OF INCUMBENCY.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	Mr. B. C. Dutt ...	1st April	14th April 1894.
	" W. H. Vincent ...	15th April	4th December 1894.
	" T. Inglis ...	5th December 1894	31st March 1895.
Birbhum	" E. F. Growse ...	1st April 1894	8th November 1894.
	" J. H. Temple ...	11th December 1894	17th March 1895.
	" E. G. Drake-Brockman ...	9th November	10th December 1894.
Bankura	" R. Cornish ...	18th March	31st March 1895.
	" W. H. Vincent ...	1st April 1894	27th February 1895.
	" D. B. Allen ...	28th February	31st March 1895.
Midnapore	" C. H. Bompas ...	1st April	7th December 1894.
	" F. W. Duke ...	2nd January	31st March 1895.
	" E. G. Drake-Brockman ...	5th December 1894	1st January 1895.
Hooghly	" G. A. Grierson ...	1st April	24th September 1894.
	" E. W. Collin ...	23rd October 1894	31st March 1895.
	"	25th September	22nd October 1894.
Howrah	"	1st April	30th April 1894.
	"	7th January	31st March 1895.
	"	1st May 1894	6th January 1895.

District.	Subdivision.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD OF INCUMBENCY.	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	Haniganj	Mr. J. T. Webster	1st April	10th May 1894
			31st May 1894	31st March 1895
	Kalna	Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee	17th May	30th May 1894
	Katwa	" Mahendra Nath Mookerjee	1st April 1894	31st March 1895
Medinipur		" Bashi Bhusan Dutt	1st April	31st ditto
		" Banku Bibari Singh	13th March 1895	31st ditto
	Rampur Hat	Mr. B. F. Ainelle	1st April 1894	16th October 1894
			17th December 1894	31st March 1895
Bankura	Vishnupur	J. Craven (Junior)	17th October	16th December 1894
		Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh	1st April 1894	31st March 1895
	Chital	" Jagat Bandhu Chatterjee	1st ditto	31st ditto
		" Kedar Nath Biswas	1st ditto	30th April 1894
Midnapore	Tamluk	" Nanda Lal Bagchi	27th April 1894	31st March 1895
		" Kedar Nath Datta	1st April 1894	10th July 1894
	Ghatol	" Surendra Nath Ghosh	17th July 1894	31st March 1895
			1st April 1894	19th July 1894
Hooghly	Serampore	Mr. P. N. Fischer	3rd November 1894	31st March 1895
		" S. C. Mookerjee	30th July 1894	2nd November 1894
	Jahannabad	Babu Narayan Chandra Sen	1st April	2nd February 1895
		" Surendra Nath Majumdar	3rd February	31st March 1895
Howrah	Ulubaria	" Bhupati Chakravarti	1st April 1894	16th May 1894
		" Krish Chandra Ghosh	16th May 1894	31st March 1895

It will be seen from the above that in no district in the division did the same officer hold charge throughout the year, and that the same remark applies to all the subdivisions except three.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

6. Mr. Dutt, who was in charge of the division almost throughout the year, has left the following note of his tours and inspections of offices:—

"I was out on tour for 119 days, not including the days that I was in Calcutta to attend meetings of the Bengal Council, and the more frequent meetings of Select Committees in February and March last. All the districts were fully inspected.

"In July I visited Bankura district and the subdivision of Vishnupur. I inspected the offices at both places and the Municipality of Vishnupur, and paid special attention to the question of settling ghatwali lands, which has been before Government in one form or another since many years past. The action which has been taken in this matter forms the subject of separate correspondence, and will be briefly alluded to in this report under the head of Police. I also paid particular attention to the working of the Certificate Act and to the road cess revaluation work, which is approaching completion in this district. I discovered that the Revaluation Deputy Collector had, under a misinterpretation of the law, committed serious mistakes in treating ordinary raiyats as tenureholders for the purpose of the assessment. The matter was referred to the Board of Revenue, and the mistakes are now under correction. The subject will be referred to under the head of Land Revenue Administration in this report.

"In August I inspected Howrah district, visited the worst portions of the Municipality of Howrah in company with the Magistrate, and inspected Bally Municipality. I had a talk with the Municipal Commissioners of Bally about the sanitary condition of the town, and found them willing to introduce the sanitary provisions of the law into the whole of the town, which has since been done.

"In September I went to Hooghly, and inspected all the offices of that district and the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality; and I also inspected Uttarpara and Kotrung Municipalities in this district. During my inspections I specially enquired into the Dankuni drainage assessment, and had a conference with the Collector and the Drainage Deputy Collector on the subject. I also looked specially into the road cess revaluation work, which has been completed in this district. Petty rent-free tenures above the annual value of Rs. 16 have not been incorporated with the parent estates in this district. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, and will be referred to further on. Before leaving Hooghly I paid a visit to the Bansberia Municipality.

"In October, after the expiration of the Puja holidays, I inspected the Municipality of Howrah, and then visited and inspected Ulubaria subdivision in Howrah district. From Ulubaria I went up the Rajapur canal as far as Seddeswar to see the drained area. The crops were excellent.

"In November I went to Midnapore, and inspected that district and the Municipality of Midnapore, and then the subdivision of Contai. The Court of Wards' Department required and received my special attention in this district. The road cess revaluation work, which is approaching completion, also required my attention, as the same mistakes as I had found in Bankura had been committed here, and had not been corrected after I had pointed them out. And both at Midnapore and at Contai I enquired into the work of the certificate offices and the establishments required. The work is very heavy in Contai, owing to the management of the Majumatha estate being in our hands. There is no provision for having transfers of holdings promptly recorded in our books, our registers therefore are to some extent obsolete, and this adds to the work of the Certificate Department.

"In January I had a conference at Howrah about the settlement of ghatwahi lands in Bankura, disposed of an appeal against the settlement proceedings preferred by Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, and reported to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the completion of work in reference to one of the ghâts. I then proceeded to Birbhum district, inspected the district offices, and paid a visit to Hetampur and Dubrajpur, where there are a thana and a munsifi. I had a talk with the Chairman of the Suri Municipality about the sanitary arrangements of the town and about the revised assessment. The road cess revaluation work has lately been completed in this district, and the certificate work is not heavy.

"In February I inspected the offices of Burdwan district, and specially enquired into the road cess revaluation work, which is nearly completed here, and into the working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

"In March I concluded my tours by paying another visit to Hooghly and inspecting the subdivisions of Serampore, Rampur Hat, and Raniganj."

7. The details of tours made by the district officers have been tabulated (b) Tours of Collectors. in the subjoined statement:—

District.	Name of District Officer.	Period of incumbency.	NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON TOUR IN—													REMARKS.
			April 1894.	May 1894.	June 1894.	July 1894.	August 1894.	September 1894.	October 1894.	November 1894.	December 1894.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	Mr. R. C. Dutt ...	1st to 14th April 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Days.	
	" W. H. Vincent ...	15th April to 4th December 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	30	...	...	...	61	
	" T. Inglis ...	5th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	23	6	89	
Bachchan	" B. P. Groves ...	1st April to 8th November 1894, and 11th December 1894 to 17th March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	16	6	65 (a)	
	" J. H. Temple ...	9th November to 10th December 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
	" E. G. Drake-Brockman.	10th March to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	
Bankura	" E. Cornish ...	1st April 1894 to 27th February 1895.	9	6	6	4	9	1	10	17	15	13	...	...	90	
	" W. H. Vincent ...	28th February to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	" D. B. Allen ...	1st April to 7th December 1894, and 2nd January 1895 to 31st March 1895.	3	7	6	4	...	12	9	16	5	14	20	7	103	
Midnapore	" C. H. Bonmas ...	8th December 1894 to 1st January 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	
	" F. W. Duke ...	1st April to 24th September 1894, and 23rd October 1894 to 31st March 1895.	3	1	9	...	1	7	2	7	17	23	14	7	90	
Hooghly	" E. G. Drake-Brockman.	25th September to 22nd October 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	" G. A. Grierson ...	1st April to 30th April 1894, and 1th January to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	1	31	
Howrah	" H. W. Collins ...	1st May 1894 to 6th January 1895.	...	1	3	1	13	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	29	
															100	

(a) Including 20 days in June and in September to November 1894.

8. All the district officers spent the prescribed number of days in camp.

9. Mr. Vincent inspected all the subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries in

Burdwan.

Burdwan. His tour was principally confined to the Raniganj subdivision and to the western portion of the Sadar subdivision. He inspected the police stations and outposts, sub-registry offices, schools, factories, cooly depôts, collieries, dispensaries, district and village roads, pounds, and excise shops. He also enquired into the state and prospects of crops, the condition of the people, and the registration of vital statistics. Mr. Inglis began his tour in January by visiting that part of the district which lies between the Hooghly district and the railway line, as well as the subdivisions of Kalna and Katwa. At the end of February he went to Jamalpur in order to reach Rayna, which police station had not been inspected for some years. During his tours he inspected the subdivisional offices at Kalna and Katwa and the Local Board and Municipal offices in those subdivisions; police stations, sub-registry offices, schools, and pounds likewise received his attention. He also made a point of attending chaukidari parades and instructing and questioning the men on parade.

10. Mr. Growse has summarized his tour in the following words:—"I have

Birbhum.

inspected every thana and outpost in the district, most of them twice. I have been over nearly all the principal roads, and recorded long notes about most of them. I have given special attention to panchayets' accounts and chaukidari matters generally, as it is of great importance to make a good start and to get the panchayets into good habits now that Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 is being systematically introduced. I have spoken to people of all classes as often as possible, and may say that on the whole the district had had a prosperous year, with good crops and with no occurrence sufficiently important to make history."

11. Mr. Cornish, Magistrate of Bankura, visited all parts of the district,

Bankura.

inspecting the Court of Wards' office at Maliara, registration offices, municipal offices, schools, and patshalas, excise shops, roads, and pounds. He also paid special attention to the punctual payment of wages to the chaukidars and to the accounts kept by panchayets.

12. Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Midnapore, visited the different parts of

Midnapore.

his district, inspecting thanas, municipal offices, and the offices of the Manager under the Court of Wards. The duty of giving a practical training in settlement work to the two assistants, Messrs. Walmsley and Platel, was also properly attended to. Mr. Bompas, who acted for a short time during Mr. Allen's absence, made a useful tour. He inspected many registration offices, pounds, police outposts, and excise shops, made enquiries about village unions and chaukidari matters, supervised crop experiments, and recorded his remarks in a very full and interesting diary.

13. Mr. Duke's tour was distributed throughout the year. He visited all

Hooghly.

the rural thanas, outposts, and registration offices, and almost all the dispensaries in his district. Roads, schools, and the principal khas mahals also received a proper share of his attention. His inspections were in all cases marked by a thoroughness which is the distinguishing characteristic of his work. He could not inspect all the municipal offices, owing, it is explained, to much pressure of work towards the end of March, caused by his preparations for leaving the district on furlough.

14. Mr. Collin, who was in charge of the district of Howrah for over eight

Howrah.

months, spent only 29 days in camp, principally in the south of the district. Mr. Grierson rejoined the district early in January, and found that more than half the required amount of camping still remained to be done. Mr. Grierson writes:—"Under ordinary circumstances this would have been easy, but owing to my eight months' absence there were several important subjects of which I had to pick up the threads, or which had been left over by my *locum tenens* for my decision. I thus found it impossible to do more than 10 days in January and 20 days in February. Owing to the numerous demands of the municipality upon me, it is very difficult to get away from head-quarters for more than a few days at a time."

Mr. Grierson's tour was principally in the north of the district, but he and Mr. Collin between them inspected all the registration offices, district roads, and police stations, as well as some of the outposts, several factories, many schools and patshalas, and excise shops. Mr. Grierson remarks that the repression of crime and the conduct of the police and chaukidars absorbed a considerable share of his enquiries.

(c) Tours of subdivisional officers.
on tour:—

15. The following statement shows the number of days spent by the subdivisional officers

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Name of Subdivisional Officer.	Period of incumbency.	NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON TOUR IN--													REMARKS.
				April 1894.	May 1894.	June 1894.	July 1894.	August 1894.	September 1894.	October 1894.	November 1894.	December 1894.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Burdwan	Baniganj	Mr. J. E. Webster	1st April to 16th May 1894, and 31st May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	2	...	3	...	7	1	4	25	17	23	18	2	102	
		Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee.	17th to 30th May 1894	102
	Kalna	.. Mahendra Nath Mookerjee.	1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	5	4	4	1	5	6	...	12	14	17	14	10	92	
	Katwa	.. Sashi Bhusan Dutt	1st April 1894 to 12th March 1895.	...	1	4	8	1	3	2	6	...	14	19	11	89	
		.. Harku Bihari Singh	13th to 31st March 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	
		.. Atul Chandra Dutt	6th to 17th December 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Birbhum	Rampur Hat	Mr. E. F. Ainslie	1st April to 16th October 1894, and 17th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
		.. J. Craven (Junior)	17th October to 16th December 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
	Vishnupur	Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh ..	1st April to 31st March 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	
Midnapore	Contal	.. Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharjee.	Ditto ditto	8	6	9	8	...	9	19	8	11	6	10	4	98	
	Tamluk	.. Kedar Nath Biswas	1st to 26th April 1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. Nanda Lal Bagchi	27th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	2	...	14	...	3	13	25	23	6	11	31	118	
	Ghatal	.. Kedar Nath Dutta	1st April to 16th July 1894	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Hooghly	Berampore	.. Surendra Nath Ghosh	17th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	4	4	16	27	24	18	15	13	120	
		Mr. F. N. Fischer	1st April to 18th July 1894, and 3rd November 1894 to 31st March 1895.	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	8	18	24	24	2	87	
	Jahanabad	.. B. C. Mookerjee	20th July to 2nd November 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	10	
		Babu Narayan Chandra Sen	1st April 1894 to 2nd February 1895.	3	3	5	9	8	7	5	10	17	19	...	...	85	
Howrah	Uluberia	.. Surendra Nath Majumdar.	3rd February to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	95	
		.. Bhupati Chakravarti	1st April to 14th May 1894 ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
		.. Bishu Chandra Ghosh	15th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	1	...	11	6	23	19	3	17	10	88	
																94	

16. All the subdivisional officers spent the prescribed number of days on tour, except the subdivisional officer of Katwa, Babu Sashi Bhushan Dutt, who was in charge of that subdivision almost throughout the year. He explains that his shortcomings were due to continued bad health. This is undoubtedly true, and the explanation may be accepted.

17. There is nothing deserving of special attention in the tour diaries of the subdivisional officers, who in moving through their subdivisions occupied themselves with the usual subjects, viz. roads, pounds, chaukidari accounts, excise shops, schools, patshalas, crops, and the condition of the people.

18. The subjoined table shows the various dates on which the Commissioner and the various district officers inspected the district offices and treasuries :—

District.	DATES OF INSPECTION BY COMMISSIONER—		DATES OF INSPECTION BY DISTRICT OFFICERS—	
	Of office.	Of treasury.	Of office.	Of treasury.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	21st February to 1st March 1895.	27th February 1895.	24th July to 30th October 1894. 5th March to 1st April 1895. 26th September 1894 26th March 1895 and following days. 2nd April 1894 ... 25th September 1894 August and September 1894. March 1895 ...	2nd October 1894. 31st March 1895. 2nd May 1894. 20th September 1894. 7th November 1894. 31st March 1895. 1st October 1895.
Birbhum ...	29th January 1895	28th January 1895	16th September 1894 5th February 1895 ...	5th March 1895. 30th March 1894. 15th November 1894. 1st October 1894.
Bankura ...	17th July 1894 ...	18th and 14th July 1894.	By the Collector of Hooghly— 21st August 1894 and 18th March 1895. By the Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector— 28th September 1894. 20th October 1894. 22nd March 1895.	29th March 1895.
Midnapore ...	November 1894 ...	November 1894 ...		
Hooghly ...	September 1894 ...	11th September 1894.		
Howrah ...	20th to 22nd August 1894.	22nd August 1894		

19. My predecessor, Mr. Dutt, inspected all the district offices and treasuries. During his inspection of the Bankura

(1) By Commissioner.

Treasury he discovered that the treasurer was in the habit of temporarily misappropriating public money by falsifying certain totals of the daily balance sheet, so that it might appear that the amount removed was actually in the joint custody of himself and the treasury officer under double lock in the treasury. The matter was reported to Government through the Board of Revenue. The treasurer was prosecuted and convicted at the sessions, but was acquitted by the High Court. The management of the wards' estates and the condition of the wards' office in Midnapore came under the unfavourable notice of Mr. Dutt.

20. All the Collectors made thorough inspections of their offices and treasuries twice during the year. Some few irregularities and omissions were noticed during the inspections,

(2) By Collectors.

but with the exception of that noticed above, none were of a serious nature.

(c) Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by—

(1) Commissioner.
(2) Collectors.

21. The following table shows the different dates on which the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by the Commissioner and the district officers :—

District.	Subdivision.	DATES OF INSPECTION BY COMMISSIONER—		DATES OF INSPECTION BY COLLECTOR-MAGISTRATE—	
		Of office.	Of treasury.	Of office.	Of treasury.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan ...	Raniganj ...	29th March 1895	29th March 1895 ...	5th September 1894 and 4th March 1895. 19th September 1894 and 21st to 25th January 1895. 21st September 1894, 29th January to 6th February 1895.	5th September 1894.
	Kalna ...	.....	.....		15th September 1894 and 15th January 1895.
	Katwa ...	.....	.....		21st September 1894 and 3rd February 1895.
Birbhum ...	Rampur Hat ...	29th March 1895	29th March 1895 ...	24th August 1894 and 6th March 1895.	29th August 1894 and 6th March 1895.
Bankura ...	Vishnupur ...	22nd July 1894 ...	22nd July 1894 ...	29th June 1894 and 23rd January 1895.	22nd June 1894 and 16th January 1895.
Midnapore ...	Costal ...	November 1894	22nd November 1894.	23th, 29th September 1894, 26th, 28th January 1895, 7th, 8th June 1894, 6th, 9th January 1895.	27th September 1894 and 26th January 1895.
	Tamluk ...	.....	.....		7th June 1894 and 6th January 1895.
	Ghatal ...	.....	.....	5th September 1894, 30th January 1895.	4th September 1894 and 10th January 1895.
Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	15th March 1895	15th March 1895 ...	22nd September 1894 ...	22nd September 1894 and 19th March 1895.
	Jahannesbad ...	.....	.....	6th June 1894 and 24th January 1895.	7th June 1894 and 5th February 1895.
Howrah ...	Uluberia ...	31st October 1894	31st October 1894	6th February 1895. 22nd August 1894 and 22nd January 1895.	8th September 1894 and 20th February 1895 by Collector of Hooghly.

22. Mr. Dutt inspected most of the important subdivisions, but did not visit Kalna, Katwa, Tamruk, Ghatal, and Jahanabad.

23. All the subdivisional offices and treasuries except Raniganj were inspected twice by the Collectors. Mr. Inglis visited Raniganj in March last and made a summary inspection of the offices, but had no time to make a formal inspection of the sub-treasury before his transfer to Patna.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

24. The subjoined table shows the average rainfall in each district during the past three years:—

DISTRICT.	RAINFALL IN INCHES IN—		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Burdwan ...	52.21	62.25	56.04
Birbhum ...	52.72	60.98	61.73
Bankura ...	50.80	72.21	58.58
Midnapore ...	52.59	72.46	64.76
Hooghly ...	53.82	72.86	54.15
Howrah ...	48.45	69.46	49.13
Divisional average ...	51.76	68.37	57.39

25. The monsoon set in late, but the rainfall was evenly distributed, as in the preceding year, and was favourable to the crops, except in parts of Burdwan and Midnapore, which suffered from floods. The outturn of crops in this division was above the average.

26. In Burdwan the monsoon broke late, and the rainfall in May and June was less than in the preceding year; but this deficiency was more than compensated by the abundant falls in July and August, and the whole area available was planted with paddy. About 500 acres of land in the Kalna subdivision suffered from floods, and the winter rice on the land suffered in consequence. The outturn of the aman crop was over 15 annas, and that of the aus, which is not extensively grown in this district, nearly 14 annas. The rabi crops suffered in part from the rains of October and November, and again from want of water in December. The outturn on the whole was better than that of the preceding year. Mr. Windsor reports that, owing to the obstinate conservatism of the cultivators, the experiment of growing Buxar wheat, which has repeatedly been tried and of which some result might have been expected, proved a failure.

27. In Birbhum too the rains set in late, and the sowings of rice were consequently somewhat retarded. The rainfall was above the average in most parts of the district towards harvest time. The outturn was estimated at 18 annas.

28. In Bankura the monsoon broke about the usual date in June. The rainfall, which was above the average, was evenly distributed. The aman or haimanta rice yielded more than an average outturn, viz. 18 annas. The aus, which is not of much importance in this district, suffered from the heavy rainfall in September, and yielded no more than an average crop of 16 annas. The winter crops suffered more or less from want of rain towards the close of the year, and the outturn was generally below the average. Sugarcane, which is pretty extensively grown in this district, suffered from heavy rainfall and yielded 10 to 12 annas.

29. In Midnapore the rainfall was on the whole seasonable. The outturn of the rice crop was over 12 annas. Excessive rainfall in July injured small areas in Contai and Tamluk, the water not subsiding immediately. The raiyats in the affected parts had no reserve of seed-grain for fresh sowings, and had to buy it at exorbitant rates from outside the district.

30. Mr. Duke, the late Magistrate of Hooghly, has left the following note on the rainfall and crops of that district during 1894-95:—

"The season was one of short but peculiarly timely rainfall. The total rainfall was only 54.15 inches against 72.86 in the previous and 53.82 in the next preceding year. The rains began rather early in June, but were light throughout. By the end of October they stopped, and an apparently full crop was on the ground. Had it matured without further rainfall, it would probably have been very light in the ear. At the beginning of November, however, there was a cyclonic disturbance with exceedingly heavy rainfall

but as a matter of fact I do not believe that 1 anna of damage was done in any part of the district, while in many cases the crop was enormously benefited. It was almost universally acknowledged to be the finest crop taken off the ground for the last 20 years. In the low lands, especially the small local *bils*, and above all in the Dankuni *bil*, the crop was so heavy that the people could not get it cut

This, however, is due not only to the good season, but to the improvement in the drainage system, which previously did not touch that part of the *bil*."

The food-stocks of the district, which had been very low since 1892, are said to have been completely replenished, and rice, and still more straw, which had been extraordinarily dear, are now cheaper than they have been for three years past. The rabi crops, potatoes, and sugarcane yielded good outturns: pulses and mustard were injured in some parts.

31. In Howrah the total rainfall was about 4 inches below the average of the preceding five years, but it was not insufficient. As to the effect of the rain on the crops, it is said that it could not have been better distributed. Both the monsoon crops and the winter rice gave an excellent outturn. The rabi crops suffered from want of rain in February, but there is not much rabi grown in this district. The outturn of the sugarcane was magnificent.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

32. The following statement shows the number of deaths from different diseases reported during the year 1894 as compared with the preceding two years:—

District.	Population.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.		
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	1,561,480	31,830	25,914	26,523	5,851	526	2,125	1,066	601	1,012
Birbhum ...	797,833	18,769	16,030	19,890	2,066	380	2,517	158	111	161
Bankura ...	1,069,668	16,063	14,905	23,393	1,903	236	2,586	418	345	•
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	64,949	48,135	51,046	9,929	2,746	7,214	2,675	1,966	2,177
Hooghly ...	1,031,236	26,411	26,337	26,227	3,415	936	1,906	2,121	2,307	2,227
Howrah ...	763,625	9,362	9,691	9,994	2,996	1,421	2,680	2,761	2,802	•
	7,686,758	167,033	137,982	166,673	26,190	6,237	20,022	9,091	8,363	6,167

	Number of deaths from small-pox.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Burdwan ...	226	224	44	7,483	8,731	8,616	46,443	86,190	48,119	33.56	20.005	24.57
Birbhum ...	23	5	8	5,351	6,646	6,120	26,237	23,172	22,086	22.06	20.04	25.95
Bankura ...	191	76	96	4,522	5,389	7,933	23,727	20,143	31,027	21.24	16.58	30.71
Midnapore ...	2,712	577	394	10,043	13,071	12,330	31,207	66,616	72,061	30.85	25.2	27.76
Hooghly ...	24	9	63	4,586	5,069	5,922	26,657	33,668	37,389	34.3	21.3	36.6
Howrah ...	23	8	64	4,053	4,826	8,223	19,183	18,468	20,991	25.11	24.21	27.49
	6,209	809	519	35,893	45,462	48,063	222,416	198,902	241,463	20.22	25.78	31

* Separate figures not furnished.

It will appear from the above figures that the past year was marked by a large amount of mortality, and all the district officers agree in characterizing it as remarkably unhealthy. As usual, by far the largest number of deaths occurred from fever and cholera. The increase is most marked in the case of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura.

33. In Burdwan the year appears to have been the most unhealthy since 1881. Malarial fever raged throughout the district, except in the Raniganj subdivision, which enjoyed a comparative immunity from this disease. The riparian tract bordering on the Bhagirathi river, especially Dainhat, suffered most. Cholera also visited almost every part of the district, and it is stated that there was not a single month in the year in which deaths from cholera were not registered. Municipal and rural areas were equally affected; parts of the Katwa and the Kalna subdivisions suffering most severely, it is said, on account of the want of good drinking water; small-pox broke out all over the district, and is said to have been imported from Calcutta.

34. In Birbhum the Bolpur thana as usual returned a high mortality from fever, and chiefly for this reason a charitable dispensary was opened there in October 1894. Deaths from cholera increased from 380 in 1893 to 2,517 in the year under report. It raged in epidemic form in the Rampur Hât subdivision, where 1,985 deaths took place from this cause in spite of the efforts of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Ainslie, who did all he could to enforce sanitary measures during the outbreak.

35. In Bankura fever appeared in almost all the villages and towns in the district, but disappeared after the cold weather set in. Cholera also broke out in different parts of the district, causing a greater mortality than in the preceding year. Its prevalence was most marked in thanas Gangajalghati and Onda and in the town of Sonamukhi. Special measures were adopted by the Commissioners of the Sonamukhi Municipality in conjunction with the District Board of Bankura, and a native doctor with a stock of medicines was sent out to the affected tracts.

36. In Midnapore fever and cholera prevailed throughout the district, and a wave of influenza during the earlier half of the year added largely to the number of deaths recorded under the head of fever. Cholera appeared as an epidemic over the greater part of the district, but more extensively in the Tamluk and Contai subdivisions, where two extra native doctors and one extra Civil Hospital Assistant were deputed to afford medical aid to the sufferers. The town of Midnapore also was attacked by the disease, the origin of which could not be ascertained, though it was probably introduced by the Puri pilgrims. The Municipal Commissioners took prompt measures to arrest the progress of the disease, but the drinking water-supply could not be easily improved; filthy tanks which could not be adequately protected abounding all over the town. Small-pox, which was said to have been imported from Calcutta, was reported from almost all the thanas in Midnapore.

37. In Hooghly the mortality both from fever and cholera was very large: cholera prevailed in the towns of Hooghly, Jahanabad, and Serampore, and in other parts of the district, but it nowhere assumed an epidemic form. In Serampore it lasted throughout the year, and is said to have been due to the short rainfall of the year and to want of good drinking water.

38. In Howrah the mortality from fever has been increasing slowly during the last three years, but that from cholera in 1894 shows a marked advance as compared with that of the preceding year. Cholera is said to be endemic in this district, but rarely appears in an epidemic form.

39. The Municipality of Burdwan spent more than Rs. 8,000 in preliminary operations for extending the water-supply of the town; it also spent a small sum in the preparation of a drainage scheme. The Municipal Commissioners of Dainhat spent Rs. 458 in acquiring land for a tank. The District Board of Burdwan granted Rs. 1,083 to the owners of four tanks towards the cost of re-excavating and cleansing them. Advances under the Land Improvement Act were also made to private individuals for the re-excavation of tanks. One well was sunk and another repaired in a Government estate for the supply of good drinking water to travellers.

40. In Birbhum the Municipal Commissioners of Suri induced the owners of three tanks to reserve them for drinking purposes, and a well has been sunk with the same object. Every village in this district, as well as elsewhere in the division, abounds with cess-pits, which are the hot-beds of disease, and there are no tanks reserved for drinking purposes. Mr. Growse during his cold weather tour tried to induce the proprietors of tanks in many villages to make them over to the District Board for reservation under section 90 of the Local Self-Government Act, but no one came forward to execute and register the necessary deeds of transfer.

41. Bankura is naturally a healthy district, and the town is situated on a ridge between two rivers, consequently the necessity for a regular system of drainage has not been urgently felt. In Sonamukhi, which though well situated is not well drained, steps are being taken to improve the drainage.

42. The Midnapore Municipality made some efforts to carry out suggestions made for sanitary improvements.

43. The conservancy arrangements in the several municipalities of the Hooghly district are said to be good, but much yet remains to be done in improving their sanitary condition. All the municipalities in this district have under consideration schemes of systematic drainage. The Municipality of Serampore has not yet been able to connect the internal drains of the town with the main drainage channel, excavated at a cost of Rs. 20,000, but provision has been made for the purpose in the budget of the current year. There has been great waste of money over this scheme. The want of good drinking water is much felt by people living at some distance from the Hooghly, which is the principal source of water-supply in the riparian municipalities, and this obviously has much to do with the outbreak of cholera in the dry season. The Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly have arranged, in conjunction with the railway authorities, to supply river water to parts of the town; but while these attempts are being made in the towns, no efforts are made to improve the sanitary condition of the rural area. Mr. Dutt remarks that what is wanted is to drain such portions of the country as are waterlogged, and then to connect all villages with the main drainage channels and remove all obstruction; but this is obviously a counsel of perfection, and I agree with Mr. Dutt that no systematic attempt in this direction can possibly be made with our present resources.

44. The Magistrate of Howrah has not furnished any information as to the sanitary work carried out by the Municipalities or the District Board in his district.

45. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated during the last two years:—

Vaccination.

DISTRICT.			Number of persons vaccinated.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
1			2	3
Burdwan	...	...	32,263	40,275
Birbhum	...	...	15,107	22,892
Bankura	...	...	31,849	27,928
Midnapore	...	...	60,168	64,244
Hooghly	...	...	20,561	28,472
Howrah	...	...	18,064 (a)	24,132 (a)
			178,012	207,943

(a) Figures for calendar year.

Vaccination has been making fair progress, and every year sees a larger number of persons vaccinated. The increase in the year under report was contributed by all the districts except Bankura, where the prevalence of fever and measles is said to have hindered the progress of the work. The Muhammadans generally, and among Hindus the Ugra Khetryas in Burdwan, still entertain

prejudices against vaccination, but many of the Muhammadans in Howrah came in voluntarily through fear of the epidemic in Calcutta.

46. Calf vaccination was tried in Midnapore, and 72 calves were vaccinated, 63 successfully: 1,890 persons were vaccinated from the calves. There was no opposition on sentimental or religious grounds to calf vaccination in this district. The Magistrates of other districts do not furnish any information under this head, and it is possible that the experiment was not carried on in their districts.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

47. Except in parts of Midnapore, which were affected by heavy floods in July last, the rice crops produced an abundant harvest throughout the division. As a consequence of this, and of the excellent crops of the two preceding years, the material condition of the people throughout the division is reported to have been remarkably good. There is no doubt that the rise in the price of rice and other crops has put into the pockets of the cultivating classes an amount of ready money they never possessed before. Evidence of this prosperity is met with in every direction. The standard of living has risen considerably among them, and many things which were formerly accounted as luxuries are now treated as articles of ordinary and every-day use. The labouring classes too have benefited from the growing demand for labour created by the expansion of the coal trade, the increase in the number of factories, and the opening up of new industries.

48. The only classes who do not share in this prosperity are those who have to depend entirely on the small salaries they receive as the wages of skilled labour, specially those who work as clerks and muharrirs in Government and private employ. Debarred from manual labour by custom and tradition, with prices rising, and the purchasing power of the rupee declining, not to mention the ever-increasing difficulties in the way of obtaining work, the struggle for existence in this section of the community is very severe indeed. Of any improvement in their material condition I see very little prospect so long as the army of competitors for clerkly employment is swollen every year by the recruits from our schools and universities, and so long as exaggerated notions of self-importance and excessive devotion to old customs and traditions continue to prevail among these classes, preventing them from seeking a livelihood in occupations which they have hitherto despised, but which, though unfamiliar, are not necessarily degrading and may be made lucrative.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

49. Emigrants were registered in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore in considerable numbers, and to a lesser degree in Howrah. The subjoined table shows the numbers registered in each district during the last two years, but these figures take no note of the much more important free emigration.

DISTRICT.	FOR THE COLONIES.						FOR THE TEA DISTRICTS.					
	1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	642	...	...	21	478	108	586	858	229	1,087
Birbhum
Bankura	303	208	511	130	79	209
Midnapore	387	214	601	357	177	534
Hooghly
Howrah	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	670	...	...	49	1,168	530	1,698	1,345	485	1,830

The Magistrate of Burdwan has offered no explanation of two noticeable points in the statistics for his district, viz. (1) the increase in the number of emigrants to the tea districts, and (2) the decrease in that of coolies bound for the colonies. He has, however, pointed out a considerable fall in the number of free emigrants, viz. from 14,000 in 1893-94 to about 5,400 in 1894-95. This decrease is attributed partly to good harvests in the districts from which coolies migrate, and partly to the growing importance of Puralia, Chaibassa, and other western towns, which, being nearer to the recruiting districts, and now on or near a line of rail, are used more and more as centres from which coolies are registered and taken to the tea districts. He adds that while labour is so liberally paid as it now is in the coal mines, iron works, and potteries of Raniganj, inhabitants of the Burdwan district have little or no temptation to emigrate.

50. The Magistrate of Birbhum believes that many bad characters disappear in the guise of emigrants when the surveillance of the police becomes irksome, and the theory is inherently probable, besides being capable of proof.

51. The Magistrate of Bankura attributes the decrease in the number of registered emigrants to the development of the system of free emigration and to the prosperous condition of the people on account of the good harvests they have reaped during the last two years.

52. The Magistrate of Midnapore has offered no explanation of the decrease in his district. It is probably due to the causes mentioned by the Magistrate of Bankura.

54. Statements showing criminal cases connected with emigration, which were prescribed by Government order No. 1848, dated 21st April 1892, have been separately submitted. A large number of cases occurred in Burdwan, but only one of them deserves separate mention. In this case four girls, aged from about 13 to 17 years, and a boy were abducted to Puralia, where they were taken to some dépôt, and when rejected there they were taken away to the jungles; here the two youngest were allowed to depart, the rest being for some time concealed in the jungle out of the way of the police, who were searching for them. Out of the four accused persons in this case two were sentenced by the Sessions Court to rigorous imprisonment for two years and one month, a third to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth was acquitted.

55. During 1894-95 11 rest-houses and 41 cooly dépôts were in existence in the districts of this division. With the exception of two rest-houses in Birbhum, which were inspected once only, all the rest-houses and cooly dépôts were inspected two or more times. Great attention was paid to the inspection of these dépôts in Burdwan, where four of them were inspected more than eight times. The instructions given at inspections are said to have been duly attended to, except in one instance at Raniganj, where Mr. Mackertich, a dépôt-holder, did not comply with the suggestions made by the subdivisional officer, to the effect that he should open certain registers and provide separate accommodation for sardari and colonial emigrants until threatened with the cancelment of his license. Local medical practitioners are attached to the dépôts in Raniganj and Midnapore to attend to the coolies. No such arrangement exists in the dépôts in Bankura. The health of the emigrants was good during the year, and blankets and warm clothing were supplied to them when necessary.

56. There was no registered immigration into any of the districts of this division, but it is a well-known fact that people from the Chota Nagpur Division, Bihar, and the North-Western Provinces come in large numbers to Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah. In Burdwan they find employment in the fields at the time of cultivation and harvesting, in brick-making, and in excavating tanks. A considerable portion serve in the mills in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. These are temporary immigrants, and do not settle in the district.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

57. Grain was cheap and the prices of labour kept high throughout the year, which things mean unusual prosperity for the labouring classes.

58. The good harvests of the year served to reduce the price of common rice, the average rate for the division during the year having been 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee against 14 seers 12 chitaks in 1893-94. The average rate in the different localities in the division from which returns were received varied from 13 seers in Hooghly to 21 seers in Contai, the discrepancies being largely due to the sufficiency or the reverse of means of communication. The winter crops, however, were not so universally good as the rice crop, so that the price of wheat and grain ruled higher than in the preceding year.

59. The wages of labour remained almost stationary, except in Howrah, where the rate has increased. The Magistrate of Howrah reports that with an increase in the number of mills and an ever-increasing demand for labour in them, the coolies are becoming independent, so much so that there have been one or two petty strikes. All this tends in his opinion to make wages rise still higher, but he has omitted to add that so long as the supply of labourers continues to be unlimited, as it practically is, this rise must only be temporary: it is impossible in the present state of the labour market to conceive a combined strike for higher wages being successful in the long run.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

60. The local industries of the division consist of the manufacture of silk, tasar, jute, cotton, molasses, shell-lac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery and iron.

61. The manufacture of silk is carried on to some extent in every district. In Burdwan the industry is flourishing, though unobtrusive, and the value of the outturn has been returned as Rs. 1,66,783 against Rs. 1,62,681 in 1893-94. Birbhum nearly recovered the ground it lost in 1893. In Midnapore the figures for all the factories are not available, but as far as they go they indicate a decline. In Bankura the manufacture of the material called "kutni" is said to be dying out for want of any outside demand for it. Tasar silk is chiefly manufactured in Bankura, Birbhum, and Hooghly, but it is said that the industry is gradually waning.

62. As is well known, there are many large jute mills in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah in which gunny-bags and cloth are manufactured, as well as cotton mills in the latter district. As the figures for all the mills are not available, no comparison of the results with those of the previous year is possible. Out of the four cotton mills in Howrah, the statistics for one have not been received; of the remaining three, one shows a decrease and the other two a large increase in production.

63. Cotton cloth is manufactured in the villages throughout every district of this division. The industry is steadily declining owing to the difficulty found by the weavers in competing with the cheap European goods so largely imported, and it is reported that the weaver caste are taking to other trades. The hât at Ramkrishnapur in the town of Howrah, which is the principal cloth mart in the division, maintained its importance throughout the year. It is said that at this place a lakh of rupees is turned over every hât day.

64. Molasses prepared from sugarcane are manufactured in all districts, but the preparation of those from the date-palm is confined to the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah. Mills of the well-known Bihia pattern are said to be extensively used in pressing sugarcane in Burdwan.

65. There was a fall in the industry in Birbhum, but the manufacturers in Bankura appear to have done a good business during the year.

66. The outturn of rope, which is manufactured in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, increased greatly during the year. The two roperies in Howrah turned out Rs. 7,70,400 worth of rope against Rs. 7,35,320 in the preceding year.

67. The manufacture of these articles is carried on in all the districts of this division. The demand for them is gradually declining in Burdwan and Hooghly. The Magistrate of Burdwan attributes this decadence to the import and use of enamelled utensils or those made of zinc or tin. In the towns of Kharar and Chandrakona in the district of Midnapore the industry is carried on extensively.

Brass, bell-metal, and hardware.

Indigo.

68. Indigo, which is manufactured in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore, has partially recovered the check it sustained in 1893.

69. Paper is manufactured chiefly in the two mills at Raniganj and Bally: the outturn in the former is gradually increasing; in the latter it has somewhat decreased. In Hooghly 14,450lbs. of hand-made paper were produced.

Paper.

70. The outturn of the pottery works belonging to Messrs. Burn & Co. at Raniganj is decreasing every year. Bricks, tiles, and pantiles are very largely manufactured on the river bank in the district of Howrah.

Pottery.

71. There was a change in the supervising staff of the Barakar Iron Works in the district of Burdwan, and it is reported that an attempt has been made to improve the outturn by new machinery. The amount and value of the outturn of the four iron works in the Howrah district have much increased.

Iron.

72. Mats are manufactured on an extensive scale in the district of Midnapore. Those known as *masland* are the best, and are much valued for their fine make and finish.

Mats.

73. The preparation of sticks and other articles from ebony is a considerable industry in the Jahanabad subdivision, and *hukas* are largely manufactured in the villages of Begri and Andul in the district of Howrah. Jute twist, fishing nets, cane and bamboo baskets are also manufactured in Howrah and exported in large quantities to Calcutta and elsewhere.

74. The subjoined table shows the outturn of some of the principal articles of manufacture:—

DISTRICT.	Articles.	OUTTURN IN—		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	Indigo ... Mds.	81	68	69
	Pottery ... Rs.	1,95,000	1,75,000	1,65,000
	Ironware ... Tons	16,370	21,150	16,798
	Brass, bell-metal ware ... Mds.	18,351	12,617	11,671
	Cutlery ... Doz.	587	590	552
	Cotton cloth ... Yds.	1,186,212	413,150	371,302
	Silk cloth ... "	231,275	232,065	234,637
	Paper ... Tons	1,200	1,531	1,800
	Aerated water ... Doz.	...	10,120	9,569
	Ice ... Tons	...	59	79
Birbhum	Silk ... Ds.	51,894	43,040	61,373
	Lac ... Mds.	1,000	1,000	309
Bankura	Indigo ... Mds.	250	75	120
	Shell-lac ... "	6,000	15,159	16,000
Midnapore	Silk ... Ds.	...	38,085	21,360
	Indigo ... Mds.	1,617	191	1,019

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District.	Articles.	OUTTURN IN—		
		1893-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly	Brass ... Mds.	50	792	892
	Brass and bell-metal ... "	16,428	13,428	11,852
	Tassar and silk cloth ... Yds.	120,000	120,000	110,000
	Silk filatures ... B.	32,000	9,040	8,500
	Rope ... Mds.	8,800	4,460	7,410
	Cotton weaving ... Yds.	316,750	303,550	87,220
	Cotton cloth ... "	1,919,000	1,590,400 and 32,000 pieces.	2,491,000 and 27,000 pieces.
	Rangina cloth ... "	45,000	24,000	24,000
	Gunny-bags and cloth in India Jute Mills. ... lakhs of bags.	About 80	10,000,000 bags.	9,000,000 bags.
	Champdany Jute Mills ... Yds.	21,315,269	24,547,798	22,886,618
	Hastings Jute Mills ...	...	425,223 bags	608,470 md. bags.
	Wellington Jute Mills ...	6,670,540 bags.	...	...
Howrah	Victoria Jute Mills ...	...	Not furnished.	...
	Cotton Mills in Ghosery... Rs.	15,11,163	15,81,801	14,49,964
	Bowraah ...	1,639,191	1,906,921	2,517,483
	Ram Dyal Cotton Mills ...	645,525	529,031	562,924
	Victoria Cotton Mills ...	...	Not supplied.	...
	Jute Mills in Howrah ... Rs.	29,52,842	31,93,321	4,10,000
	Fort Gloster in Howrah ...	14,16,415	17,47,556	25,92,657
	Central in Howrah ...	14,28,099	Not furnished.	...
	Sibpur in Howrah ...	26,70,000	31,00,000	31,97,000
	Ganges in Howrah ...	...	Not furnished.	...
	Bally Paper Mills ...	9,00,000	14,00,000	13,77,000
	Burn & Co's. Iron Works ...	13,00,000	13,00,000	16,00,000
	Albion Foundry ...	94,000	96,000	97,000
	John King & Co. ...	6,61,000	6,53,268	8,89,835
	Howrah Foundry ...	Not furnished	...	80,775
	Shalimar Rope Works ...	2,92,800	2,92,720	3,20,400
	Ghosery ...	3,72,324	4,42,600	4,50,000

75. Mining operations are confined to the districts of Burdwan and Bankura. In Burdwan they are carried on very extensively in the Raniganj subdivision; in Bankura only two collieries are worked. The Magistrate of Burdwan reports that the importance of coal mining is steadily increasing. The rise in the price of coal in the Calcutta market has given a great stimulus to the trade. The competition for coal lands has become keener than ever in spite of the exploitation of extensive coal-fields elsewhere; and several more or less serious disputes have ensued between rival claimants. The existing companies are making every endeavour to extend their operations.

76. The visit of Mr. Grundy, the Government Inspector of Mines, to the Raniganj subdivision in the early part of the year is reported to have been a matter of great interest to the mining community, who for the most part are averse to any Government interference by legislation or otherwise. Mr. Windsor thinks that the large companies, with well-paid and experienced managers and with collieries worked on sound principles and equipped with the proper mechanical appliances, can be trusted to maintain a proper efficiency in their own interests; but for private collieries worked by cheap and inexperienced agency and with inferior machinery, he thinks some supervision necessary, especially as the number of these small concerns is increasing. The reports that I have seen of the condition of some of these small mines leave no room for doubt that supervision is urgently required, but I am of opinion that no distinction should be made in the matter of inspection between collieries worked by large companies and those worked by private individuals. This and many other questions will be considered by the Mines Commission now sitting, and need not be further discussed here.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

77. The East Indian Railway, passing through every district in the division except Bankura and Midnapore, together with its feeders, the branch line from Sheoraphuli to Tarakeswar and the important road from Raniganj to Midnapore *via* Bankura, serves as the main artery of trade and commerce in the division. The Magra-Tarakeswar Railway has been an important addition to the existing facilities for communication. The riparian tracts along the rivers of the division are served by the steamers which regularly ply in the Hooghly and the Rupnarain, and also by country boats. The Midnapore canal, in addition to the service which it renders to the district as an irrigation canal, was largely used throughout the year as one of the principal navigation channels and routes of traffic from the Hooghly to the west and south-west. An important change in the lines of traffic has been caused by the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, since goods and passengers to and from Purulia and the neighbouring districts no longer pass through Bankura *via* Raniganj, and the importance of Bankura as a trade centre has already begun to decline.

78. The principal articles of trade in this division were the same in 1894-95 as in the preceding year, and are as follows:—

Exports.

Rice, paddy, pulses, lime, hides, oilseeds, brass and bell-metal utensils, shell-lac, tasar and silk, coal, potatoes, molasses, timber and paper.

Imports.

European piece-goods, twist and yarn, tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, pulses, spices, ghi, gunny-bags, and food-grains.

79. Statements B to M, as detailed below, prepared in the form prescribed by Government in the Statistical Department circular No. 2 of the 16th April 1895, have been separately submitted to Government:—

- (B) The “up” and “down” import and export traffic carried by rail in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly.
- (C) The import and export traffic of the Kalna and the Katwa subdivisions by road and river.
- (D) The import and export boat traffic of the district of Burdwan carried along the Nadia rivers.
- (E) The import and export boat traffic of the Hooghly district carried along the Nadia rivers.
- (F) The trade of the Hooghly district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Calcutta and Eastern canals.
- (G) The import and export traffic of the Hooghly district carried by country boats along the Midnapore, Hijili, and Orissa Coast canals.
- (H) The import and export traffic of the Burdwan district carried by country boats along the Calcutta and Eastern canals.
- (I) The import and export traffic of the district of Burdwan carried by country boats along the Midnapore canal.
- (J) The import traffic by rail and canal to Howrah.
- (K) The export traffic by rail and canal from Howrah.
- (L) The import and export traffic of the district of Midnapore by country boats along the Midnapore, Hijili, and the Orissa Coast canals.
- (M) The trade of the Midnapore district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Calcutta and the Eastern canals.

80. The exportation of rice was very brisk in Burdwan, a district which exports largely. In Bankura, notwithstanding the plentiful harvests of the past two years, the exportation of rice was limited. When rice is everywhere plentiful and cheap, it is obvious that in districts off the line of rail and with no water routes exportation must fall off. Accordingly, the total quantity exported from Bankura did not exceed 1,40,000 maunds, and, as has been already stated, the glut in the market resulted in the average price of rice being 21 seers per rupee in this district for

the year.. In Birbhum the exportation during the year increased by more than 4 lakhs of maunds, due to a succession of good harvests, which the railway has enabled the cultivators to utilize to the full.

81. European piece-goods are largely imported into every district. The supply of kerosine oil is believed to have increased owing to its cheapness and to its having come more than ever into general use. Refined sugar is now imported to a large extent, and the Magistrate of Birbhum reports that the prejudice against it is gradually dying out. The import of tasar cocoons in Burdwan and Bankura has diminished. In Burdwan this is due to purchase of silk thread from Calcutta, and in Bankura to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which, as already pointed out, has diverted the course of traffic with Manbhum and Singhbhum.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

82. The following were the principal administrative changes which took place during the year:—

(1) In pursuance of the policy of Government, as contained in its order No. 3020J., dated 23rd July 1894, steps were taken in every district to replace the chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 by those under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. Commissioners under section 58 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 were appointed to assist in the resumption and settlement of chakran lands.

(2) Arrangements were made for the formation of Union Committees under the District Boards in all districts of the division.

(3) Steps were taken for the gradual resumption and settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura, with a view to the ultimate abolition of the ghatwali system in that district.

(4) Two new sub-registry offices were experimentally opened in the district of Burdwan at Jamalpur and Khandghosh.

(5) The experiment of appointing a sardar chaukidar on slightly higher pay to supervise the work of the other chaukidars was tried in Burdwan with success.

(6) A rainfall-registering station was opened at Labhpur in Birbhum.

(7) Two police outposts in the district of Bankura were abolished on the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee.

(8) The Municipal Bench at Tamluk was abolished under Government order No. 512J.D., dated 26th May 1894.

(9) An Honorary Magistrate was appointed at Dantun in the district of Midnapore for the disposal of cases under the Puri Lodging-house Act and the bye-laws framed thereunder.

(10) The police outpost of Singti, consisting of 42 villages, was transferred from the jurisdiction of thana Khanakul in the Jahanabad subdivision, district Hooghly, to that of thana Ampta in the Ulubaria subdivision of the Howrah district.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

83. The subjoined table shows the reported birth and death-rates per mille in the several districts of this division for the last two years. The figures are for both rural and urban areas combined.

DISTRICT.	Birth-rate per mille.		Death-rate per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	34.79	29.44	26.00	34.59
Birbhum ...	40.62	32.49	29.04	35.95
Bankura ...	32.69	32.6	22.18	30.91
Midnapore ...	31.02	29.2	26.44	27.76
Hooghly ...	35.80	...	31.19	...
Howrah ...	34.34	31.62	25.63	27.49

84. Births and deaths were registered as before by the police. The Magistrate of Burdwan while on tour checked some of the entries in the birth and death registers. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, inspected the several registering circles in the district. The attention of all district and subdivisional officers will again be called to the necessity of checking these statistics when on tour. Both birth and death-rates are probably much below the real facts, and it is only by continual insistence that we can hope to improve the accuracy of these statistics.

85. The recorded death-rate exceeds the recorded birth-rate in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly. The Magistrate of Burdwan ascribes the fact to the general bad state of health of the people throughout the district. Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Hooghly, thinks there must be something wrong in the figures, and considers it improbable that the number of deaths should have exceeded that of births by about 8,000. The Magistrate of Birbhum has made no attempt to explain the figures supplied by him.

86. The increase in the death-rate in 1894 is, Mr. Grierson thinks, due not to increased deaths, but improved registration. He writes: "The registration in the mufassal is in the hands of the police, who are dependent upon the chaukidars. * * * I lay great stress in my thana inspections on good registration of deaths, as if the chaukidars omit to report deaths, they will omit to report other things. The death registration of a thana is therefore a useful index of the degree to which a Sub-Inspector has his chaukidars in hand."

87. I feel certain that the system of registration is gradually improving and receiving more attention on the part of the police, and therefore as regards the registration of both births and deaths there is no doubt that some increase is due to better reporting, but nevertheless the figures afford terrible proof of the unhealthiness of the year 1894, both in the increase of the death-rate and the falling off of the birth-rate, which are observable in conjunction in every district. In an unhealthy year not only do large numbers of potential parents die, but when, as in this division, the prevalent disease is malarial fever, the reproductive powers of the survivors are greatly impaired. Doubtless the effect on births of a bad year is most clearly seen in that which succeeds it, but to a considerable extent the effects are immediate. The theory just stated has been still further illustrated in a paper prepared for the Medical Congress by Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Panjab, which shows to demonstration the sterilizing effect of subsoil saturation and malarial fever upon the population exposed to those malign influences.

88. The number of prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 was 1 in Burdwan, 44 in Bankura, 104 in Midnapore, and 85 in Hooghly. In Midnapore one of the accused was sentenced to imprisonment.

89. The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered within municipal areas in the several districts of the division during the last two years:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	DEATHS REGISTERED.				BIRTHS REGISTERED.			
			1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.		1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.	
					1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	Burdwan	34,447	1,263	1,578	37.34	45.80	696	675	26.28	19.29
	Raniganj	13,773	301	538	26.30	39.06	329	235	23.68	16.19
	Kalna	9,680	280	453	29.25	46.79	217	138	22.4	14.35
	Katwa	6,000	255	348	38.31	51.08	223	130	33.28	20.74
	Dainhat	5,144	187	263	36.36	54.82	205	105	29.65	20.41
	Total ...	69,744	2,407	3,193	36.3	45.78	1,900	1,233	27.34	18.36
Birbhum	Suri	7,481	122	183	17.04	24.46	309	193	27.03	25.66

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DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	DEATHS REGISTERED.				BIRTHS REGISTERED.			
			1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.		1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.	
					1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bankura	Bankura ...	18,743	443	646	23.76	34.46	627	571	33.45	30.46
	Vishnupur ...	18,100	329	430	18.08	23.73	438	574	27.37	31.55
	Sonamukhi ...	13,442	282	510	20.94	37.88	408	456	30.31	33.87
	Total ...	50,395	1,054	1,686	21.71	33.45	1,533	1,601	30.41	31.76
Midnapore	Midnapore ...	20,264	981	1,301	30.4	42.9	639	550	27.7	18.1
	Tamluk ...	6,612	144	192	27.82	29.03	181	168	27.3	25.4
	Ghatal ...	13,442	296	358	21.23	25.8	380	345	27.2	24.7
	Khairar ...	10,083	212	320	21.02	32.03	263	285	25.02	28.2
	Chandrakona ...	11,302	283	375	25.02	33.1	263	187	23.2	16.5
	Khirpai ...	5,708	104	220	18.08	40.1	179	97	31.3	16.9
	Kamjibampur ...	9,977	227	385	22.75	38.5	316	282	31.6	28.2
Total ...	87,895	2,340	3,165	26.7	35.9	2,411	1,914	27.4	21.7	
Hooghly	Hooghly-Chinsura ...	33,060	1,472	1,581	44.52	47.82	1,040	781	31.73	23.62
	Dansheria ...	6,783	231	411	34.05	60.74	218	160	32.13	23.58
	Serampore ...	36,862	1,880	1,083	40.94	40.80	962	851	26.70	23.66
	Baidyabati ...	18,380	711	655	38.57	36.04	525	315	28.12	17.13
	Bhadreswar ...	9,680	604	613	62.41	63.59	380	199	40.30	20.64
	Kotrung ...	5,104	312	280	60.37	44.34	156	100	30.28	19.56
	Titarpara ...	6,180	301	270	48.74	42.00	227	163	34.94	25.11
	Jahanabad ...	8,323	286	354	34.23	42.51	304	188	36.51	22.57
Total ...	123,793	5,605	5,805	45.95	48.61	3,821	2,757	32.68	31.95	
Howrah	Howrah ...	110,606	2,407	3,027	21.41	25.95	2,235	2,333	19.16	20.90
	Bally ...	16,760	653	465	33.23	27.54	362	220	21.07	13.11
	Total ...	127,366	3,060	3,492	27.32	26.89	2,597	2,553	20.11	16.55

90. As these figures have been fully examined in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Government Resolution thereon, detailed comment on my part is unnecessary. I would only indicate the following points:—

(a) Death registration has been carried out with somewhat greater accuracy. No municipality returns the absurd figures which sometimes disfigure the returns from other parts of the province. Most of the increase, which is practically universal, is doubtless due to the great unhealthiness of the year, but some also is due to better registration. The figures for Ghatal, Tamluk, and Bally are incredibly low, and the attention of the Chairmen of those municipalities will be drawn to the fact. In the face of all that has been written of the insanitary condition of Howrah, it is difficult to believe that its death-rate has been correctly returned at less than 26 per mille; but it has to be remembered that, like Calcutta, Howrah contains a population of which an unusually large proportion is in the prime of life, and that from this town, as from Calcutta, numbers of persons depart when overtaken by illness. The last consideration, however, is itself subject to limitation, for account has to be taken of the considerable number of sick who are brought into the town to die on the banks of the Hooghly. It is difficult to estimate the number of strangers thus dying in Howrah, but the Magistrate considers that it is too large to be neglected, and he is making arrangements to have the information recorded for the current year.

(b) The unhealthiness of the year and the special need for sanitary reform in certain places are both denoted by the following death-rates:—

Bhadreswar	...	...	63.59 per mille.
Dansheria	...	...	60.74 "
Dainhat	...	...	54.82 "
Katwa	...	...	51.05 "

while nine others return death-rates of more than 40 per mille, and the divisional death-rate is 35.83 as against 29.18 in 1893.

(c) Birth registration has not been so well done. When every allowance has been made for the observations made in paragraph 87 above, which would not apply with so much force to urban as to rural tracts, and when it has been remembered also that in towns an undue proportion of the population consists of males, still it is discreditable to the administration that only five municipalities should return birth-rates of 25 and upwards per mille, while nine of them have the following incredible figures below 20 per mille:—

Bally	... 13.11	Khirpai	... 16.9
Kalna	... 14.25	Baidabati	... 17.13
Raniganj	... 16.19	Midnapore	... 18.1
Chandrakona	... 16.5	Kotrung	... 19.36
Burdwan	... 19.59		

91. Statistics regarding forecasts of crops, prices of rice and food-grains continued to be collected by Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungoes. Enquiries regarding the import and export traffic were made by the same agency and sometimes by the nazir.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

92. The District Judges as usual have kindly furnished me with the necessary statistics of the work disposed of by the Civil Courts.

93. There was a decrease in the number of cases disposed of during the year, which was 89,209 against 90,209 in 1893. The decrease occurred in ordinary cases, and is shared by every district except Burdwan. All the districts show an increase in the disposal of Small Cause Court cases. Of the 89,209 cases disposed of during the year, 17,634, or 19.7 per cent., were contested against 17,178 in the preceding year. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the Civil Courts of the several districts of this division during 1894 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Statement showing the Civil Work disposed of by Judges and Munsifs during the years 1893 and 1894.

DISTRICT.	1893.								1894.								REMARKS.
	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.		CASES IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 HOW DISPOSED OF.		CLASSES OF CASES IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3.			NUMBER OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.		CASES IN COLUMNS 10 AND 11 HOW DISPOSED OF.		CLASSES OF CASES IN COLUMNS 10 AND 11.			NUMBER OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	
	Ordinary.	Small cause.	Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.	Ordinary.	Small cause.	Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Burdwan	10,902	3,365	3,142	11,115	5,467	6,612	2,189	17,667	10,724	3,711	3,305	11,130	5,368	6,307	2,770	17,366	
Birbhum	5,765	1,522	2,016	6,271	2,654	4,079	1,544	10,354	8,121	1,502	1,891	6,153	2,891	3,518	1,614	5,419	
Bankura	9,398	688	1,813	8,243	2,644	5,023	1,789	11,860	8,676	765	1,896	7,645	2,100	6,214	2,087	12,475	
Midnapore	22,172	9,056	4,085	26,543	13,037	14,930	4,301	32,734	21,866	9,460	4,863	26,423	12,058	15,054	4,604	28,613	
Hooghly	10,455	7,030	3,637	13,660	9,055	8,637	1,905	23,969	9,420	7,369	3,647	13,511	9,398	6,074	1,830	23,435	
Howrah	7,222	1,562	1,885	6,090	3,591	4,183	1,111	13,230	6,980	1,576	2,002	6,394	2,763	4,467	1,136	12,934	
Divisional Total	66,967	23,232	17,178	73,081	39,348	42,023	12,838	198,724	64,026	25,183	17,634	71,575	34,568	40,604	14,047	108,043	

It will be seen that while disposals under the head of title suits increased, the number of rent and money suits decided show a decrease. The general decrease in rent cases is presumably due to the prosperous condition of the raiyats and to the good harvests they have reaped, which enabled them to pay their rents without compelling the landlords to resort to legal compulsion. There was an increase in contested cases in all the districts except Birbhum and Midnapore. In Birbhum the figures were 1,891 against 2,016. In Midnapore they were almost stationary. The District Judge of Birbhum has noticed that, with a decrease in the institution of suits under the Tenancy Act, the number of cases defended has also largely diminished. Mr. Gordon writes:—"It is a possible explanation that this may be the result of the settlement and record of rights operation which have been carried on for several years until lately." The reference is to the operations in the Hukmapur and Mollarpur estates.

XIII.—CRIME.

94. During the year under report there was a slight decrease both in cognizable and non-cognizable crime, the figures being 11,534 and 17,219 respectively against 11,586 and 18,540 of the preceding year. In cognizable crime Burdwan and Midnapore show some increase, which is counterbalanced by a decrease in Bankura and Howrah. In the other two districts crime was almost stationary. Greater activity displayed by the police in proceeding against breaches of the Excise and the Arms Act accounts for the increase in cases in Burdwan: in Midnapore it is ascribed to the better reporting of crime.

95. Offences against the person* and against property have apparently decreased greatly. Possibly this may be due to the general prosperity of the year, but it is also due, I think, to more accurate reporting and more careful investigation. There were 37 dacoities reported against 62 in the preceding year. I venture to think that many cases of a doubtful character were formerly accepted which, even if true, were only technically dacoity, and had nothing in common with the serious gang robberies properly called dacoities. The decrease is marked in Bankura and Midnapore, where the number of cases fell from 21 and 27 to 6 and 16 respectively. The police of Bankura were not successful in dealing with these cases, which in the opinion of the late Magistrate, Mr. Cornish, require a class of officers decidedly superior to the general run of Sub-Inspectors. In Midnapore some of the gangs of dacoits, one of which had long been carrying on depredations under the protection of a zamindar, were broken up during the year. There was an increase in burglaries and thefts, contributed chiefly by the districts of Midnapore and Howrah. The increase in the former district is ascribed to the better reporting of cases, and in Howrah to the visits of Bediyas and burglars from Calcutta, many of whom were arrested and convicted.

96. In Bankura an organized gang of bad characters, amongst whom were some ghatwals and chaukidars, was detected. Proceedings were taken under section 176, Penal Code, against some, and under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against others, and ended successfully.

97. Only 697 cases were declared false against 713 in the preceding year. The divisional percentage of false cases to cases reported rose from 3·4 in 1893 to 3·6 in 1894.

False cases.

Prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, were instituted in 97 cases, of which 27 ended in the conviction of the accused. The result was most lamentable in Burdwan, where out of 11 prosecutions not a single case ended in conviction. In Hooghly there were 2 prosecutions, which were both unsuccessful. There was, however, some improvement in Birbhum and Bankura, where convictions were obtained in 11 cases in the former and 6 cases in the latter district against only a single conviction in each in the preceding year.

98. Mr. Inglis, late Magistrate of Burdwan, remarks:—"The prosecution of charges under section 211 is a vexed question. I have sent up cases for trial myself, and tried many with almost untiring want of success. It is easy to say a case is false, but very hard to prove it, as, apart from the difficulty in finding convincing proof that the charge is false, we have often to support the prosecution with the evidence of witnesses who will not tell the truth and decline to disclose the cause why the false charge was brought." Mr. Duke, late Magistrate of Hooghly, writes:—"So far as section 211 is concerned, the reasons are not very recondite. The incompetent head constables, with whom so many thanas have been filled during the transition stage, are neither anxious nor able to prosecute complaints under section 211, and accordingly they make a point of stating to begin with that no such prosecution can succeed. Inexperienced Court Sub-Inspectors and new District Superintendents are not in a position to look out for and check this practice, and naturally when the Magistrate does order further enquiry, as has been done in many cases, the police being committed to the opposite view, evidence is not found to support a prosecution." Both these officers have correctly stated some of the reasons why so great a proportion of prosecutions under section 211 fails, but the question is a large one, and is now worn somewhat threadbare. It is held by many officers that prosecutions should be sanctioned or ordered whenever there is a *prima facie* case, for the reason that even when no conviction is obtained, the expense and inconvenience to which the accused has been exposed will prove a salutary lesson to himself and

to his friends, but the supporters of this view fail to take into account the fact that the prosecutor and his witnesses also undergo much harassment, and that the glory of ultimate victory blinds the public to the precedent inconvenience. On the whole, then, it seems the wiser course to accept the inevitable and to recognize that it is impossible to eradicate by criminal prosecution a fault which has been inherent in oriental nations since the time of the Decalogue.

99. Compensation was awarded in 88 cases only. I consider this result very lamentable and indicative of apathy and timidity on the part of subordinate Magistrates, notwithstanding that their attention was drawn to the subject by the District Magistrates. The propriety of passing orders more frequently under this very useful section will again be brought prominently to their notice.

Compensation under section 560,
Criminal Procedure Code.

100. More than 51 per cent. of the year's cases were disposed of at the first hearing and less than 10 per cent. remanded more than four times. Hooghly shows the best result, as more than 73 per cent. of the cases tried in that district were disposed of at the first hearing. I am inclined to believe that the insistence of Government upon the disposal of cases without unnecessary delay is at last beginning to bear fruit, and that the business of Magistrates' courts is now usually disposed of with much greater promptitude than formerly, remands being granted only when it is necessary to prove previous convictions or produce other necessary evidence.

Remands.

101. The result of sessions trials was unfavourable, especially in the districts of Bankura and Burdwan, where the percentages of acquittals to cases disposed of rose from 26.92 and 31.25 in 1893 to 38.09 and 53.84 respectively in 1894. The District Superintendents of Police supervised the prosecution personally in a very small number of cases. In Midnapore not a single case was so supervised either before the committing Magistrate or at the sessions. In Mr. Allen's opinion such supervision was in no instance necessary.

Sessions trials.

102. The number of cases in which the police refused enquiry under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, has decreased in Burdwan, Bankura, and Hooghly; the other districts show an increase. This section, to use a colloquial expression, is a good servant, but a bad master. On the one hand its provisions are very useful and well calculated to save the police much unnecessary trouble, if properly worked. At the same time it is the duty of Magistrates to see that the power given by it is not abused so as to lead to the easy and wholesale suppression of crime, and I have drawn the attention of some of the district officers to the matter.

Reported cases not enquired into.

103. There was a decrease of these cases observable in all the districts of the division; but the results of trials show a decided improvement.

Bad livelihood cases.

104. The number of licenses granted under the Act was 11,811 against 11,103 in the preceding year. The increase is shared by all the districts. Arms are generally

Arms Act.

kept for self-protection or sport, but a considerable number of persons keep them as signs of respectability, while in the more jungly portion of the division, such as parts of Bankura, Birbhum, and Midnapore, they are really wanted to protect the crops against the incursions of wild animals. There were in all 181 prosecutions under sections 19-23 of the Act with 163 convictions against 210 prosecutions with 199 prosecutions in the preceding year. The decrease in prosecutions is no doubt due to some extent to a better appreciation by the people of their responsibilities under the Act, but it is principally attributable to a desire on the part of the district officers to avoid, as far as possible, the institution of prosecutions, which were accordingly confined as a general rule to the worst cases. Out of fines imposed, amounting to Rs. 965, sums aggregating Rs. 186 were granted as rewards in all the districts of the division, except Midnapore, regarding which no information is available. To facilitate the issue of licenses in Form VIII to persons living in the interior, the Magistrate of Burdwan has arranged to forward licenses through the subdivisional officers—a procedure which is being adopted in other districts.

XIV.—POLICE.

105. From the comments made on the subject by district officers, it is very clear either that the police worked with different results in different districts, or that their work was regarded with very different eyes by the various district officers. Mr. Inglis, late Magistrate of Burdwan, observes:—"Charges of bribery and corruption have been brought against a good many of the station officers, and the standard of honesty in the force is far from being an elevated one. Without exception I found station officers incapable of utilizing the services of the chaukidars, whose attendance was the reverse of satisfactory." Mr. Allen, late Magistrate of Midnapore, observes that there was during the year an improvement in the discipline of the force. Mr. Duke, late Magistrate of Hooghly, writes:—"I should be inclined to say that the principal characteristic is want of fibre. The police in Hooghly are perhaps less actively mischievous than in some places, and they are similarly less energetic and interested in their duties here than in some districts." Mr. Growse, late Magistrate of Birbhum, complains of want of enthusiasm on the part of the district police, which he ascribes to want of sympathy between the then District Superintendent and his subordinates—remarks which are endorsed by Mr. Drake-Brockman, the present Magistrate. Mr. Grierson, Magistrate of Howrah, reports that the conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Vincent, Magistrate of Bankura, also gives the police of his district a good character.

106. To these criticisms I can add no comment of my own, but the following remarks are extracted from the notes left by Mr. Dutt:—

"The additional grants allotted for improving the police of these provinces are likely to be attended with beneficial results, but the results are not yet apparent. The allowances granted to station officers and to Court Sub-Inspectors are likely to attract a better class of men to these posts. It is a pity that this opportunity was not taken to abolish the post of fifth grade Sub-Inspectors altogether. That grade was, I believe, created some 15 years ago, and had the result of lowering the initial pay of a Sub-Inspector from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30. This, I think, was a move in the wrong direction. With the spread of English education it is possible to get men with some English education on Rs. 30 or even on Rs. 20 a month, but it is not possible to get on that pay the class of men whom we want as Sub-Inspectors and investigating officers. Their duties are very much more responsible than those of a clerk or even of a head-clerk, and require some strength of character, presence of mind, zeal for work, and a great deal of judgment and cleverness. Men possessing such qualifications will not enter service on Rs. 30 a month. If the post of fifth grade Sub-Inspector were abolished altogether, we could hope, by offering Rs. 50 as the initial pay and the allowances now granted, to enlist a superior class of men, such as are wanted for performing the work of station officers and Court Sub-Inspectors. I hope it may yet be found possible to make this change.

107. "Court Sub-Inspectors are expected now to have some legal training and to be able to prosecute cases. District Magistrates generally think that they fail in this duty—at least in important cases. I do not think it possible for these officers, in addition to their other duties, to acquire such a knowledge of law and procedure as will enable them to prosecute important cases before Magistrates when the ablest men in the local Bar are engaged for the defence. It is of importance, therefore, as I remarked in the Annual Administration Report for 1893-94, to appoint junior Government pleaders to prosecute all important cases before subordinate Magistrates. They will be expected to study police papers, to consult the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, if necessary, and to place before the court all the evidence for the prosecution in the manner in which it should be placed. In the absence of such trained prosecutors, the trying Magistrate often fails to grasp the case for the prosecution, and failure of justice in important cases is often the result.

108. "And lastly I must repeat a remark I made before that the whole police force of a district should be handled and guided more intelligently than is now done. A recent circular of the Government points out and condemns the indiscriminate manner in which fines and punishments are inflicted on police officers, often for trifling reasons, and I am convinced the stopping of this

practice will be productive of much good and will improve the *morale* of the police. On the other hand, really inefficient or dishonest work should be put down more strictly than it is at present. Sub-Inspectors should feel that they are being judged by their work; they should feel a zeal for doing good, honest work, and a confidence that their good work will be appreciated. I have not always found District Superintendents able to inspire their subordinates with this feeling, or to discriminate between good workers and bad workers. And yet I feel sure this could be done, and that by handling the police force with greater intelligence, with more sympathy and consideration, and also with more strictness in all important matters, it would be possible to inspire Sub-Inspectors with a zeal for doing good honest work, which at present does not generally exist."

109. I believe that the removal of the defects pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs depends in a great measure upon the importation into the upper grades of the force of a better class of men, superior in point of social status and education to those which now form the bulk of them. The proposals of the Police Commission will, I trust, if carried out, gradually bring about this result. It is true that the initial pay of a Sub-Inspector, viz. Rs. 30, is in itself not much, but with allowances and fair prospects of promotion it ought to be enough to attract such men as we want. I consider the training school for Sub-Inspectors at Chinsura, to which I paid a visit of inspection in May last, to be an institution of great merit, and likely to improve materially the capacity of our Sub-Inspectors of the future. The cadets are thoroughly instructed in every branch of a Sub-Inspector's duties, and the plan on which this is done is a perfectly sound one. I have every hope that Sub-Inspectors thus trained will be more fitted to act as prosecuting and investigating officers than the generality of those by whom that duty is now being performed. I attach much importance to a considerate and sympathetic treatment of their subordinates by District Superintendents, not only for the sake of those already employed in the service, but as a means of attracting a better class of recruits. The matter is receiving attention at the hands of District Magistrates and District Superintendents throughout the division; and although complete figures on the subject are not available, unnecessary and inordinately severe punishments are as a rule avoided.

110. Commissioners under section 58 of Act VI of 1870 for the resumption of *chaukidari* lands have been appointed, and some progress in this matter has been made in every district of the division, though the progress is not everywhere so great as it might have been. In Burdwan the number of Regulation *chaukidars* of all designations was 10,495, and that of Act VI *chaukidars* 328 up to the end of the calendar year. The Magistrate fears that on the abolition of the Regulation *chaukidars* they will be dispossessed of their lands by the zamindars, but this should not have prevented his predecessor from carrying out the transformation with greater vigour than he did. In Midnapore there were 4,400 Act VI *chaukidars* against 5,000 *chaukidars*, *paiks*, &c., under the Regulations. The *pharidari* lands are being resumed on the lines followed in Hooghly. In Bankura there were 1,773 *chaukidars* under Act VI and 801 under the Regulations, besides a large number of *ghatwals* employed mostly as road patrols. In Birbhum Act VI was introduced into 72 out of 2,625 villages and the lands of 220 *chaukidars* were resumed. There were 758 *chaukidars* under Act VI and 5,538 under Regulation XX. In Hooghly 289 Act VI *chaukidars* were appointed during 1894 and 92 *chakran* *chaukidars* abolished.

111. There is a strong consensus of opinion as to the inefficiency and incompetence of the Regulation *chaukidars*. The only officer who differs from this view is Mr. Grierson, the Magistrate of Howrah, who considers Regulation *chaukidars* are best suited—at least for Howrah. He adds that "the best-worked *thanas* are those in which there are most *chakran* *chaukidars*."

112. The inutility of the *ghatwali* system, which exists in Burdwan, Bankura, and Birbhum, has long been recognized, and steps were taken during the year towards the resumption of the *ghatwali* lands in Bankura. These operations are still in progress, and it is hoped that by the end of the current year the obsolete, inconvenient, and useless *ghatwali* system may have been terminated in this district—at any rate in what are known as the "43 *sarkari*" *ghâts*.

113. The following remarks on the rural police are quoted from Mr. Dutt's notes:—

"The ghatwals are scarcely rural police; they were appointed over a century ago to protect the country from Mahratta invaders and local bad characters, and lands were assigned for the service. The necessity for the institution has long ceased to exist, and the ghatwals have long degenerated into an idle, good-for-nothing class, and much of the dacoities and robberies in some districts like Bankura are attributed to them or to their connivance. District Officers have recommended the abolition of the service for over a quarter of a century, and the first practical steps for carrying this recommendation into effect have been taken within the year under report. It is unnecessary to repeat here all that has been said in special reports on the subject as regards the measures which have been adopted. Briefly, our plan is this: The lands which were detached from zamindaries for the maintenance of ghatwals are to be re-attached to the parent estates; the present ghatwals are to hold these lands on payment of a rent to the zamindars in lieu of the service now required of them; and one-half of the rental so obtained is to be paid by the zamindars to Government as the value of the service to which Government was entitled from the ghatwals. A Special Deputy Collector has been appointed to Bankura district to carry on work on these lines, and the completion of the work in two ghats in the district, viz. Bankadaha and Jaybelia, was reported before the end of the year."

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

114. The total number of cases disposed of by the Stipendiary as well as the Honorary Magistrates was 23,531 against 25,166 in the preceding year; the latter disposing of over 37 per cent. of the total number. Out of 20,411 accused in the above cases, 20,470, or 89.5 per cent., were convicted against 68.6 per cent. in the preceding year. The subjoined tables show the number of cases decided by the Stipendiary and the Honorary Magistrates in each district and subdivision and the results of those cases:—

A.—Cases before Stipendiary Magistrates.

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to those disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remained six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan	Sadar	7	1,827	2,271	67.94	3,674	3.20	65.47	301	27	241.1	2.01	8.97
	Raniganj	3	616	884	64.30	2,278	1.87	60.56	245	...	307.5	3.70	...
	Katwa	1	278	456	61.18	776	9.5	54.54	122	1	278.0	2.8	6.61
	Kalna	2	443	671	63.48	1,406	2.94	29.68	148	16	223.5	3.15	9.45
	Total	13	3,163	4,282	65.78	8,164	9.05	60.46	816	42	263.80	2.57	4.79
Birbhum	Sadar	4	1,200	1,664	47.6	3,664	1.6	47.4	235	16	300.7	3.7	0.8
	Rampur Hat	2	697	846	63.3	1,917	2.3	50.1	249	3	398.5	3.3	.8
	Total	6	1,797	2,510	52.9	5,581	1.6	48.9	484	17	399.5	3.1	3.5
Bankura	Sadar	4	654	1,124	69.6	2,969	4.2	73.2	242	12	163.5	4.5	4.8
	Visakhnagar	2	569	723	70.5	2,915	1.7	70.3	136	20	270.8	3.2	14.7
	Total	6	1,223	1,847	70.5	5,884	2.9	72.1	418	32	262.1	4.8	7.6
Midnapore	Sadar	9	1,334	1,757	63.8	4,670	1.7	79.3	846	2	150.4	3.5	.8
	Contai	4	1,038	1,596	67.4	3,872	1.6	94.5	401	1	260.8	3.7	.8
	Tamluk	2	978	1,214	69.5	2,577	2.7	90.7	263	8	489.7	2.8	1.1
	Ghatol	1	457	638	70.1	1,829	.8	79.1	105	5	457.0	4.1	6.7
	Total	16	3,807	4,795	65.1	12,948	1.7	85.5	1,327	11	253.1	3.5	.6
Hooghly	Sadar	6	847	1,066	63.2	2,964	2.3	71.05	167	14	198.7	3.4	8.3
	Reampore	2	806	1,101	63.7	2,848	1.7	84.3	208	81	345.4	3.5	13.1
	Jahanabad	2	441	604	62.9	2,004	3.3	81.8	102	8	220.5	4.6	7.8
	Total	10	2,114	2,771	61.9	7,816	2.3	79.4	505	53	199.7	3.7	10.4
Howrah	Sadar	6	2,210	3,052	84.5	4,604	2.6	80.78	357	7	443.7	1.88	1.46
	Uluberia	1	421	560	61.9	1,694	1.6	92.81	102	3	411.0	4.09	2.24
	Total	7	2,631	3,612	80.9	6,298	2.33	87.03	459	10	426.83	2.89	2.17
Divisional Total for 1894.		56	14,735	19,685	66.6	46,735	3.74	75.49	4,089	186	360.4	3.17	6.96
Divisional Total for 1895.		53	14,593	20,358	63.00	40,637	4.1	86.7	4,340	163	280.6	2.3	2.7

B.—Cases before Honorary Magistrates and Benches.

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to those disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number remanded at times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	Sadar ...	3	589	663	66.51	701	16.1	68.75	...	...	294.5	1.19	...
	Kaniganj ...	3	339	378	79.10	501	5.58	50.0	...	...	169.50	1.47	...
	Katwa ...	3	284	356	61.23	543	17.83	32.23	...	...	142.0	2.05	...
	Kalna ...	3	67	69	40.44	268	12.31	25.0	1	...	33.5	4.0	...
	Total ...	8	1,279	1,466	60.89	2,063	13.54	45.71	1	...	169.67	1.60	...
Birbhum ...	Sadi Rampur Hat ...	1	302	305	82.3	336	...	...	...	...	302.0	1.3	...
	Honorary Magistrate sitting singly at Rampur Hat.	1	75	93	62.2	141	...	100.0	20	...	73.0	1.3	...
	Total ...	2	377	398	80.8	477	...	...	...	...	375.0	1.3	...
Bankura ...	Sadar ...	1	81	98	28.5	241	18.6	50.0	...	...	81.0	2.6	...
	Vishnupur ...	1	142	143	39.1	318	5.0	92.3	...	...	142.0	2.3	...
	Total ...	2	223	241	34.8	559	10.9	80.6	...	...	111.5	2.3	...
Midnapore ...	Sadar ...	3	174	204	60.0	382	1.5	85.7	6	...	58.0	2.1	...
	Contai ...	2	190	195	60.3	325	8.0	100.0	...	...	95.0	3.3	...
	Tamluk ...	1	173	202	41.3	467	2.7	83.3	...	...	173.0	2.6	...
	Ghatal ...	3	356	380	62.3	327	3.0	100.0	...	...	118.7	2.6	...
	Total ...	8	923	990	60.6	1,501	1.6	86.6	6	...	110.7	1.9	...
Hooghly ...	Sadar ...	5	353	384	64.8	534	...	58.3	1	...	70.6	1.5	...
	Berampore ...	8	1,131	1,333	75.8	1,377	3.9	81.3	4	1	137.00	1.3	25.0
	Jahanabad ...	3	117	163	45.08	611	3.8	33.3	...	...	39.0	3.6	...
	Total ...	16	1,601	1,880	68.9	2,522	2.61	67.7	5	1	97.03	1.4	20.0
Howrah ...	Sadar ...	4	4,308	4,471	89.8	4,164	1.44	71.44	1	...	4,308.0	1.0	...
	Uluberia ...	1	93	112	56.2	240	6.02	100.0	1	...	93.0	2.6	...
	Total ...	5	4,401	4,583	89.9	4,404	1.69	83.33	2	...	880.2	1.0	...
Divisional Total for 1894.		46	8,796	9,576	78.7	11,730	4.4	66.6	24	1	304.5	1.3	2.9
Divisional Total for 1893.		46	11,500	12,415	78.08	14,676	5.5	86.9	29	1	256.3	1.3	2.5

115. It will be seen from the above tables that the percentage of convictions in cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates was more favourable, as is usually the case, than that in cases tried by Honorary Magistrates. The percentage in the former varies from 47.6 to 84.5, while in the latter it ranges from 28.5 to 89.8. The worst percentage was returned by the Bankura Sadar Bench. The percentages returned by the Kalna, the Rampur Hat, the Vishnupur and the Tamluk Benches are also bad, being much below 50. The best results are shown both by the Stipendiary and the Honorary Magistrates at Howrah. The unsatisfactory result of trials by the Benches in the district of Bankura is said to be mainly due to the fact that most of the cases made over to them were of a petty nature and were often compounded either in or out of Court, but the Magistrate also notices an undue tendency to acquit.

116. The number of witnesses examined during the year was 58,455, of whom 2,267, or a little over 3 per cent., were detained over two days against 4.3 in the preceding year. The Stipendiary Magistrates detained 3.7 per cent. and the Honorary Magistrates 4.4 per cent. of the witnesses for more than two days. These figures indicate an improvement as compared with the previous year, and show that with a few exceptions the Magistrates generally take care to discharge a witness on his first appearance. The Benches in the districts of Burdwan and Bankura show a tendency to procrastinate proceedings, which is by no means commendable. The Magistrate of Bankura explains that this state of things was chiefly brought about by the absence on account of illness or other cause of particular Honorary Magistrates who partly heard some of the cases.

117. The Benches at the head-quarter stations of Burdwan and Howrah sat daily during the year.

118. The abolition of the Hooghly and the Bansberia Municipal Benches and their amalgamation with the Hooghly General Bench was effected on the 1st May 1894. The first

Benches

and second Benches at Serampore were reconstituted and additional Honorary Magistrates were appointed. The Municipal Benches at Midnapore, Tamluk, and Ghattal were abolished during the year. The practice of forming a dependent Bench at Contai by detaching some of the Honorary Magistrates of the independent Bench with a Stipendiary Magistrate to preside over them has been discontinued.

119. The following summary shows the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates of each Bench in the districts of this Division during the year :—

DISTRICT.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times they actually attended.	NUMBER OF TIMES THEY WERE ABSENT—			Percentage of attendance to summons.	REMARKS.
			With leave or notice.	Without leave or notice.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	2,108	1,230	245	633	878	58.3	* The difference between the figures in column 2 and those in columns 5 and 6 is due to attendance over invitations by three Honorary Magistrates.
Birbhum	434	353	36	43	79	83.3	
Bankura	815	518	59	348	407	63.3	
Midnapore	1,656	1,114	307	436	743	67.3	
Hooghly	2,327	1,773	365	190	555	76.3	
Howrah	1,718	1,072	143	504	647	62.3	
Divisional Total of 1894	9,148	6,069	1,045	1,063	2,108	66.3	
Do. for 1893	10,904	7,361	1,117	1,501	2,618	66.3	

As noticed last year, there has been a gradual improvement in the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in all the districts, except Bankura and Howrah, which show a falling off. The attention of Honorary Magistrates has been repeatedly drawn to the necessity of regular attendance and to the inconvenience caused to their colleagues and to parties and witnesses by their absence without previous intimation, but I regret to observe that the number of absences without leave or notice far exceeds that of those with leave or after notice. Some of the Honorary Magistrates in Bankura and Howrah continued to be irregular in attendance, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the District Officers, and in Howrah several of these gentlemen have since resigned at Mr. Grierson's suggestion. There are, however, many honourable exceptions, among whom may be mentioned Shahzada Amiruddin Mohammed and Babus Kedar Nath Nath and Bhudeb Chatterjee, whom the Magistrate of Hooghly commends for the regularity of their attendance and the zeal displayed by them in their work. On the whole, the Honorary Magistrates worked well during the year. They took a fair share in the criminal administration of the Division and rendered very useful assistance by relieving Stipendiary Magistrates of a large amount of work. I have no doubt that the quality of their work will improve with experience, and that in time it will be possible to entrust them generally with larger powers than is now the case.

120. Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, brought to notice the difficulty of getting police officers well up in law and experience to prosecute cases before the Magistrates. This difficulty, which is also felt elsewhere, is due to the fact that frequently just as a Court Sub-Inspector acquires sufficient experience to be useful and really efficient in this duty, his turn for promotion comes, and he is transferred to some other post. More than one scheme has been proposed to remove the difficulty, and the matter is still under consideration: separate proposals will be submitted if I find them to be necessary.

121. Fines amounting to Rs. 93,271 were imposed during the year against Rs. 96,219 in the preceding year. Including Rs. 34,284, which sum represents the balance outstanding at the close of the year 1893, the total realisable demand amounted to Rs. 1,27,555, of which Rs. 80,406 were realised and Rs. 17,301 remitted during the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 29,848 at its close. Midnapore shows the heaviest balance of unrealised fines. A large portion of the fines imposed in excise cases in Bankura and Hooghly will have to be written off as irrecoverable. Mr. Vincent, Magistrate of Bankura, observes that he has found the punishments imposed in these cases as a rule unduly light and frequently inadequate. He

recommends that the Excise Act should be so amended as to render imprisonment awardable for a first offence. He adds that the majority of the offenders in his district are fined, and go to jail when unable to pay the fines, and that all subsequent attempts to realise them necessarily entail great hardship on their families. Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Hooghly, also mentions that the defaulters are often men of no substance and have no assets, and that as the offenders in opium cases are generally residents of French Chandernagore, it is difficult to realise the fines due from them. No explanation has been offered by the Magistrate of Midnapore of the heavy outstanding balance in his district. I have drawn the attention of the Magistrates to this matter, and have asked them to write off after proper enquiry fines which are really irrecoverable.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

122. The subjoined table shows at a glance the chief features of the administration of the Registration Department in the various districts of this Division during each of the last two years:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	34,509	41,163	24,061	16,001	36,774	41,517	25,401	16,026
Birbhum	17,014	10,766	10,503	2,190	17,370	15,647	10,323	5,024
Bankura	23,090	24,835	16,464	9,351	22,507	21,512	14,325	7,657
Midnapore	65,422	48,001	34,823	13,178	67,923	61,641	30,365	30,176
Hooghly	26,173	29,712	19,643	11,050	26,264	30,316	19,908	10,317
Howrah	17,967	22,905	11,601	11,314	18,464	21,306	11,064	10,172
Total	184,167	1,96,490	1,16,510	89,120	191,640	1,96,399	1,19,741	76,608

123. The figures show a steady increase in the number of deeds. The increase during the year under report was contributed by all the districts, except Bankura, which shows a decrease. In the absence of any special cause for this advance, we may be permitted to fall back upon the stock explanation that the increase is due generally to the greater appreciation by the public of the advantages of registration, and in particular in Burdwan to the facility for registration afforded by the opening of two more registry offices. The reduction of the *ad valorem* fees from 12 to 8 annas may also partly account for the increase in the number of registrations, though I personally do not believe that the 4 annas which have now been taken off ever deterred any one who wished to do so from registering a deed. The decrease in the number of registrations in Bankura is probably one of the results of the good harvests of the year and the consequent diminution of loan transactions.

124. There was a falling off in the receipts in all the districts, except Burdwan and Hooghly, due to reduction of the *ad valorem* fee. The increased expenditure in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly is accounted for by the increased rate of commission allowed to Sub-Registrars for the large number of deeds registered during the year and also by the entertainment in Hooghly of extra establishment under Registration Circular No. 22 of 1893.

125. The system of taking thumb impressions to secure identification of the executants has been tried in some offices, and the cautious opinion is offered that in time it may prove efficacious. It has been so conspicuously successful in the identification of criminals that I have no doubt whatever that it should be

largely used in the Registration Department. In this connection it is interesting to notice that a conviction in a case of false personation at the Goghat sub-registry office in the Jahanabad subdivision was obtained mainly on the thumb impression of the accused. Another case of false personation occurred in Birbhum, in which the two persons implicated have been convicted.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

126. There was no change in the system of administering the land revenue. The total number of estates exceeded that of the previous year by 25, the increase being chiefly due to the resumption and settlement of *pharidari* lands in Burdwan and Hooghly. The total demand in the several districts of the Division was Rs. 86,31,768, of which Rs. 82,47,986 were collected and Rs. 7,725 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,76,057. The percentage of total collection on total demand was practically the same as that of 1893-94, being 95·5 against 95·2. The percentage of collections in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura was over 99 per cent. In Hooghly it fell from 97 to 96·8, while in Midnapore it was only 88·1 per cent. The falling off in Hooghly was nominal, being due to a sum of Rs. 20,021 having been received by transfer receipt too late to be credited within the year. The decrease in Midnapore was chiefly in class III (estates under direct management), and is attributed partly to the failure of the winter paddy in certain khas mahals in consequence of heavy rainfall and partly to bad collections. I am inclined to think that the present system of collection in these properties requires reform.

127. The following remarks on the khas mahals in the Division are quoted from the notes left by Mr. Dutt :—

“The number of khas mahals in Hooghly district, including Howrah, is over 300, and proposals have been submitted for the sale of 240 of these and the partial sale of 4. The largest estate in the Division under our direct administration is the Majnamutha estate in Midnapore. The collection work is in the hands of a special officer, who works under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer. A difficulty in the realisation of arrears arises from the fact that transfers of holdings effected by raiyats are not registered by them, and our registers are therefore not up to date. When we take out a certificate against a defaulter according to the name recorded in our registers, we often find that the man named has long ceased to be the owner of the holding. The certificate under the circumstances is valueless, because only the right and interest of the judgment-debtor named in a certificate (and not the holding) can be sold in execution thereof. Both Mr. Power and I were of opinion that in such cases we should go to the Civil Court and get rent decrees to sell up the holdings, and the Subdivisional Officer of Contai has been advised accordingly. In spite of these and other difficulties the Subdivisional Officer, Babu Jaga Bandhu Bhattacharjee, has successfully administered this large Government estate, and manages one of the heaviest subdivisions in Bengal with great ability, vigour and judgment.”

128. The number of estates and shares of estates in this Division governed by the sale laws was 21,192, and taking the number of instalments in which their revenue was payable at about three each, the number of opportunities for default was about 60,000. In only 1,387 instances, or 2 per cent. of the whole, did estates and shares of estates become liable to sale during the year for non-payment of Government dues. Out of this number only 123, or 8·8 were actually sold against 137, or 7·6 per cent., in the previous year. These figures show that the sale laws were administered in the Division with great, if not excessive, moderation.

129. The cess demand during the year was Rs. 10,97,705 against Rs. 10,59,814 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 37,891. The demand increased in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly, and decreased in Bankura and Midnapore. The increase in Burdwan is mainly due to an increase in the demand from coal mines and in Birbhum and Hooghly to the revaluations having been given

effect to last year. The demand in Hooghly will undergo some change when all objections against double assessments, increased assessments, &c., have been disposed of. The decrease in Bankura is too small to call for any explanation, and that in Midnapore is ascribed to permanent abatements. The total collections show some improvement; the percentage of balance was reduced from 19.2 to 18.9. The improvement is confined to the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, and Midnapore; Burdwan and Hooghly showing a falling off in the collections. No satisfactory explanation has been given of the decrease in the former district. In Hooghly it is said to be due to the inclusion at the last revaluation of rent-free holdings paying cess up to one rupee in Part IV of the zamindars' returns. In the case of many such holdings no payments have yet been made either by the zamindars or by the owners of the holdings. The latter have been directed not to pay cess into the treasury direct, while the zamindars do not seem to have received any revised or additional rolls for holdings thus included, so that they are ignorant of what they have to pay on account of them.

130. I reproduce below the remarks which Mr. Dutt has left on the revaluation operations in the Division:—

“The work of revaluation had been completed in Birbhum and Hooghly before the commencement of the year under report, and was in progress during the year in Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore. It was completed in Burdwan within the year.

“Advantage was taken of this revaluation to incorporate all petty rent-free tenures of the annual value of less than Rs. 100 in some districts and of less than Rs. 50 in other districts in the parent estates. In Birbhum, I believe, such tenures of all values have been so incorporated, while in Hooghly only tenures of the annual value of less than Rs. 16 have been incorporated.

“The inclusion of petty tenures in the parent estates is a move in the right direction. It saves us the trouble of collecting small cesses from tens of thousands of tenure-holders, and it saves the tenure-holders from much harassment consequent on our system of collection. In Burdwan district the number of such petty rent-free tenures was said to be about 40,000, but many of these tenures, reckoned as single tenures, comprised lands in different villages, and if each separate holding was separately numbered, the total number would probably come to a 100,000. It is perfectly obvious that our system is unsuited to the task of realising small cesses from such enormous numbers of petty tenure-holders in each district, and the best thing under the circumstances was to include the petty holdings in the parent estates, and this has been done.

“I only regret that this has not been done in Hooghly district to the same extent as in other districts. As I have stated above, only tenures under the annual value of Rs. 16 have been included in the parent estates in Hooghly, and this leaves on our hands the task of collecting cesses from about 16,000 tenure-holders, paying one rupee or upwards annually as cesses. The thing was done before the commencement of the year under report, but the facts have since been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, and the question of re-opening the work with a view to the inclusion of the petty tenures up to the value of Rs. 40 is now under consideration.

“In Bankura district it came out during my inspection of the revaluation office that the Deputy Collector, Babu Bipin Bihari Pramanik, had in numerous instances treated petty cultivating raiyats as tenure-holders for the purposes of the revaluation. This brought about an increase in the assessment, but was wholly illegal; and under the orders of the Board of Revenue the mistake is now under correction. Suspecting that the same incorrect procedure might have been followed in other districts also, I issued the requisite instructions to all District Officers. When I visited Midnapore district some months after this, I noticed with regret that the Deputy Collector, Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, had not only made the same mistake as had been committed in Bankura, but that he had persisted in the mistake in spite of the instructions issued. Babu Jagat Chandra had left the district before my arrival there, and the explanation he forwarded to me was wholly unsatisfactory. I directed the mistakes to be corrected by his successor.

"I have stated before that the revaluation work has been completed in Birbhum, Hooghly, and Burdwan. The work is expected to be completed in Bankura and Midnapore within the current year."

131. With reference to the above remarks it remains for me to add that Mr. Duke, the late Collector of Hooghly, has in an able, thorough and lucid memorandum successfully defended the system pursued in his district for assessing petty tenures, and has shown to the complete satisfaction of the Board that a revision of the assessments so as to include in the parent estates a larger number of petty tenures is both unnecessary and inadvisable. It should also be added that further enquiries into the revaluation proceedings in Midnapore have disclosed more irregularities which have been reported to the Board of Revenue for orders. I fear that the correction of them, which must be undertaken, will still further delay the revaluation of this important district.

132. The examination of the tauzi accounts in Burdwan and Hooghly, which is being conducted by a special establishment sanctioned for the purpose, has brought to light numerous mistakes and frauds in making entries and carrying forward balances in the estates ledger. The result of the enquiries, so far as they have proceeded, has been to show that large amounts are due to Government both on account of short payments and of misappropriations.

133. As an instance of these, it may be mentioned that the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, the Senior Member of the Board, when inspecting during March 1895 the working of the special establishment entertained in Hooghly, found that the accounts of two estates belonging to the French Government showed regular credits of land revenue in 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86 in the ledger, but no corresponding credits in the accountant's register of land revenue receipts. The register of letters issued showed that receipts were given to the French Government from the tauzi office. On further examination of the accounts of these two estates the Collector reports that revenue was paid by the French Government in accordance with the following procedure. After the close of every quarter the treasury officer used to write a letter to the French Government enclosing a receipt for the amount of revenue due, and asking that the amount might be paid to the tauzi navis who was the bearer of the letter, and whose duty it then was to bring the money and credit it into the treasury. The payments on account of these estates as shown by the tauzi navis in the ledger are not traceable in the accountant's register of land revenue receipts—a fact which leaves little room for doubt that the money, though actually realised, has been misappropriated by the tauzi navis, and not paid into the treasury. The total amount realisable on account of these estates from 1881-82 to 1892-93 is Rs. 16,005, of which only Rs. 8,832 have been traced as credited into the treasury in the accountant's register of Land Revenue receipts. The difference, viz. Rs. 7,173, is evidently the amount misappropriated. The Board have recently authorised the institution of criminal proceedings against those concerned in receiving the money from the French Government. The result will be reported in due course.

134. No important settlement of Government estates was effected during the year. The settlement of the 18 temporarily-settled estates of Pataspur in the district of Midnapore under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act is still in progress. The settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bankura was undertaken during the year under the supervision of a Deputy Collector. This settlement is one of great interest and importance, as it aims at nothing less than the abolition of the old service tenures by which the ghatwals have held their lands for about a century, the substitution of ordinary village police in place of the ghatwals, and the settlement of the service lands with the zamindar, the ghatwal dropping into the status of an ordinary raiyat in most cases with occupancy rights. By the introduction of the Village Chaukidari Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, chakran lands are being transferred to zamindars in all districts. As has already been noticed in paragraph 110 above, the process of conversion has not been so rapid as it should have been in some districts.

135. The number of certificates pending from the previous year was 23,325; the number filed during the year was 28,761 against 30,711 in the preceding year, showing a

Irregularity in the tauzi accounts of Burdwan and Hooghly.

Settlements.

Public Demands Recovery Act.

decrease of 1,950 cases, or over 6 per cent. The decrease occurred in all classes of demands except those under section 5 and for rent due to Government. The decrease was confined to the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum. In the former the institutions fell from 9,559 to 3,086 during the year. This large decrease is attributed to the restrictions imposed on the issue of requisitions for the recovery of arrears of cesses due from petty rent-free holdings. The disposals were in advance of the institutions in those two districts, but the reverse was the case in other districts. It is satisfactory to notice that out of 29,857 cases disposed of recourse was had to the extreme measure of sale in 465 cases only, which is equivalent to a percentage of 1.59. In nearly 30 per cent. of the cases in which certificates were issued, the demands were satisfied on mere issue of notices.

136. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on the working of the Act:—

"The principal defects in the working of this Act were pointed out by me in the Annual Administration Report for 1893-94. Provisions have been made in the amended Act, which has lately been passed by the Bengal Council, to remove these defects. To prevent the indiscriminate issue of certificates, a provision has been made requiring the Certificate Officer to satisfy himself as to the justness of the demand in each case, and it is proposed to issue executive orders requiring a post-card to be sent to the defaulter before a certificate is made. The District Collector has also been allowed some discretion in the service of notices, and, if he thinks fit to do so, he can direct that such notices will be issued through the post office."

137. Operations under the Partition Act are practically unknown in this Division. Three cases were instituted, however, during the year in Burdwan. Out of the two cases pending in Hooghly from previous years, the final report of one has recently been received, and the other instituted in 1892-93 is still pending.

138. The number of applications during the year was 3,135 against 3,387 in 1893-94. The decrease was principally in Bankura, where it fell from 664 to 393. This decrease is attributed to measures taken in previous years to enforce registration of changes of interest, but this explanation assumes that there is some relation between the number of transfers and the number of registrations. I fear that there is nothing of the kind, and the negligence of proprietors in registering their names is illustrated by the fact that over 200 notices had to be issued under section 65 of the Land Registration Act in each of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Hooghly. When it is remembered that these were cases in which the transfer had come to the Collector's notice, it may be inferred how great is the number of transfers of which he has no cognizance. I am glad to be able to report that Sub-Registrars have reported a large number of omissions to apply in time for registration. Several cases also were reported by Deputy Collectors in charge of road cess and land registration, but a few cases only were brought to notice by the Civil Courts. The fees realised in the Division during the year amounted to Rs. 718.

139. Act X of 1870 was repealed in March 1894 by Act I of 1894.

Land acquisition. Proceedings for the acquisition of a total of 99 acres of land in the several districts of this Division were confirmed by the Board. The most important of the projects in which proceedings were confirmed are noted in the margin. The total cost of acquisition was Rs. 55,096. Annual abatements of revenue, amounting to Rs. 17-4-10, were allowed on account of land acquired for Government, and Rs. 1-13-9 and Rs. 2-5-6 in respect of land acquired for municipalities and railways, respectively. The average cost per acre of land was Rs. 556 against Rs. 470 in the preceding year. The increase in the average was due to the high price (Rs. 33,552) paid in one case for 30 acres of land required at Asansol, partly for a rest camp, and partly for the staff quarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. During the proceedings for the acquisition of a parcel of land in Serampore required for the intake of the Howrah water-works, Mr. Graham, a Barrister-at-Law, and a tenant of premises which had to be acquired,

1. Rest camp at Asansol.
2. Staff quarters at Asansol, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
3. Burjola section of the Rajapur drainage scheme.
4. Construction of a channel from Kumral sluice to Gopinagore.
5. Railway station at Radhanagore.

contested the validity of the proceedings, on the ground that the notice served upon him was written in an old form and the heading "Act X of 1870" was not corrected. The matter was referred to the Legal Remembrancer, and on the receipt of his opinion that the proceedings were legal, possession was taken of the house. Mr. Graham has further sent notice of suit against Mr. Duke, the late Collector of Hooghly, and Mr. Fischer, late Subdivisional Officer of Serampore, claiming damages for trespass and other misdemeanours.

140. The Act seems to have worked smoothly and without incident in all the districts of this Division, except Midnapore, where there was a considerable amount of activity in applying under section 40 for the commutation of rents in kind to money rents. Mr. Whitmore, late District Judge of Birbhum, remarks:—"Hitherto, every year, since the passing of the Tenancy Act, has yielded a higher and still higher percentage of defended suits to undefended, but a change took place in the year under review. Not only was there a smaller number of institutions, but there was also a falling off in the proportion of defended cases." This may be the result of the settlement and record of rights which have been carried on for several years.

141. As noticed above, the number of applications filed under section 40 of the Act was very large in Midnapore, being 250 against 2 in the preceding year. As far as I can discover no dispute between landlord and tenant set the current of agricultural feeling in this direction, but the increase in institutions appears to be due to the fact that the rates of money rent fixed in certain of the earlier cases were considered to be advantageous to the raiyats, and a rush was made to take advantage of what were considered the favourable provisions of this section. These cases have aroused a good deal of interest in Midnapore, and, as Mr. Bompas who tried most of them has pointed out, seem likely to produce an agricultural revolution in the district. Appeals have been filed in about 50 per cent. of these cases, and, as most of them are pending in my Court, it would be improper for me to offer any further remarks on the merits of the movement. I may add, however, that to the best of my belief the raiyat has been the original applicant in every instance, and the appellant has usually been the landlord.

142. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on the general working of the Act in the Division:—

"In my report for the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94, I brought to the notice of Government some instances in which the insecurity of a raiyat's right to his homestead land had come prominently to notice. A further enquiry into the matter was directed, and the facts, as far as they have been ascertained, have been now placed before the Board of Revenue.

"There were many applications during the year for survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act. Most of these applications were for the survey of very small areas, sometimes only a few hundred bighas, and often comprising scattered plots away from the district head-quarters. It does not seem that zamindars are anxious to have large estates surveyed under the provisions of the law, and the obvious inference is that no real difficulty in settling and realising rents is generally felt in these parts. It is only in cases of petty villages where a dispute has been going on, or where the landlord is a new-comer or an auction-purchaser, that the assistance of the law is invoked.

"The number of applications for the commutation of rents into money suddenly increased in Midnapore district during the last cold weather, and a large number of appeals were filed from the judgment of the lower Court to the Commissioner. Such cases are expected to multiply in backward parts where rent is still paid in kind. The price of paddy increases as new means of communication are opened out, and it is to the interest of the cultivator to have the rent commuted into money once for all."

143. No work of importance coming under the description of embankments was executed in any of the districts of this Division during 1894-95. In Birbhum out of the total cost of Rs. 1,777 advanced for the repair of a schedule D embankment at Muhammad Bazar, the instalments recoverable during the year, viz. Rs. 71 principal and Rs. 94 interest, were realised. In Bankura an embankment constructed by certain zamindars within the prohibited area of the Damodar

embankment was removed during the year. In Midnapore the charges incurred in maintaining embankments are recovered from zamindars under the contract system as well as under the Embankment Act. The period of the first contract for 20 years expired in 1893-94, and an extension of the system over a further period of seven years from 1894-95 has been sanctioned, but has not yet come into operation. In Hooghly out of Rs. 24,867 realisable on account of certain works, Rs. 618 were realised from the recorded proprietors. Rupees 995 due from the Burdwan Raj estate will be adjusted under the agreement with the proprietor of that estate, and the balance is in course of realisation.

144. There are four drainage schemes in this Division, all in the district of Hooghly, viz., those of Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapur, and Anita. The first three have been completed, and the last is still under the consideration of the Public Works Department.

145. The not recoverable demand on account of the original cost including maintenance charges up to the time of capitalisation was Rs. 5,06,642: this sum was collected about two years ago, and the accounts which were in great confusion were examined and adjusted, except in two cases which are still pending. As soon as these two cases have been disposed of the accounts of the original cost will be finally closed. The capitalised maintenance charges of this project were Rs. 65,344, of which the sum of Rs. 60,923 was collected between January 1891 and March 1895. The collection of the balance will be made within the estimated period of six years allowed for the purpose.

146. The net recoverable demand both for original cost and capitalised maintenance charges was Rs. 5,24,924, and the amount collected up to the close of March 1895 was Rs. 53,992, the amount covered by engagements being Rs. 1,31,969. The payments due on account of the petty rent-free holdings included in this project have been assessed on the zamindars under the provisions of section 50 of the Drainage Act, but an appeal against assessment on this principle has been preferred by Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, and is pending before the Board. Other landholders who have been similarly assessed are watching the result of the case.

147. The survey operations in this scheme were completed during the year and the records were prepared. Preliminary apportionments have also been made and confirmed by the Drainage Commissioners.

148. A sum of Rs. 26,500 was allotted to this Division, and was distributed among the several districts, except Birbhum, according to their requirements. Out of the large sum allotted only Rs. 11,600 were advanced, viz., Rs. 11,350 under the Land Improvements Act and Rs. 250 in Burdwan under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Very few applications were made, as the excellent harvest of the year enabled the people to carry out improvements out of their own sources and to obtain advances from local money-lenders. The amount realisable during the year was Rs. 50,961, of which Rs. 35,323 were collected and Rs. 1,317 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,321. The balances were highest in the districts of Burdwan and Bankura. In Hooghly the demand was collected in full, and in Midnapore out of a demand of Rs. 8,637, Rs. 8,320 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 316 only. The whole of the unrealised balance is in course of realisation under the certificate procedure.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

149. The following note recorded by Mr. Dutt on the Attached and Court of Wards' estates in the Division is so full that I have little to add to it beyond supplying particulars in connection with the estates released during the year in the district of Midnapore:—

“Raja Ban Bihari Kapur continued to be the sole manager of the Burdwan Raj estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards. The Raja is keenly

Burdwan.

alive to the interests of the estate and possesses tact, ability, and judgment, and his management shows signs of steady improvement. There is room, however, for further improvement, specially in the matter of accounts and expenditure. Advances made several years ago and found irrecoverable are being written off now, but much time is taken by the Manager's office in the submission of the remission statements. Much time is also taken in submitting explanations called for by the Audit Deputy Collector who audits the Raj estate accounts, and it is not seldom found that expenditure has been irregularly incurred under the head of advances or some similar heads. Signs of gradual improvement are perceptible, however, in all these matters.

"A European companion has been appointed for the young Maharaj Kumar. He is an intelligent boy, but it is desirable that he should at this age take a lively interest in games or active exercises or other healthy pursuits. He seems to be moving too much in a prescribed narrow groove, and I doubt if this is the best training that could be given to a healthy, active lad.

"The work of settlement of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals was going on during the year, and is nearly completed. Babu Sukumar Halder is the Settlement Officer. The Manager does not seem to estimate the benefits of this settlement very highly. The settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura district with the Raj estate is also proceeding, and, as I have stated elsewhere, the work has been completed with regard to two ghats, *Bankadaha* and *Jaibelia*. Deputy Collector Babu Jnan Sankar Sen who is doing this work has shown tact, ability and judgment.

"Sujamutha estate in Midnapore district has been a source of loss to the Raj estate from year to year. After a great deal of trouble an amicable settlement was effected with the raiyats by Raja Ban Behari Kapur some four years ago, and the Settlement Officer accepted the arrangement. The crops of the estate have, however, been seriously damaged year after year since that date, and the realisation is therefore exceedingly poor. The Manager seriously doubts whether it is worth while keeping this estate for the Raj.

"The Maliara estate in the district of Bankura has been excellently managed by the Manager, Babu Chunder Kumar Ghosh, who deserves much credit for his work. Bankura and Howrah. Sankarpur estate in Howrah is managed from the Rajshahi Division.

"The estates named below were released from the administration of the Court of Wards during the year under report in Midnapore district:—

Midnapore.

"This estate was released on the application of the mother of the minor proprietor. Both the Collector and my predecessor, Mr. Dutt, were satisfied that the lady was

Moheshpur.

perfectly competent, with the help of her father, to manage the property. The estate had no encumbrances when it was released.

"Our management of this estate has been most unfortunate. When we took charge of the estate it was valued at Rs. 52,329, and its liabilities amounted to Rs. 10,243. We

Belki estate.

sold portions of the estate till its value was reduced to Rs. 22,422, and yet all we could do was to reduce the debt to Rs. 10,216 only. To add to our difficulties, the aunt of the minor instituted a suit for possession of half of the estate, and her claim was considered valid by the Government Pleader. Suits were also brought by some of the creditors. When affairs had come to this pass, the minor proprietor, who was 18 years of age at the time, and seemed to possess a competent knowledge of zamindari business, applied for the release of the estate, which was accordingly made over to him.

"The management of this estate was equally disastrous to the proprietor.

Barabheria Estate.

When brought under the Court of Wards in 1881 it was valued at Rs. 60,175. When released in March last on the minor attaining his majority, the estate was worth Rs. 9,890 only with liabilities amounting to Rs. 10,216.

"This estate was attached for non-payment of Government revenue due from a Court of Ward's estate which had been released in 1893-94. After full satisfaction

Jellamutha.

of the Government demand the estate was released on the 23rd February last.

"Among the estates which have been left on our hands, Malighati and Turka are large and solvent estates, and each of these is managed by a separate Manager. I have been pleased with the work of the Manager of the Turka estate, but have had to find fault with the Manager of the Malighati estate on more than one occasion during the year in connection with his administration.

"It is a pity that the Jambani estate was ever brought under our administration. The estate was deeply involved in debts and litigation, and the mother of the minor was competent to manage it and desired to manage it, but her prayer was rejected, and the estate was brought under our management. Early in the year there was a case before the District Judge about a will supposed to have been left by the minor's father. The will was not found to be genuine, and probate was refused. Later on the minor's mother applied to the Board for release of the property on the ground of her competency to manage it and on other grounds. I recommended the release, both because I found her on examination to be familiar with zamindari work, and because I thought she could deal with the numerous pending cases more economically and perhaps successfully than we could. I also took exception to the conditions on which the Collector had granted a lease of the indigo lands in the estate immediately after assuming administration of the estate. Before the Board of Revenue passed any orders in the matter, one of the pending cases, which we were managing for the minor in Midnapore, was decided against the minor, and the result of this decision was that the whole of the property passed to the plaintiff, and the estate which we had undertaken to administer for the minor disappeared, so far as that minor was concerned. The plaintiff further obtained the orders of the Civil Court to obtain possession of the whole zamindari, and if these orders stand, we are out of possession, and our administration comes to a violent end. This was the state of things at the close of the year.

"For some years past our administration of several estates brought under the Court of Wards in Midnapore district has not been as successful as it ought to be, and several estates have been released in a very involved or in a hopelessly insolvent condition. The administration of the year under report is not a bright exception to this rule."

XIX.—EXCISE.

150. The total number of shops of all kinds settled during the year was 2,983 against 2,938 and 2,827 in the two preceding years. The figures for 1893-94 as compiled from the district reports show an increase of 8 shops as compared with those given in the Divisional General Administration Report for that year, viz., 7 in Howrah under head Tari and 1 in Birbhum under that of Imported wines.

151. The settlement of tari shops by auction has been abandoned, and the Madras system of taxing each tari-producing tree has been experimentally introduced. The Collector of Burdwan states that no real progress has been made in the matter. Mr. Grierson, however, observes that some further progress was made during the year in the introduction of the system. Licenses were settled on applications accompanied by schedules showing the number and position of the date and palmyra trees that a vendor intended to tap during the year, and a condition was inserted in the license forbidding the sale of the juice of any tree not entered in the schedule. As there were several candidates for one shop, the licenses were settled with the person who returned the largest number of trees in his schedules.

152. The total excise revenue of the Division derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,32,360 during the year against Rs. 11,72,190 in the previous year, showing in the aggregate an increase of Rs. 60,170. The rise in the revenue was general under all heads except Tari and Ganja. The increase of revenue from pachwai and country spirit was very marked, the receipts being Rs. 2,57,627 and Rs. 3,31,858 against Rs. 2,35,082 and Rs. 3,10,984 respectively received during the preceding year. In the case of

pachwai it is due partly to agricultural prosperity and the consequent improvement in the circumstances of the people and partly to better management and more careful supervision. Partly also I have no doubt to a growing taste for pachwai, which is a cheaper and more wholesome beverage than distillery spirit. In the case of country spirit the increase was highest in Midnapore, and the Collector attributes it partly to the re-opening of the Ghatal and Tamluk depôts from January 1894 and partly to better settlement owing to competition.

153. Under the head of Tari the revenue fell from Rs. 77,218 to Rs. 75,742. The falling off in Howrah alone amounted to Rs. 1,826. The Covenanted Deputy Collector states that the revenue from this article increased steadily year by year almost without interruption till it reached its maximum in 1893-94. The fall in the revenue of last year was entirely due to the practice followed by the tappers in the service of the Howrah town vendors of engaging all the trees along the borders of the municipality and carrying on illicit sales, thus leaving our shops unsettled to the great injury of the revenue. He reports that unless the tree license system be introduced in Calcutta or the tappers' passes be taxed, there is no way to make up the fall in the revenue.

154. The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population during the year was 2 annas 2 pie against 2 annas 6 pie in the previous year.

155. Mr. Dutt has left on record the following remarks on the administration of the Excise Department:—

“The most important measure that was adopted during the year, or rather immediately on its close, in the administration of excise in this Division, was the reduction of duty on distilled liquor for Jahanabad subdivision from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2. It was suspected on very good grounds that there was a great deal of illicit distillation in Jahanabad subdivision, and special preventive measures were adopted within the year. A special police force was appointed in January last, and they succeeded in detecting a good number of important cases in a short time. Illicit distillation was thus greatly checked, and there was a marked increase in the consumption of licit liquor. It was unnecessary, I think, to reduce the duty on licit liquor after this, but the measure was adopted with effect from the 1st April last. I am willing to admit that such a reduction would be desirable if it was the only way open to us to stamp out illicit distillation. It would be, however, a confession of administrative weakness to say that illicit distillation could not be stopped otherwise, and as a matter of fact illicit distillation was greatly checked, and the consumption of licit liquor went up to a marked extent in consequence of the measures adopted in January, February, and March last. There was no necessity after that to reduce the duty on liquor in Jahanabad subdivision from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 the gallon; and I hope the Excise Department, while strongly insisting on preventive and detective measures, will find it possible to raise the duty again to Rs. 4 the gallon, which is the prevailing rate all over Bengal. It is undesirable to cheapen liquor in one particular subdivision in Bengal, where the temptations to drunkenness are already so great. The consumption of distilled liquor was about 80 gallons in April 1894; it went up to 376 gallons in April 1895 after the reduction of duty.”

156. In regard to these criticisms, I need only say that the matter was fully considered by Government, and that it was the deliberate opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that the great abuses prevailing in Jahanabad could not be checked by detective and preventive operations alone, but that a simultaneous reduction of the duty was imperatively necessary. The figures quoted by Mr. Dutt may, with equal force, be utilised to prove not that drinking has increased more than fourfold, but that the consumption of licit liquor has replaced that of illicit liquor to that extent.

XX.—STAMPS.

157. The total revenue from the sale of stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 19,49,534, including Rs. 33,449 realised from the sale of plain paper, against Rs. 19,61,616 obtained in the preceding year; the result is a decrease of Rs. 12,082, or '6 per cent. The following statement shows the revenue

derived from the sales of stamps of different descriptions in the several districts of the Division during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Court fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive (notarial).	Receipts.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court paper.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	2,88,894	20,418	...	4,981	75,275	4,432	6,337	4,00,387	
Birbhum ...	1,39,182	9,502	...	2,284	34,249	1,572	3,600	1,90,449	
Bankura ...	1,69,815	13,543	1	1,320	38,365	1,600	3,488	2,28,132	
Midnapore ...	4,17,403	24,612	1	4,571	1,10,643	8,665	11,175	5,72,060	
Hooghly ...	2,89,404	18,506	18	3,482	48,188	4,175	4,635	3,68,353	
Howrah ...	1,37,585	7,604	3	3,903	85,311	1,692	4,155	1,90,203	
Divisional total for 1894-95.	14,42,233	94,185	18	20,541	3,41,981	17,125	33,449	19,49,534	
Divisional total for 1893-94.	14,55,161	92,134	24	20,313	3,43,865	16,828	39,291	19,61,616	

158. This decline in the revenue is mainly accounted for by a decrease in the receipts under the head of court-fee stamps, which fell from Rs. 14,55,161 to Rs. 14,42,233, or 8 per cent., a decrease which was accidental, being entirely the result of the sale during 1893-94 of a single stamp of the value of Rs. 24,362 required for a certificate of administration taken out in Burdwan by the executors of the will of the late Lala Bangshgopal Nandi. There was a slight decrease amounting to Rs. 1,587 under the head of non-judicial impressed, including general, stamps. The decrease was nominal, except in Midnapore, and even there the falling off was only 2.5 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. Under the head of one-anna receipt stamps there was an increase of Rs. 228, which is attributed to the more careful observance of the law by all classes of the people. This explanation, if true, is satisfactory, and judged by this test Midnapore seems to be the most virtuous district in the Division. Without trusting too much to this improvement, it is reasonable to propound the more prosaic suggestion that the increase may also denote the development of business in a year of general prosperity.

159. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by the civil courts and the Collectors fell from 159 and 435 to 149 and 376 respectively. Rupees 1,116 were levied as duty and penalty by the civil courts and Rs. 2,756 by the Collectors, making a total of Rs. 3,782 against Rs. 4,193 in 1893-94.

160. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year for breaches of the provisions of the Stamp Law was 77 against 42 in the preceding year. The number of persons brought to trial was 79, of whom 57 were convicted against 42 and 20 in the preceding year. The fines imposed and the rewards paid were Rs. 765 and Rs. 62 against Rs. 169 and Rs. 28 respectively in the preceding year.

161. A most serious case of defalcation of stamps occurred in the Bankura treasury, where one rupee court-fee labels to the value of Rs. 13,140 were fraudulently abstracted from a consignment received from the Superintendent of Stamps. The usual enquiries were made, but the actual thief was not detected. As, however, the occurrence was the consequence of grave breaches of the rules and neglect of ordinary precautions in the treasury, the Treasury Officer and the Treasurer have been jointly made responsible for the loss.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

162. The final demand on account of income-tax stood at Rs. 2,21,036 assessed on 9,566 persons against Rs. 2,12,262 assessed on 9,343 persons in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,774 and of 223 assesseees. There was an increase both in the demand and in the number of persons assessed in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapore. In Howrah there was a decrease in the number of persons though the demand showed an increase. In Hooghly there was an increase in the number of assesseees, but a decrease in the demand. In Bankura there was a decrease under both the

heads. The increase in the demand was principally contributed by Burdwan and Midnapore. The increase is apparently due to the careful revision of assessment in the towns, the principal marts and the centres of trade by the assessing officers. The decrease in the demand in the Hooghly district is due to the fact that the income of one assessee who had paid a tax of Rs. 1,919 on account of accumulated interest for money in the preceding year was considerably less during the year under report. The decrease in Bankura is due to the general falling off of the trade of the district owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Since that event occurred, the wants of the west of the district are supplied from Purulia, and its exports go to the same mart, and Bankura has ceased to be a central emporium.

163. The collection of tax during the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,957, and the balance on the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 1,079, of which Rs. 466 are reported to be good and under realisation. The percentage of collection on the final demand on account of tax only was 99.5. The number of objections filed was 1,097 against 1,033 in the preceding year. The increase is said to be due to the assessment of new assessors and to enhancements of tax on revision.

164. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on record:—

“Judging from the appeals which came before me for hearing, I cannot say that assessments are made with the same degree of care in all the districts of the Division, but in Burdwan Babu Abinash Chandra Basu, Deputy Collector, performed his work with diligence and care, and endeavoured in each case to ascertain the income of the assessee from such facts as it is possible to obtain.

“There is a tendency on the part of assessors to assess people on vague rumours without any enquiries about the probable income. There is also a tendency on the part of Deputy Collectors to rely on alleged local enquiries made by assessors without finding out if the facts ascertained by such enquiries justify the assessment in each case.

“Assessment in most cases must be guess-work, but it is possible to ascertain facts which will make our guess approximately correct. In the case of shopkeepers the daily sales can be roughly ascertained. In the case of big traders the total transactions during the year can be found out from books, and a probable rate of profit calculated thereon. In the case of money-lenders the whole of the money lent on interest can be easily ascertained from documents and books. In every case it is possible to get at some facts which will make our guess approximately correct. And it is the duty of the officers entrusted with the work of assessment to ascertain such facts in each case and make them the basis of assessment. Deputy Collectors and assessors do not always recognise this duty, and their assessments are therefore sometimes utterly without any foundation on any ascertained facts or calculations.”

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

165. The following statement shows the value of the currency notes received in and issued from the treasuries of the Burdwan Division during the last two years:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	24,86,495	23,89,085	23,20,650	23,12,380
Birbhum ...	7,18,605	6,62,205	6,61,975	6,42,090
Bankura ...	1,90,390	2,03,920	4,01,955	4,08,225
Midnapore ...	14,29,595	16,04,375	12,71,560	12,03,265
Hooghly ...	25,04,850	22,34,055	19,24,570	18,79,235
Howrah ...	3,66,635	3,66,140	4,55,535	4,54,970
Total ...	76,96,570	74,59,780	70,36,245	69,00,165

It will be seen that there was a falling off in both receipts and issues, while in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 there was an increase under both heads, the figures for that year being Rs. 72,61,770 for receipts and

Rs. 73,68,885 for issues. The fluctuations do not bear a large proportion to the total transactions, and it seems hardly necessary to submit any special explanation for the figures: at any rate, none has been furnished by any District Officer. It is conceivable that they may to a certain extent be due to a better appreciation of the money-order system by the people, but I hardly think so. Remittance by money-order is undoubtedly much safer than by currency notes in an uninsured registered cover, but the remittance of notes by post registered and insured is much cheaper than the employment of the money-order system. At the same time the system is very convenient for the despatch of small sums. This subject would have been further discussed but for the fact that unfortunately some of the District Officers have failed as in former years to give particulars of money-orders of all descriptions. I am compelled therefore to abandon this branch of the subject and confine my remarks to money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and rent.

166. The number of money-orders for the payment of land revenue amounted during the year to 36,209 to the value of Rs. 2,49,342 against 36,725 orders aggregating Rs. 2,45,493 in 1893-94. The figures for the two years are practically identical, the only differences being a slight decrease in the number of money-orders, but an increase in the amount remitted, the variation being 1.03 and 1.5 per cent. respectively. The Collectors of the Division have suggested different explanations of the fluctuations, but I have no doubt that the true reason why the system has not developed is to be sought in the *vis inertiae* of native conservatism. Moreover, as the Collector of Birbhum has pointed out, the zamindars still prefer to pay their revenue through their agents at head-quarters. It is usually much more convenient to a zamindar to pay through an agent at head-quarters, who may be trusted to remember the due dates, than to have to bear these dates in mind himself, and then to go through the trouble of filling up and despatching a revenue money-order. Furthermore, the agents themselves oppose a passive, if not active, resistance to the introduction of the money-order system, since they find it to their profit to maintain the existing arrangements which enable them to charge a commission on all payments as well as interest on sums advanced when the balance of their accounts is against the zamindar.

167. Complaints continue to be made against the form of the money-order, and more than one case has come before me in appeal in which property has been sold because the space for the entry of payments for land revenue and cesses are so close together as to invite this confusion.

168. There was a falling off both in the number and value of money-orders in payment of rents. Similarly, a falling off is noticeable in the number of refusals, but an increase in the amount refused. All the Collectors of the Division are of opinion that the system has not found favour with the landlords. The great reason of the unpopularity of the system lies in the loss which it entails on the ill-paid *amlas* of whom every landlord maintains a large number. Speaking generally, I believe that the payment of rent by money-orders is still to the slow moving conservative agriculturist a novel experiment to be regarded with suspicion and to be ventured upon only when for some special reasons the old methods are unsuitable. The consequence is that the development of the practice is usually in inverse ratio to the friendliness of landlord and tenant, and that, special and particular reasons apart, a local increase of payments in this manner should be regarded as the stormy petrel of agrarian disturbance rather than the harbinger of a new dawn of intelligence.

169. To the Collector of a district which sends out an emigrant population an examination of the number, amount and place of issue of money-orders paid in the district will yield much interesting information, and the attention of Collectors will be drawn to the point.

170. As already reported, the Post Office Savings Bank has proved beneficial to the middle classes. The Collectors of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly not having furnished any figures under this head, the general result of the transactions of the Division cannot be reported or examined. From the figures supplied by the Collectors of Birbhum and Bankura it appears that in both districts the deposits were smaller than in the previous year, and the total amount withdrawn was larger. The co-existence of these two phenomena suggest a reduced appreciation of the system which it may be hoped is temporary only.

The Collector of Birbhum considers it probable that the reduction of the rate of interest from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-2 per annum is the cause of the falling off in the deposits. The figures for Bankura and Birbhum are as follows:—

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT DEPOSITED.		AMOUNT WITHDRAWN.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Birbhum	88,692	75,448	85,784	91,866	
Bankura	1,30,261	1,10,922	1,28,641	1,65,503	

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

171. The construction of the railway from Tarakeswar to Magra in the district of Hooghly was completed and the line formally opened for traffic on the 2nd April 1895. The Tapasi extension in the district of Burdwan is not yet formally open for passenger traffic, but arrangements to run passenger trains over it are almost complete. A line from the Raniganj railway station running over a distance of two miles was opened to meet the convenience of the paper mills at Raghunath Chak, and it is working solely for the use of those mills. After a good deal of discussion it has practically been decided to open a viaduct station in the town of Hooghly on the branch line which connects the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways by way of the Jubilee Bridge. The municipality have guaranteed the minimum monthly earnings which the East Indian Railway demand as a condition precedent to the opening of the station. Since the close of the year, the long-looked-for Howrah-Amta Tramway has been commenced. A proposal has been made by the District Board of Burdwan to call for tenders for a tramway or railway from Burdwan to Katwa: the traffic on this road is very heavy, and a scheme well planned and economically carried out should certainly prove remunerative.

172. The following table shews the number of accidents and obstructions on the railway during the last two years and the number of casualties:—

DISTRICT.	PERSONS—				TRAINS—			
	Killed.		Wounded.		Accidents.		Obstructions.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	31	21	21	10	46	29	...	...
Birbhum	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Hooghly	3	7	7	4	10	10	...	2
Howrah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The improvement in Burdwan is very marked; but, as the Magistrate does not comment on it, I presume that it is fortuitous only. There were no accidents during the year deserving of special notice, most of the cases which occurred being of a simple character and due to mere negligence on the part of the injured, or to unavoidable accident.

173. No public works deserving of special mention were executed during the year besides those in paragraph 178 below.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

174. As remarked last year, this Division is fairly well off as regards means of communication, with the exception of the district head-quarters of Bankura and the two outlying subdivisions of Vishnupur and Jahanabad. The Magra-Tarakeswar branch line, opened during the year, has been a useful addition to the existing means of communication in the district of Hooghly. The East Indian Railway connecting the district head-quarters of Suri, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah and the subdivisional head-quarters of Rampur Hât, Raniganj and Serampore, the steamer service connecting the subdivisions of Katwa, Kalna, Serampore, Uluberia, Ghatal, Tamluk and Contai, all converge upon the town of Howrah.

175. As a large portion of the allotment for roads is absorbed in maintaining the existing roads, the District Boards could not undertake the construction of any new ones. The village roads are generally in a bad state for want of funds. In Burdwan the road from the head-quarters station to Katwa, a distance of nearly 36 miles, is in bad condition and requires a large outlay for the metalling of it, but the work is delayed for want of funds. A scheme for running a steam tramway or a branch railway along this is under consideration. The roads in the Raniganj subdivision are said to be good; those in the Kalna and Katwa subdivisions are mostly unmetalled and become impassable during the rains. The District Boards of Burdwan and Hooghly have co-operated in improving the road from Burdwan to Jahanabad at the suggestion of my predecessor, Mr. Dutt. The roads in the district of Birbhum continued in an extremely bad state of repair, and were fast deteriorating. The District Engineer who had been in the district for about six years, but who has never been fit for his post, has at last received notice of dismissal. The only pity is that the District Board suffered him so long. The roads in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore were generally well kept up. In Hooghly the subdivision of Jahanabad is the most backward in respect of communications, but the metalling of the road from Burdwan to Jahanabad will remove this long-felt want to a great extent. The roads of the Howrah Municipality are said to be in an unsatisfactory condition owing to want of funds. The district roads are also suffering greatly for the same reason.

176. The following statement shows the length of roads maintained by the District and Local Boards and the municipalities in each district:—

DISTRICT.	Description of roads.	BY WHOM MAINTAINED.				REMARKS.
		District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan	Metalled ...	Miles. 206(a)	Miles. ...	Miles. 46	Miles. 812	(a) This includes 103 miles of Provincial roads.
	Unmetalled ...	263	267½	36½	566½	
	Total ...	519	267½	82½	869	
Birbhum	Metalled ...	129½	...	14½	145½	
	Unmetalled ...	375½	18½	...	394½	
	Total ...	505½	18½	14½	539	
Bankura	Metalled ...	214	...	31½	245½	
	Unmetalled ...	337	...	2½	340½	
	Total ...	551	...	34	585	
Midnapore	Metalled ...	306	...	72½	378½	
	Unmetalled ...	374	480	20½	824½	
	Total ...	680	480	101½	1,261½	
Hooghly	Metalled ...	114	...	81½	195½	
	Unmetalled ...	433	340½	120½	794½	
	Total ...	537	340½	202	980½	
Howrah	Metalled ...	13½	...	66½	79½	
	Unmetalled ...	61½	114	20½	197	
	Total ...	75	114	87	276	
Divisional Total		2,506½	1,067½	521½	4,095	

It will be seen from the above table that the District Boards in this Division have to maintain 1,043 miles of metalled and 1,823 miles of unmetalled road, and that the municipalities of the Division maintain 521 miles of road:

177. The following statement shows the amount expended on roads and other public works in the districts of this Division:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.								1894-95.								REMARKS.
	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Total expenditure.	Total allotment.	Percentage of expenditure.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Total expenditure.	Total allotment.	Percentage of expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Burdwan ...	Rs. 25,879	Rs. 1,33,938	Rs. 17,324	Rs. 1,332	Rs. 3,173	Rs. 1,51,646	Rs. 1,86,076	97.93	Rs. 23,078	Rs. 1,35,998	Rs. 16,312	Rs. 1,007	Rs. 3,418	Rs. 1,81,083	Rs. 1,91,034	96.16	(a) Includes expenditure for village roads and ferries.
Birbhum ...	6,713	33,793	8,626	435	211	51,277	87,430	58.3	8,703	48,888	5,038	726	618	67,873	84,071	71.4	
Bankura ...	4,260	24,346	9,320	71	...	48,656	54,104	88.9	4,707	40,724	10,113	...	...	65,544	68,838	80.6
Midnapore ...	9,021	97,737 (a)	16,781	173	433	1,24,064	1,67,319	74.1	28,965 (a)	1,29,345 (a)	17,062	202	718	1,67,302	2,01,544	83.01	
Howrah ...	4,800	10,917	17,304	284	827	1,14,121	1,46,375	78.01	17,071	85,791	18,128	291	1,704	1,22,985	1,42,185	86.4	
Divisional Total	62,726	4,15,007	70,890	2,580	4,863	5,61,872	6,84,269	82.1	84,855	4,64,171	80,210	3,048	6,448	6,55,733	7,45,044	86.7	

It will be seen that the expenditure has increased in every district, especially under the head of Repairs. The percentage of expenditure on allotment is below 80 per cent. in Birbhum only.

178. The following are the important public works executed or undertaken during the year by local bodies:—

Burdwan.

- (1) Metalling the approaches to the Victoria Bridge.
- (2) Reconstruction of some culverts on the Burdwan-Jahanabad road.

Bankura.

- (1) Metalling of a portion of the road Indpur to Khatra.

Midnapore.

- (1) Construction of bridges on many important roads.
- (2) Ditto of roads from Dahijuri to Narainpur, Barda to Samder, and Balichak to Sabong.

179. The amount spent on arboriculture in the several districts in this Division during the year is noted in the margin. The greatest activity was shown by the Boards of Burdwan and Howrah which planted 1,234 and 800 trees respectively, while in Midnapore their efforts were confined to the preservation of existing trees. Very little information has been given by District Officers as to the kind of trees planted.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

180. The Act is in force in the towns of Garhbeta and Danton in the district of Midnapore and in the town of Ulubaria in the district of Howrah. In Garhbeta no work of sanitary improvement was executed during the year, but efforts were made to maintain cleanliness in the village and its environs. The health of the town was fairly good: there were a few cases of cholera, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form. In Danton the construction of a masonry well was undertaken but not completed within the year. Cholera broke out during the year, and 30 cases were reported in the month of July. Of these 7 were treated in the cholera hospital shed, 6 resulting in recoveries and 1 terminating fatally. The further progress of the disease was checked by the measures taken by the Lodging-house Committee. The

low percentage of fatal cases shows that the attack was of mild type. The administration of the town of Uluberia, which forms the head-quarters of the subdivision of the same name, was satisfactory during the year. The funds at the disposal of the Committees are not large, and their possibilities of usefulness are limited. Considering their small means, they do a good deal towards maintaining cleanliness and enforcing elementary rules of sanitation.

XXVL—EDUCATION.

181. The total number of schools and patshalas rose from 10,944 in 1893-94 to 11,135 in the year of report, and the number of pupils from 299,187 to 308,501. There was a considerable increase of 506 schools in the district of Midnapore, which more than made good the loss of schools in the other districts. The increase in the number of pupils was contributed by Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah, while there was a decrease in Birbhum and Bankura. The details under each class of schools will be examined later on.

182. The total expenditure on education in this Division amounted to Rs. 11,71,531 against Rs. 11,35,578 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 35,953. The expenditure from Provincial revenues rose slightly from Rs. 81,252 to Rs. 81,691, or by Rs. 439, and from all other sources, including district and municipal funds, from Rs. 10,54,326 to Rs. 10,89,840, or by Rs. 35,514. The high schools cost Rs. 2,88,826, the middle schools Rs. 2,48,194, the primary schools Rs. 6,08,563, and the special schools Rs. 25,948 as against Rs. 2,91,990, Rs. 2,42,117, Rs. 5,74,289, and Rs. 27,182, respectively, in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on primary education is steadily increasing.

183. There was a loss of one high school, but the total number of pupils increased by 50. Hooghly lost 3 schools and 224 pupils, while Birbhum and Howrah show each an increase of 1 school and of 155 and 249 pupils, respectively. In Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore there was a slight decrease in the number of pupils.

184. The table below shows the result of the University Entrance examination as compared with that of the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of competitors. (a)	Number of successful students. (b)	Number of competitors. (c)	Number of successful students. (d)
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	139	57	151	74
Birbhum	30	14	48	39
Bankura	67	15	68	35
Midnapore	117	48	120	32
Hooghly	210	100	224	119
Howrah	97	44	126	44
Total	660	273	737	343

On the whole the result was slightly better than in the previous year, 46 per cent. of the competitors having passed against 41 per cent. In Midnapore and Howrah, however, the result was unfavourable, while there was marked improvement in Birbhum and Bankura. Burdwan passed about 50 per cent. and Hooghly a little more than that proportion.

185. The number of middle English and vernacular schools increased by 14, and the boys receiving education in these schools by 1,316. The subjoined table compares the results of the middle scholarship examination during the past two years. Fifty-three

per cent. of the competitors were successful in the year under report against 49 per cent. in the preceding year :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Competed. (a)	Passed. (b)	Competed. (c)	Passed. (d)
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	401	185	362	161
Birbhum ...	112	76	131	80
Bankura ...	255	93	196	89
Midnapore ...	256	120	323	184
Hooghly ...	214	122	243	152
Howrah ...	117	72	113	69
Total ...	1,355	667	1,368	735

186. Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura show a falling off both in schools and pupils; Hooghly and Howrah lost schools but gained pupils, but on the other hand there was a large increase of 507 schools and 12,003 pupils in Midnapore. The net increase in the number of primary schools in the Division and of boys attending them was 199 and 8,194, respectively. The startling increase in Midnapore is principally due to the fact that a large number of lower primary schools were returned for the first time during the year. The considerable decrease both in schools and pupils in Bankura was due to the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and fever during a considerable portion of the year. Nothing could show more clearly the ephemeral character of some of these village schools.

187. The number of pupils who competed for and were successful at the upper and lower primary examinations is shown below. Figures for the lower primary examinations held in Birbhum, Midnapore, and Howrah have not been furnished :—

	UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	521	261	435	205	1,159	680	1,219	629
Birbhum ...	242	178	146	53	747	392	...	...
Bankura ...	433	206	340	162	1,959	953	2,057	856
Midnapore ...	562	316	587	206	2,880	1,873	...	...
Hooghly ...	207	146	183	94	1,190	784	1,562	814
Howrah ...	107	64	112	62	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,072	1,172	1,803	782	7,885	4,692	5,838	2,299

So far as the figures are available, the results were not so good as in the preceding year. The Magistrate of Birbhum ascribes this to an injudicious selection of candidates, and the Magistrate of Midnapore to the severity of the

questions in the geography paper, a subject which it is said boys generally neglect.

188. In all 20,044 girls received education either in mixed schools or in schools for girls only. Excluding Hooghly, of which the details have not been furnished, the number of

Female education. schools in this Division for girls only decreased from 322 to 314, and the number of girls attending them from 8,343 to 8,047. Bankura lost 19 schools and 559 pupils. The general unhealthiness of the year is said to have affected these institutions. Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapore gained both schools and pupils, and Howrah lost four schools but gained 44 pupils. Mr. Vincent remarks that female education, which is in a backward state in Birbhum, appears to be looking up. It is a striking fact that backward districts like Bankura and Midnapore had 5,655 and 6,264 school-going girls, respectively, while the number of such girls in advanced districts like Hooghly and Howrah does not exceed 3,067 in the former and 1,833 in the latter. The reason of this is that in these districts a large proportion of the girls are not sent to school at all, but are taught at home along with the boys, whereas in districts like Bankura and Midnapore facilities for such private tuition do not exist. The number of girls who appeared at the Uttarpara Hitakari Sava Examination was 35 from Burdwan, 43 from Birbhum, 93 from Midnapore, and 65 from Hooghly. Of these, 30, 34, 82, and 54, respectively, passed the examination; 10 in Burdwan, 8 in Birbhum, and 11 in Midnapore obtaining scholarships. No information on this subject has been furnished by the Magistrate of Hooghly.

189. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools increased from 30,120 to 31,804, or by 1,684. The increase is confined to Burdwan, Midnapore, and Howrah, and there is a slight decrease in the remaining districts. The progress made in Muhammadan education is shown in the table below:—

1	2	3	4	5				
DISTRICT.	POPULATION.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF MUHAMMADAN PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS.		PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADAN PUPILS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS.	
	Total.	Muham- madans.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	267,224	46,326	47,095	6,482	6,964	13·8	14·7
Birbhum ...	797,833	169,752	25,080	25,567	5,348	5,890	21·3	20·8
Bankura ...	1,069,668	45,912	40,667	39,109	1,661	1,516	4	3·8
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	171,412	106,365	118,964	5,786	6,483	5	5·4
Hooghly ...	1,076,710	192,685	49,465	50,880	7,609	7,438	15	16·9
Howrah ...	721,211	152,806	31,304	27,132	3,334	4,093	10	15
Total ...	7,688,818	999,191	299,167	308,727	30,120	31,804	10	10·3

The proportion of Muhammadan students to the total number of students is 10·3, while the Muhammadan population forms 12·9 per cent. of the entire population. As regards the proportion of Muhammadan boys attending the middle and higher schools, figures have not been received from all the districts; but, judging from those furnished by the Magistrates of Burdwan and Howrah, there is little doubt that the proportion was very low. Mr. Grierson, the Magistrate of Howrah, ascribes this to the fact that the Muhammadans of his district are mostly agriculturists and labourers; and this remark is, I think, applicable more or less to the other districts of the Division. It is satisfactory, however, to find that in Burdwan during the year under notice two Muhammadan students passed the F.A. and three the Entrance examination, whereas during the previous year none passed the former and only one in the latter examination.

190. As in the preceding years there were eight schools of this character in the Raniganj and Barakar coal tracts. They were attended by 178 pupils, of whom 78 were aborigines, 83 low caste Hindus and 17 Muhammadans. The pupils receive free tuition, and Government pays a monthly

Education of Santhals and other
aboriginal races.

stipend of Rs. 8 to each guru. Three Sonthal boys passed the lower primary examination from these schools. The number of schools in Birbhum for the education of aboriginal races was 13 as in previous years, but the number of pupils decreased from 292 to 284. Of these schools 12 were stipendiary enjoying the privilege of earning rewards in addition to stipends at the rate of Rs. 5 a month each. The success achieved by the Sonthal boys was rather remarkable. One stood first in the upper primary examination in the Birbhum district. His age, however, was beyond that at which a scholarship was tenable, and he would have got none had not His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor granted him a special scholarship. Two other Sonthal lads passed the lower primary scholarship examination in the first division. At the reward examination 14 Sonthal lads passed by the A standard and 11 by the B standard.

191. In Bankura the number of aboriginal pupils increased from 1,177 to 1,227. The proportion of Sonthal lads at school to the total number of scholars in this district is 3.1, and their proportion to the number of Sonthal boys of school-going age is 13.1 per cent. The aboriginal races are not yet fully alive to the advantages of education. In order to stimulate education among Sonthals the ordinary rewards allowed to gurus were doubled in the case of successful Sonthal boys. One Sonthal lad passed the upper primary examination out of six candidates, and 17 out of 45 passed the lower primary examination. In the reward examination 73 Sonthal students passed by standard B and 65 by standard A.

192. In Midnapore the number of Sonthal students fell from 1,886 to 1,729. Five pupils belonging to the backward races were successful, namely, three in the middle vernacular and two in the upper primary scholarship examination.

193. In Hooghly 72 non-Christian aborigines attended schools during the year.

194. The technical school started in Burdwan in April 1893 is maintained by the District Board of Burdwan, assisted by a contribution of Rs. 240 from the local municipality.

Special education. Drawing, surveying, carpentry, and blacksmith's work are taught, and the students on the roll numbered 42 at the close of the year against 46 in the previous year. The sum of Rs. 295 was realised by the sale of articles manufactured in the school against Rs. 121 obtained from this source in the previous year. The students receive free tuition. The four guru-training classes attached to the middle schools in Birbhum were abolished in January last under orders of the Director of Public Instruction. In Bankura there were five special schools with 60 boys and 22 girls, but the nature of these schools has not been stated. In Midnapore the number of training and industrial schools decreased from 5 to 2. Two of the guru-training classes were abolished under orders of the Inspector of Schools, and the Baptist Mission Industrial School was converted during the year into an upper primary school. Of the two schools still in existence, one is the Bhimpore Sonthal Normal School under the management of the American Baptist Mission, and the other is the Maisadal Raja's Technical School in the town of Midnapore. The state of this latter institution is unsatisfactory, and the Magistrate reports that its reorganisation and improvement will shortly be undertaken. In Hooghly nine special schools are reported by the Magistrate to have been in existence, but no particulars about them have been furnished.

195. There were 34 private schools with 425 pupils in Burdwan. Some of these teach a little Arabic and Persian, some are simply Koran schools, and the rest are elementary

Indigenous education. schools teaching a vernacular only. They do not conform to the departmental standards. In Bankura the private schools increased from 55 to 66. This increase of 11 schools is due to the establishment of five Sanskrit tols and six maktabas and other elementary schools. In Midnapore there were 63 Sanskrit tols with 549 pupils and 7 maktabas with 66 pupils teaching the Koran only. The number of private institutions in Hooghly was 52. Thirty-one private institutions in Howrah taught Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, &c.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

196. During the year new dispensaries were opened at Bolpur in Birbhum and at Polba and Tentulia in Hooghly. The total number of patients (both

in-door and out-door) treated in the Division rose from 241,484 in the previous year to 278,835 in the year under report—a result no doubt due to its exceptional unhealthiness.

197. There was a falling off in the income from private subscriptions, endowments, &c., in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapore. In the last district the expenditure on the Garhbeta, Nayabasan, Dantan and Ramjibanpur dispensaries appears to have exceeded the income. The Magistrate has been asked to report how the excess cost was met. It may be noted that during the year under review all the District Boards, except Howrah, contributed larger sums towards maintaining medical institutions in their respective districts than in the previous year. The total sum contributed by all the Boards in the Division was Rs. 9,774 against Rs. 4,816 in the previous year, being more than double the previous year's grant.

198. In the Burdwan dispensary a lady doctor on Rs. 50 per mensem was maintained throughout the year. The managing body take an interest in the affairs of the institution and meet at least once a month. The Civil Surgeon visits it daily, and it is greatly appreciated by the public. The Katwa dispensary is managed by the municipality with considerable success and is a useful institution. The want of a separate hospital for females and for infectious cases is felt. The Raniganj dispensary is reported to have gained in popularity. Infectious diseases are treated in a separate building, but there is no separate accommodation for female patients. The Mankar dispensary is managed by a Committee under the control of the District Board, and is a great boon to the people in the neighbourhood: its financial condition is not as satisfactory as could be desired. The Chakdighi dispensary is supported by Babu Lolit Mohun Sinha Roy, zamindar, and contains a separate ward for females. The Raj hospitals at Burdwan and Kalna are maintained and managed by the Burdwan Raj. There is a separate ward for infectious diseases at Burdwan, but none for females in either of the institutions. Both are well looked after and are largely resorted to.

199. The Suri dispensary continued to do excellent work under the supervision of Dr. Fleming. The Rampur Hát dispensary has been made over to the Dispensary Committee by the East Indian Railway Company, who have shown greater liberality in the matter, which has been duly acknowledged. The building needs thorough repairs, and the Subdivisional Officer is collecting funds for carrying them out. The Bolpur dispensary, towards the support of which the District Board contributes Rs. 20 per month, was started in October last with a stock of medicines, for the purchase of which a sum of Rs. 138-10 was contributed by that body. Up to the end of December last it afforded out-door relief to 1,200 patients. It supplies a long-felt want in that fever-stricken locality. The dispensary at Hetampur, which is maintained by Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarti Bahadur, was brought under Government supervision during the year.

200. The municipal dispensaries at Bankura and Vishnupur are both reported to be popular institutions. The sphere of usefulness of the institutions at Maliara and Ajodhya is limited, but they are said to be of considerable benefit to the people. The Magistrate fears that the hospital at Ajodhya will have to be closed if the zamindars do not pay their subscriptions more regularly. The Dufferin female hospital at Bankura which worked throughout the year seems to have risen in popularity. The number of out-door patients who received medical aid from this hospital during the year 1894 is reported to be 4,056. The number of in-door patients was 71—a number by no means discouraging considering the strong caste prejudices entertained by the people. The Magistrate has failed, however, to state what the social status of these patients was. It is comparatively easy to obtain patients from the lower classes, but the aim of the Dufferin hospitals is to attract and relieve female patients of the upper and middle classes, and this end is much more difficult of attainment.

201. The establishment of a dispensary at Gewankhali, for which the Raja of Maisadal has generously offered to contribute Rs. 4,000 for construction and a grant of Rs. 300 a year will probably be taken up without delay as the District Board

since the close of the year have voted an annual contribution of Rs. 600. The question of the establishment of dispensaries out of the bequest made by the late Babu Kanai Lal Seal was still under consideration when the year closed. The Maharaja of Mohurbhunj has offered to take over the dispensary at Nayabasan and to maintain it at his own cost: final orders on this liberal offer have not yet been passed.

202. The Imambara hospital was moved to the Chinsurah barracks, and the Branch Dufferin Hospital was established in another block of the same buildings, which have undergone thorough repairs and considerable alterations to suit the wants of these two institutions. The Dufferin Hospital is in charge of a lady doctor working under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

203. The income and the usefulness of the Howrah General Hospital are steadily improving. Considerable additions were made to the building during the year under report at Government expense. The natives of Howrah contribute practically nothing to its support. Some few of the richer residents subscribe small sums, but it is very difficult to get them to pay their subscriptions. In marked contrast to this the Magistrate reports that one native gentleman who has more leisure than available cash has voluntarily undertaken some important clerical work *gratis* for the municipality on condition that the money value of it should be paid to the Howrah hospital as a contribution. A new dispensary was opened in January last at Amraguri, a village in thana Amta. Babu Iswar Chandra Hazra of this village has placed the handsome sum of Rs. 12,000 at the disposal of the District Board for the maintenance of the institution. The financial condition of the Uluberia dispensary was satisfactory during the year. The Bally dispensary building is reported to be in want of repair, and the Magistrate has drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the matter. Otherwise it was well managed during the year under report.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

204. There was no addition to the number of libraries in the Division during the year. The districts of Birbhum and Bankura are still without a library. The libraries at Serampore and Uttarpara in Hooghly and the Mechanics' Institute at Howrah are the most useful of these institutions. The financial condition of the Uttarpara library has become worse than ever.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

205. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

206. Mr. Inglis, the late Magistrate of Burdwan, has left the following remarks:—

“I can say very little as regards the working of the District Boards. During my incumbency, beyond the question of the introduction of Union Committees, the members did not seem to take much interest in the administration. Even as regards these Unions much apathy was shown, there being a general feeling that the experiment was doomed to failure.” Mr. Grierson, the Magistrate of Howrah, remarks:—“The District Board has worked harmoniously throughout the year. It decides broad questions of policy, and leaves their execution to the executive whom it holds responsible. I must cordially acknowledge the support and assistance which its members have given me as their Chairman, and the friendly, or rather intimate, terms on which we all work together. The condition of the roads has greatly improved during the past two years, but I consider, as I have elsewhere stated, that the District Board spends too large a proportion of its income on secondary education, and too small a proportion on its communications. Roads are the crying want of Howrah, while it has a very large number of secondary and high schools.” The other District Officers speak well of the work of the District Boards in their respective districts.

207. The following remarks have been left by Mr. Dutt as Commissioner of the Division for the year:—

“The District Boards have done their work fairly well throughout the Division, and no instance of friction or specially bad work came to my notice

within the year. Local Self-Government has been a success in these provinces, and it is distinct gain in the cause of good government to secure the co-operation of representative non-official gentlemen in our administrative work." I am not disposed to go quite so far as my predecessor in these views, for I question whether such material advantage to the administration has been gained by Local Self-Government as he believes. Doubtless much good work has been done by District Boards, but it would probably have been done equally well under the old régime. The real advantage of the system lies not in better administration but in the practical education in the management of local affairs which it affords to those who share in the work.

208. The work of the Local Boards was not so successful chiefly because they have not enough work to interest them. As a reference to the correspondence connected with the introduction of Local Self-Government will show, Local Boards are not really an integral part of the machinery of the scheme, and it has from the first been found difficult to assign them their proper place. If they are to have enough work to interest and employ them, the District Board must divest itself of some important functions which it had usually much better retain. If sufficient powers are not granted them they obviously lag superfluous on the stage, and their consciousness of the fact does not tend to rouse their interest in such duties as do fall to their lot. My predecessor shares these views, but he considers that they can be entrusted with useful and interesting work as soon as the work of village sanitation is begun.

209. At Katwa in Burdwan the affairs of the Local Board fell into great confusion owing to the incompetence of the Chairman, who has since resigned, and to the rascality of the clerk entertained by the Local Board. The latter was prosecuted for embezzlement, but owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the office brought to light during the trial, he was acquitted on appeal. Both in Kalna and Katwa the prompt and regular payment of rents by farmers of pounds and ferries was not insisted on, and in the latter the arrears were heavy. In Raniganj the collection of these rents was satisfactory under an official Chairman. The conditions on which grants-in-aid for roads had been made were continually lost sight of and were never enforced. The Sadar Local Board, in the opinion of Mr. Inglis, worked satisfactorily. Burdwan is the only district in this Division, and indeed almost the only district in the province, in which the control of secondary education has been made over to the Local Boards. I have recently strongly urged the District Board to consider the advisability of withdrawing this power from them.

210. The attendance of members of the Bankura Local Board was not satisfactory. It is reported that most of the mufassal members were irregular in their attendance and showed want of interest in their work. Both the Bankura and Vishnupur Local Boards failed to utilise to the full the allotments for village roads. The pounds were much neglected. The Local Boards, however, afforded useful assistance in matters relating to primary education.

211. A road constructed under the supposed supervision of the Howrah Local Board is reported to have been badly made, and part of the earthwork was paid for twice over. In Howrah, too, the Local Boards grossly mismanaged the pounds made over to them.

212. The Local Boards in the districts of Birbhum, Midnapore, and Hooghly are reported by the Magistrates concerned to have worked well.

213. Arrangements for forming village unions were definitely taken in hand during the year under review. As an experimental measure a few unions were to be formed in four districts of the Division; and accordingly four unions in Howrah, six in Midnapore, and five in Hooghly have been sanctioned by Government and started since the close of the year. Under instructions from my predecessor based on a scheme he had drawn up when Magistrate of Burdwan, Mr. Inglis submitted for that district proposals for the division of the whole thana of Kalna into unions. As this scheme was not in accordance with the instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Local Self-Government Circular of the 5th September last, I have requested the Magistrate to submit a revised scheme for the introduction of one or two unions in each subdivision of the district.

214. Among municipalities in this Division, Howrah stands pre-eminent for its size and importance. Mr. Grierson, the Chairman, cordially acknowledges the support he has received from the Commissioners. The calls on the municipality, he says, are many, but funds at its disposal are limited. The greatest of its needs are better sanitation and a good water-supply. For the latter a loan has been granted and matters are in train. The Commissioners in former days have not always shown a sufficient alacrity to raise taxation, but better counsels have prevailed of late, and after much discussion the sanitary needs of the town are being more adequately supplied. Very much still remains to be done, but the Commissioners realise the situation, and may be trusted to deal with it.

215. Next in importance to Howrah comes Burdwan. The accounts of this municipality were in a most unsatisfactory condition when the local Auditor made his inspection, and under section 82 of the Municipal Act the Commissioners have been directed by Government to submit all their accounts duly adjusted by the 30th June 1895, failing which a special officer will be appointed. The Commissioners are energetic in conception, but they are already burdened with debt, and this circumstance, complicated by the confusion in their accounts, greatly hampers their action. Raniganj and Dainhat with official Chairmen and Kalna with a non-official Chairman are well managed. The state of affairs at Katwa was unsatisfactory: the collections were bad and the roads worse. The Chairman who was not a strong officer was on leave for some time, and has subsequently resigned. All the municipalities in the Burdwan district are paying some attention to sanitary improvements. The Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality have applied for a loan required to fill up dirty tanks within the town; but, having regard to their financial condition, it is rather doubtful whether this can properly be granted. In Raniganj a scheme to obtain a supply of pure water from the Damodar is under consideration, and the Municipal Commissioners of Kalna are contemplating a drainage scheme.

216. The late Chairman of the Suri Municipality, Babu Dakhina Ranjan Mukherjee, deceased, used to take much interest in its affairs. Bankura also has a zealous Chairman and Vice-Chairman. At Vishnupur the Commissioners are said to be divided by party factions, and their usefulness is greatly impaired thereby: their Chairman, however, works hard in the office and closely supervises out-door work. The affairs of Sonamukhi were fairly well administered by the official Chairman with the help of the Vice-Chairman. All the municipalities in the district of Midnapore, except Tamluk, have laid themselves more or less open to unfavourable criticism in respect of sanitary matters. Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Hooghly, states that the municipalities with a non-official Chairman have done well under such supervision and control as the law has vested in the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner. Faction still runs high in Uttarpara, but strange to say the municipality is at the same time well managed, being noted for its cleanliness and the efficient out-door work of its employes.

217. My predecessor has left the following remarks on the municipalities of the Division:—

(1) Howrah.	(5) Hooghly-	without regularly inspecting the offices.
(2) Bally.	Chinsura.	
(3) Uttarpara.	(6) Vishnupur.	
(4) Kotrung.	(7) Midnapore.	

man. I have found them as well as the Municipal Commissioners willing to devote their time and attention to the work they have undertaken, and to accept and act on all reasonable suggestions that we make for improvements. Work is carried on tolerably well and with intelligence and care.

"It is necessary for us to indicate the way in which sanitary improvements can be effected, and to urge on such improvements being effected, so far as is possible within the resources of the municipalities. It is also necessary for us to carefully examine the municipal budgets, as there is a tendency to overestimate income, and also to allow unduly frequent increments to municipal servants. In both those matters District Magistrates have generally done their duty by giving sympathetic advice and making practical suggestions. And with such help local self-government within municipal areas has attained a fair measure of success."

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

218. The number of Muhammadans employed in the several offices and courts in the districts of this Division was as follows:—Gazetted officers 9, ministerial officers 91, menials 637. Considering the proportion of the Muhammadan population to the total population and the number of Muhammadans receiving education, it may be said that they have received a fair share of Government appointments. In filling up vacancies the claims of the Muhammadan candidates are duly considered.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

219. There is little worthy of notice in the working of the post office and the telegraph department during the year. As case of misappropriation of postal money is reported from Midnapore. A school-master in charge of the Nandipur post office in that district absconded after misappropriating Rs. 20-4. He is still at large, but the amount has been made good by his sureties. A poddar of the Midnapore post office, who absconded in 1884 after misappropriating Rs. 2,000, has been arrested and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

220. The number of telegraphic messages is increasing. The subjoined table shows the messages received in and issued from Howrah during the last three years and illustrates the rapid development of telegraphic communication:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS		Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Received.	Sent.		
1	2	3	4	5
1892-93	1,932	2,264	Rs. 1,935	Rs. 1,008
1893-94	3,379	6,428	6,328	1,008
1894-95	6,676	8,959	6,315	1,008

If the figures for receipts are correct, they indicate a much larger use of deferred telegrams than formerly; for, though the number of messages sent increased by 2,531, the receipts fell off by Rs. 13.

221. As in the preceding year the telegraphic line from Saintha to Suri in the district of Birbhum was interrupted six times on different dates during the year. The cause could not, however, be ascertained. The Magistrate of Hooghly has again noticed the inconvenience caused by want of telegraphic communication with the Jahanabad subdivision. It is very desirable that this inconvenience should be removed.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DAK, FAIRS AND POUNDS.

222. New rules were framed by the Board of Revenue during the year under section 11, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862, with the sanction of Government, and the Collectors of the

(i) Zamindari dak. districts have been appointed in place of the Magistrates to carry out the provisions of the Act. The statement below shows the demand, collection, and balances as well as the cost on account of the zamindari dak in the six districts of this Division. The figures given by the Collector of Midnapore do not include the demand, collection, &c., for the second kist which fell due in January last. He refers to the change of dates prescribed by the new Tauzi Manual as his reason for excluding the amount of the second kist from the year's account. It has recently been pointed out to him that effect should have been given to the new rules from the 1st April last, and not from the 1st January, and he has been requested to submit revised accounts which will be duly submitted through the Board. It would therefore be useless now to compare the Divisional results for

1894 with those of previous years. It will be seen from the statement that the collections were over 95 per cent. in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly, while they were only 82·09 per cent. in Burdwan. Now that the rules have been codified in the new Tauzi Manual, I hope the difficulty felt in recent years in obtaining correct accounts and enforcing a uniform procedure will cease to exist. No inconvenience or difficulty has been represented by any of the District Officers regarding the zamindari dāk service:—

Demands, Collections and Balances of Zamindari Dāk Cess and the cost of its collection for the year 1894-95.

DISTRICT.	Number of estates paying cesses.	Land revenue of the estates shown in column 3.	Ordinary demand.	Arrears due from previous year.	Excess payment made during the previous year.	Remission made during the year.	Net demand.	Collection.	Payment made in advance for next year.	Arrears due.	CLASSIFICATION OF ARREARS SHOWN IN COLUMN 12.		Fines realised under section 9 of Act VIII of 1882.	Percentage of total collections (column 10) on net demand (column 9).	Process fees or talabana.	COST OF COLLECTION.				
											Doubtful and irrecoverable.	In process of recovery.				Cost of head-quarters establishment.	Cost of process-serving or other collecting establishment.	Other cost.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan ...	710	Rs. 30,00,084	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 610	Rs. 175	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,935	Rs. 6,214	Rs. 74	Rs. 1,421	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,421	Rs. 117	82·09	Rs. 15	Rs. 360	Rs. ...	Rs. 78	Rs. 434	(Exclusive of the cost of dak service.)
Birbhum ...	641	9,95,616	4,349	108	301	...	4,066	3,971	241	95	...	95	1·5	97·8	17	585	...	2,713	3,298	
Bankura ...	511	4,53,085	6,332	380	77	...	6,535	6,343	28	192	29	163	534	57·6	151	480	135	2,531	4,136	
Midnapore ...	2,012	20,07,465	7,860	1,080	1,702	...	7,154	6,213	10,066	941	...	941	1,927	66·85	497	12,336	998	1,316	14,950	
Hooghly ...	854	8,58,108	6,448	368	138	...	6,678	6,468	89	210	...	210	298	96·85	184	480	...	6,519	6,869	
Bowrah ...	157	4,32,955	4,058	73	87	66	3,978	3,086	258	292	...	292	66	92·6	...	164	...	4,148	4,712	
Divisional Total.	4,885	78,37,400	36,433	3,619	2,683	143	36,346	33,195	10,746	3,151	29	3,123	3,357	92·04	864	15,105	1,123	20,365	36,433	
Divisional Total for 1895-96.	4,881	78,40,702	44,330	4,905	9,912	11	39,282	36,080	11,453	2,632	30	2,662	2,303	93·3	28	21,006	546	20,328	41,777	

223. Almost every village of any importance in Burdwan has a petty

(ii) Fairs.

gathering held within its limits during the year on some such occasion as the Charak Puja, the Rath Jatra, or the Sri Panchami festival, but these gatherings do not call for any special mention. The fairs held at Bagnapara, Jamalpur, Palirhat, Narikeldanga and Kalna in the subdivision of Kalna, though held on a larger scale, did not require special sanitary arrangements (1) because they did not last more than three or four days, and (2) because the visitors generally returned home every evening. The important fairs held at Uddhanpur, Bairagitla, Dadhia and Agradvip in the Katwa subdivision, where 20,000 persons or more assemble every year, took place in January, February, and March. The sanitary arrangements at these fairs were carried out under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa. Wide and open roads were provided with a view to prevent overcrowding and to promote free ventilation in the *mêla* ground. Water was also reserved for drinking purposes. Sweepers were engaged for removing daily all refuse and filth. Precautions were taken to prevent, as far as possible, pilgrims or animals suffering from contagious diseases from visiting the fairs and to stop the sale of noxious articles of food. Proper police arrangements were also made.

224. In Birbhum the ancient and important fairs at Bakresvar, Kenduli and Tarapur were well attended. There was a larger gathering at the Bakresvar fair during the year than in any of the preceding three or four years owing to the weather having been fair at the time. The District Superintendent attended the fair. Mr. Growse, the Magistrate, visited the Kenduli *mêla* during his cold-weather tour. At Bakresvar sanitary arrangements were made by the District Board, which sank wells in the bed of the river Bakresvar and constructed latrines.

225. The local gatherings in Bankura were of short duration and little importance. They did not require any sanitary arrangements.

226. As in the previous year a sum of Rs. 25 was advanced by the Midnapore District Board to the Chairman of the Contai Local Board for the purpose of making the necessary sanitary and conservancy arrangements at Hatnagar near

Contai, where a fair was held on the 22nd February 1895. As usual there was a large gathering at the Maisadal car festival. The fairs held at Krishnanagar in Bogra on the occasion of the Ruth, the Rash and Dol Jatra passed off quietly.

227. Special mention has been made of the following fairs in the district of Hooghly by the Collector :—

NAME OF FAIR.	Place where held.
1	2
1. Siva Gajan ...	Tarakeswar.
2. Siva Ratri ...	
3. Suan Jatra ...	
4. Ruth Jatra ...	Mahesh and Ballabhpur.
5. Ditto ...	
6. Ditto ...	
7. Ditto ...	Rajbulhat.
8. Ditto ...	Antpore.
9. Rash Jatra ...	Rashedpore.
10. Muharram ...	Kristanagore.
11. Uttarayan ...	Mankunda.
12. Baruni ...	Hooghly Imambara.
	Tribeni.

As usual the Siva Gajan and the Siva Ratri *mêlas* held at Tarakeswar were attended respectively by about 100,000 and 20,000 people. The usual sanitary arrangements were made at these gatherings under the supervision of the Civil Medical Officer and the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore. The Suan Jatra and the Ruth Jatra festivals at Mahesh and Ballabhpur in Serampore were held on the 18th June and 5th July, respectively, and are estimated to have been attended by about 10,000 and 40,000 persons, respectively. The Uttarayan and the Baruni *mêlas* held at Tribeni were each attended by 25,000 to 30,000 people. Sanitary and police arrangements were made by the Municipal Commissioners of Bansberia in consultation with the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly and the District Superintendent of Police.

228. As reported last year there was no regular fair in the district of Howrah except the weekly cattle market at Ulubaria. The sales of cattle during the year under report and the previous year are said to have been as follows :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cows and bullocks ...	28,984	24,932
Goats and sheep ...	34,999	13,200

At none of these fairs was there any outbreak of disease or any unpleasant incident deserving of notice.

229. As in the previous year the cattle-pounds were administered by the District Boards and Municipalities. The subjoined statement shows the number of pounds and the amount of the collections made in the last two years :—

DISTRICT.	Number of pounds in—		Collections—	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Bardwan ...	200	199	Rs. 14,074	Rs. 11,604
Birbhum ...	71	74	7,946	7,173
Bankura ...	34	34	2,227	1,638
Midnapore ...	125	127	12,037*	9,800
Hooghly ...	93	96	10,250	8,732
Howrah ...	88	41	2,466	2,449
Total ...	561	571	49,000	41,396

* This amount was shown as Rs. 12,266 in the last year's report : the Collector's explanation has been called for.

It will be seen from the above statement that while the number of pounds increased by 10 during the year, the collections fell from Rs. 49,000 to Rs. 41,396, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,604, a result which is due to decreased competition amongst bidders in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly, the realisation of a large amount of the balances of previous years in 1893-94 in Midnapore, and bad collections made by the Sadar and Katwa Local Boards in Burdwan.

230. Many of the pounds in Burdwan were inspected by the Magistrate and the Subdivisional Officers while on tour and by the Inspectors of Pounds. There was an Inspector of cattle-pounds and ferries for the Kalna and Katwa subdivisions and one for the Sadar subdivision of the Burdwan district. In Birbhum a Pound Inspector was employed during the year for the purpose of seeing that impounded cattle are properly housed, fed, and watered, and for realising pound rents. Sub-Inspectors of Schools were also required in this district to inspect pounds, and some of them were inspected by the District Magistrate himself. The Magistrates of Midnapore, Bankura, Hooghly, and Howrah have said nothing as to how pounds in their districts were inspected.

231. The new pound forms prescribed by Government circular No. 3T.M., dated 22nd May 1893, have proved successful in Burdwan, but the keeping up of the form correctly requires, Mr. Windsor thinks, more knowledge than is possessed by the illiterate persons who are generally left in charge of pounds. The question of acquiring permanent sites for pounds has been before the several Local Boards in Burdwan.

232. As regards pound collections, the Collector of Burdwan (Mr. Windsor) is not satisfied with the way in which they have been made by the Sadar and Katwa Local Boards. Mr. Vincent, Collector of Bankura, says that the pounds he had seen were in bad repair and not properly looked after by the Local Boards, and he doubts the expediency of making over pounds to these local bodies when they are manifestly wanting in energy. Mr. Grierson says that the mismanagement of pounds by the Local Boards in Howrah was disgraceful.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

233. There are Hari Sabhas and Brahmo Sabhas in almost all the districts of the Division. In Howrah, Hooghly, and Midnapore Rate-payers' Associations have been formed, having for their object the discussion and criticism of the proceedings of local bodies. Their suggestions are sometimes influenced by party spirit and so far have not been of much value. There are branches of the Indian Associations in the principal towns of Midnapore, but they show little sign of vitality, meeting only to elect delegates to the Congress. The institutions which deserve special mention are the Utterpara Hitakari Sabha, of which the object is the promotion of female education, the Hooghly National Muhammadan Association, which confines itself to the advancement of Muhammadan interests, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Howrah, which is reported to have worked well. The year was eminently one of plenty, peace, and contentment. Nothing of general importance occurred to call for any display of popular feeling, and nothing but local politics disturbed the placid surface of village life. The masses take little interest in what does not concern them directly. They possess no knowledge of the questions of the day, and care very little for them. Public feeling is confined to the educated classes, who generally take their opinions from the Calcutta newspapers specially written for their perusal, among which the principal are the *Statesman*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Bangabashi*, the *Dainik*, the *Sanjibani*, and the *Hitabadi*.

234. The papers published in the Division are—(1) the *Burdwan Sanjibani*, which is conducted by a pleader of the local bar and is usually loyal and moderate in its tone; (2) the *Bankura Darpan*, which is reported to have a wide circulation locally on account of the official information for which it claims a speciality; (3) the *Ulubaria Darpan*; (4) the *Darshuk*; and (5) the *Chinsura Bartabaha*, both published at the latter place. These do not represent any particular section of the community, are loyal in their tone, and are parochial in their scope. Another paper published at Chinsura is (6) the *Education Gazette*, which is devoted chiefly to matters relating to the Education Department

and is subsidised by Government. The questions of general interest which engaged the attention of the Press of the Division during the year were (1) the Police Bill; (2) the Sanitary Drainage Bill; (3) the Imperial Budget; and (4) the re-imposition of the cotton duties.

235. The outward relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans continued to be good, and the Division was free from those fanatical outbreaks which disturbed the peace of other parts of the province.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

Character of officers.

236. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on record regarding the character of officers:—

“Among the young officers who acted as Collectors in the Division within the year under report I desire specially to bring to the notice of Government the excellent services of Mr. Duke, who acted at Hooghly. His supervision over all departments under him was close and unremitting, his enquiries and reports were thorough and careful, and his administration generally was as sympathetic and popular as it was able and successful.

“Among Subdivisional Officers Mr. Fischer, of Serampore, Mr. Webster, of Raniganj, and Babu Jagabandhu Bhattacharji, of Contai, deserve special and favourable mention for their excellent work. They are all in charge of heavy subdivisions and have done their work with care, diligence and sound judgment.

“Among the Deputy Magistrates employed in the Sadar stations, I desire to mention the names of four officers. Babu Pyari Mohan Banerjee, employed at Hooghly, is an officer of long service, during which he has earned for himself the reputation of an able executive officer and a sound judicial officer. Babu Atul Chandra Chatterjee, who has been selected to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan, is an able and experienced officer, thoroughly trustworthy, and much respected for his high personal character. Babu Mahanand Gupta, who has for years been employed in connection with drainage works, is an officer of great abilities, and has performed exceptionally good service in his special work; and the success attained in the work is mainly due to his care and industry. And, lastly, Maulvi Muhammad-ul-Nabi, employed in Hooghly, has distinguished himself by his careful, thorough and intelligent work in every department which is placed in his charge.”

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

237. The conduct of the zamindars was satisfactory. The Burdwan Raj estate continued to be managed with signal success by Raja Banbihari Kapur. The disagreements between the heirs of Maharani Horosundari of Searsole have not yet been settled. Differences arose between the Bengal Coal Company, and their raiyats in the Raniganj subdivision in consequence of an attempt on the part of the former to assess lakhiraj lands. The matter has, however, been settled. Raja Ram Ranjan Chukerbutty Bahadur, of Hetampur, in the district of Birbhum, maintains his character for moderation and loyalty. The mohunt of Mullarpur, who died in April last, is reported to have been harsh in his dealings with his tenants. In the Rampur Hât subdivision the agents of some of the non-resident zamindars are said to have abused their power. There are no large zamindars in Bankura, and the Collector has recorded no remarks under this head. In Midnapore the relations between Messrs. Watson and Company and their raiyats are reported to have much improved. There is nothing special to notice in regard to the zamindars of the districts of Hooghly and Howrah except that the disputes between the rival claimants to the mohuntship of Tarakeswar gave rise to disturbances during a part of the year.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

238. Having taken charge of the Division after the close of the year, I have little to say under this head from my own experience. As stated elsewhere, the

year was one of good crops, and consequent improvement in the material condition of the people. The effects are apparent in many branches of the administration. There was a decrease in crime. The number of cultivators' holdings transferred fell from 4,333 to 4,013, but the number of documents registered sensibly increased. The allotments, amounting to Rs. 9,000, made to the districts of the Division for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act remained undistributed with the exception of Rs. 250. A decrease in ordinary loan transactions is indicated by a decrease in the revenue from non-judicial stamps, while an increase in the sale of revenue stamps denotes the development of trade. The attendance at fairs was larger during the year than in the year before. The revenue from tari advanced from Rs. 2,35,082 to Rs. 2,57,627. The marked increase in the number of commutation cases under section 40 of the Tenancy Act shows how valuable the produce of the land has become in the eyes of the cultivator.

239. Side by side with these signs of material prosperity there is a melancholy record of death and suffering among the people during the year. The attendance at the dispensaries increased largely. The malarial fevers proverbially prevalent in the Division raged with violence in all the districts, and severe outbreaks of cholera were reported from many parts, the result being a marked increase in the death-rate which affected alike rural and municipal areas, and will cause 1894 to be remembered as a very unhealthy year.

240. Judging from statistics the administration of the Division appears to have been successful. The matters which require special attention at the hands of District Officers during the current year are the resumption of chaukidari and pharidari lands and the reorganisation of the village police on a thoroughly sound basis by the substitution of Act VI chaukidars, in place of men under the old Regulation, the careful observance of the new tauzi procedure, the improvement of sanitation in municipalities, the more efficient discharge of their duties by Local Boards, and the successful working of the village unions recently established.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the "Up" and "Down" Import and Export of traffic of the several stations in the district of Burdwan, carried by rail, during the Year ending 31st March 1895.

LIST OF ARTICLES.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From up country.	From down country.	To up country.	To down country.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice ...	5,204	8,009	5,15,121	17,04,184
2. Paddy ...	2,632	124	1,101	5,30,894
3. Wheat ...	89,798	717	3,863	934
4. Gram and pulse ...	2,57,999	62,319	29,987	17,674
5. Other food grains ...	3,538	1,691	248	390
6. Jute, raw ...	354	1,454	56	262
7. Gunny-bags ...	9,159	43,981	7,418	7,368
8. Linseed ...	786	4	47	4,473
9. Mustard seed ...	1,73,352	30,760	1,610	6,768
10. Tea, Indian ...	...	168	...	5
11. Cotton, raw ...	1,439	1,985	407	71
12. Silk, raw ...	2,780	108	111	172
13. Sugar, refined ...	428	25,844	200	20
14. Sugar, unrefined ...	79,719	61,117	5,619	2,161
15. Tobacco manufactured ...	523	152	281	269
16. Ditto unmanufactured ...	76,945	15,663	7,134	7,535
17. Cotton piece-goods { in bales } European. { in boxes }	91	48,942	1,013	129
18. Cotton piece-goods { in bales } Indian. { in boxes }	956	862	383	216
19. Cotton twist, European ...	...	3,905	8	2
20. Ditto Indian ...	76	25,322	1,457	51
21. Salt ...	4,706	2,71,893	8,946	4,455
22. Kerosine oil ...	243	67,136	3,101	366

Statement showing the "Up" and "Down" Import and Export traffic of the several stations in the district of Birbhum, carried by rail, during the Year ending 31st March 1895.

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice ...	3,610	2,601	5,77,284	16,19,011
2. Paddy ...	1,199	266	55,219	61,869
3. Wheat ...	1,743	78	300	157
4. Gram and pulse ...	1,25,394	6,080	7,832	18,476
5. Other food-grains ...	571	97	651	90
6. Jute, raw ...	546	38	4	583
7. Gunny bags ...	4,198	25,857	6,113	4,389
8. Linseed ...	1,426	324	223	5,546
9. Mustard seed ...	1,62,334	4,713	3,063	3,217
10. Tea, Indian ...	...	8	...	...
11. Cotton, raw ...	291	364	19	314
12. Silk, do. ...	516	212	431	988
13. Sugar, refined ...	58	16,979	23	...
14. Do. unrefined ...	77,055	30,393	4,351	4,084
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	92	91	55	65
16. Do. unmanufactured ...	47,730	2,584	2,490	4,980
17. Cotton piece-goods { in bales } European. { in boxes }	120	26,006	62	70
18. Cotton piece-goods { in bales } Indian. { in boxes }	1,048	742	142	110
19. Cotton twist, European ...	...	1,196	...	12
20. Ditto Indian ...	8	11,831	48	6
21. Salt ...	2,961	1,97,466	3,384	1,990
22. Kerosine oil ...	248	29,393	841	126
Total ...	4,31,151	3,58,343	6,67,524	16,25,972

APPENDIX B—conold.

Statement showing the "Up" and "Down" Import and Export traffic of 19 Stations of the Hooghly District out of 21 named in the list, forwarded with Commissioner's Circular No. 73 J.G., of 11-4-1895, carried by rail during the Year ending 31st March 1895.

LIST OF ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	From up country.	From down country.	To up country.	To down country.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice ...	2,39,220	6,091	5,905	1,88,516
2. Paddy ...	3,17,111	645	530	1,68,369
3. Wheat ...	20	961	...	...
4. Gram and pulse ...	27,007	15,186	1,287	368
5. Other food grains ...	4,847	749	45	...
6. Jute, raw ...	8,17,946	460	14,955	29,121
7. Gunny-bags ...	5,168	4,421	1,54,490	2,719
8. Linseed ...	4,686	151	10,840	86
9. Mustard seed ...	59,163	73,642	2,803	6,868
10. Tea, Indian ...	9	...	...	...
11. Cotton, raw ...	14	55	353	...
12. Silk, raw ...	117	...	4	...
13. Sugar, refined ...	...	2,707	37	...
14. " unrefined ...	4,175	9,280	1,350	222
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	143	117	134	6
16. " unmanufactured ...	71,650	1,397	3,193	995
17. Cotton piece-goods, } in bales	6	5,973	57	4
European. } in boxes	...	...	...	...
18. Cotton piece-goods, } in bales	145	46	696	...
Indian. } in boxes	8	...	...	...
19. Cotton twist, European ...	...	1,710	...	...
20. " Indian ...	5	514	384	...
21. Salt ...	39	26,084	745	14
22. Kerosine oil ...	7,526	1,471	208	10
Total ...	10,59,025	1,51,660	1,97,966	3,47,397

N.B.—There was no traffic during the year 1894-95 in the following stations:—
 Lillicah.
 Konnagore.
 Baidyabati.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 29th August 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 283T.—F.

Read—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax for the year 1894-95.

The Report, which has been punctually submitted, is a record of good and steady improvement in the administration of the income-tax throughout the Province. No administrative change of any importance was effected during the year in the working of the Income-tax Act.

2. The following statement compares the financial results of the income-tax during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Persons.	Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants. ...	107,741	108,765
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants ...	105,476	106,975
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants ...	113,770	115,583
Number of assesseses, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	110,483	112,874
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year ...	43,51,144	44,87,280
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years ...	46,06,032	47,20,384
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	41,97,022	43,95,230
Gross receipts ...	43,48,453	45,61,118
Charges ...	1,76,272	1,75,703
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	4.1	3.9
Net revenue ...	41,72,181	43,85,415

The net revenue shows an increase of 5.1 per cent. against an increase of 3 per cent. in the previous year. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, credited to Government at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 45,61,118, of which Rs. 44,20,612 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

3. The increase in the final demand occurred in every district, except Champaran, Tippera, Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Darbhanga, Singhbhum, Rajshahi, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Jessore, the Sonthal Parganas, and Muzaffarpur. The decrease in Champaran and Hooghly is attributed to the diminution of income of certain assesseses who had suddenly acquired a large access of income in the preceding year. In Tippera, Chittagong, and Noakhali the decrease was owing to the transfer of payment of income-tax of the employes of the Assam-Bengal Railway to Shillong. Various causes are assigned for the decline in the other districts, which do not call for special notice.

4. *Demand, collections, and balances.*—The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assesseses, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assesseses.	Revised number of assesseses.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-94	107,741	105,476	Rs. 32,90,291	Rs. 26,50,026	Rs. 27,03,104	96
1894-95	108,765	106,975	40,72,041	39,72,351	38,90,301	97

The outstanding balance at the close of the year 1894-95, including penalties and costs, amounted to Rs. 1,62,002, against Rs. 2,66,987 at the close of 1893-94 a creditable result which the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction. Of this balance, Rs. 54,958 are reported to be good and under realization. Rs. 48,239 doubtful, and Rs. 58,805 bad and irrecoverable.

5. The districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year, were Bogra, Noakhali, Patna, and Malda, closely followed by Puri, Pabna, Tippera, and Chittagong. In the following districts the collections on account of the current and arrear demand were below 95 per cent :—

Manbhum ...	94.8	Darbhanga ...	89.5
Dinajpur ...	94.7	Khulna ...	87.7
Calcutta ...	91.5	24-Parganas ...	76.5
Muzaffarpur ...	91.3	Singhbhum ...	75.6

With the exception of Dinajpur, the same districts also failed to attain the prescribed standard in the preceding year. Three of these districts—Singhbhum, 24-Parganas, and Darbhanga—further failed to collect 95 per cent. of the final demand of the current year on account of tax only. The explanation given in the report of short collections cannot in all cases be accepted as satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor must again express the hope that greater care and vigilance will be exercised in future in this important branch of the work. It is observed that the low percentage of collections in the 24-Parganas is again this year attributed in some measure to heavy arrears, chiefly due from the European employes of certain local mills, who, notwithstanding the attempts made by the Deputy Collector to explain the law to them, persist in deferring the payment of their dues till after the expiration of the year or quarter. The Collector must again communicate with the defaulters, and, if necessary, enforce stringently the provisions of the law in their case.

6. *Assessments.*—The number of villages (including streets in Calcutta) visited by the 49 assessors in the Province was 68,461, against 71,534 in 1893-94. The decrease is for the most part more nominal than real, being due to the fact that in some districts villages which were not actually visited, but regarding which enquiries were made in the neighbourhood, were formerly returned as having been visited. The number of persons finally assessed was 106,975, against 105,476 in 1893-94, showing an increase of 1.4 per cent. Gaya shows the largest increase (278 persons), followed by Dinajpur, Midnapore, Pabna, Dacca, and Chittagong, which show an increase ranging from 183 to 102. In a few districts there was a falling off, but in no district, save in Calcutta (208) and Tippera (184), did it exceed 70. In Calcutta, which had shown an increase in 1893-94, the cause of decrease during the year under review has not been explained; in Tippera, scarcity and the transfer of payment of income-tax of certain railway employes to Shillong are said to be responsible for the falling off.

7. *Objections.*—The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment :—

YEAR.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 3 to column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893-94 ...	107,741	12,269	11.4	4,593	37.4
1894-95 ...	108,765	10,635	9.8	3,486	32.8

The percentage of objections to assessments was again highest in Gaya (35). Puri shows slightly better results, being 20.5 against 23 in 1893-94. Bankura shows a percentage of 23.7. The percentage of successful objections exceeded 40 in Calcutta (53.2), Gaya (45.6), Bankura (43.4), 24-Parganas (41.3), and Saran (40.05). The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge the improvement on the results of the previous year, when ten districts had more than 40 per cent. of successful objections, and five of these had more than 50 per cent.

8. *Incidence of the tax.*—The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province (excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 17·9 persons, against 18·4 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 34·9 persons, against Re. 1 to 35·7 in 1893-94. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average—Re. 1 to every 5 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Singhbhum—Re. 1 to 92 persons. The average incidence in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every 4 persons, and 1 person in every 39 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of persons assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 665, against 1 to 674 in the previous year.

9. The following statement shows for the year under report and for previous years, the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it as between Calcutta and the rest of the province:—

YEARS.	Act imposing tax.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSESSED IN—			AMOUNT OF TAX REALIZED IN—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1890-91	Income-tax Act, XXXII of 1890	•	241,297	241,297	Rs. 80,00,001	Rs. 34,78,428	Rs. 66,78,428
1891-92	Ditto ditto	•	241,471	241,471	17,83,500	40,63,943	58,47,443
1892-93	Ditto ditto	•	61,740	61,740	17,00,743	31,51,544	48,52,287
1893-94	Ditto ditto	•	67,870	67,870	12,32,685	22,69,818	35,02,503
1894-95	Ditto ditto	•	61,667	61,667	11,47,052	21,00,435	32,47,487
1895-96	License Act, XXI and XXIX of 1897	23,323	180,040	203,363	4,60,286	10,79,256	15,39,542
1896-97	Certificate Tax Act IX of 1898	9,324	54,161	63,485	5,39,378	8,71,077	14,10,455
1897-98	Income-tax Act, IX and XXIII of 1890 and XVI of 1870	22,728	112,342	135,070	12,20,435	24,20,189	36,40,624
1898-99	Ditto ditto	•	97,331	97,331	21,31,223	42,03,175	63,34,398
1899-00	Income-tax Act, XII of 1871	7,497	43,989	51,486	6,87,755	13,02,435	19,90,190
1900-01	Ditto VIII of 1873	•	27,898	27,898	6,04,187	11,52,119	17,56,306
1901-02	License Tax Act, I (B.C.) of 1878	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,731	23,30,122	26,65,853
1902-03	Ditto ditto	22,127	718,005	740,132	3,00,692	15,57,001	18,57,693
1903-04	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1890	8,142	63,114	71,256	4,11,260	10,73,002	14,84,262
1904-05	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,930	68,903	4,12,290	10,50,865	14,63,155
1905-06	Ditto ditto	8,154	61,107	69,261	4,04,100	10,25,456	14,29,556
1906-07	Ditto ditto	8,073	62,620	70,693	4,13,070	10,39,472	14,52,542
1907-08	Ditto ditto	8,058	61,031	69,089	4,01,670	10,27,420	14,29,090
1908-09	Ditto ditto	8,794	61,089	69,883	4,12,545	10,10,577	14,23,122
1909-10	Income-tax Act, II of 1896	21,170	77,181	98,351	17,06,885	10,78,706	27,85,591
1910-11	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,238	14,34,012	10,00,332	24,34,344
1911-12	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,279	102,407	16,00,244	10,08,114	26,08,358
1912-13	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265	16,06,163	17,40,574	33,46,737
1913-14	Ditto ditto	22,169	80,829	102,998	17,01,571	17,75,601	34,77,172
1914-15	Ditto ditto	21,902	81,274	103,176	17,30,906	18,37,364	35,68,270
1915-16	Ditto ditto	21,396	82,606	104,002	17,21,036	18,30,970	35,52,006
1916-17	Ditto ditto	21,034	83,842	104,876	17,70,402	19,33,442	37,03,844
1917-18	Ditto ditto	21,436	83,540	104,976	18,00,076	19,51,228	37,51,304

• Figures not available.

† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities

The figures show that out of the total collections, nearly one-half (48·9 per cent.) is contributed by Calcutta alone, and that, as was observed last year, the yield of the tax, both in Calcutta and in the mufassal, continues to increase.

10. *Coercive measures.*—The following table exhibits the main facts in connection with the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax:—

YEAR.	Number of persons finally assessed.	DISTRESS WARRANTS.		CASES OF DISTRAINT.		CASES OF SALE.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892-93	103,894	5,659	5·4	2,460	2·4	302	·3
1893-94	105,476	5,920	5·6	2,290	2·2	289	·3
1894-95	106,976	6,036	5·7	1,934	1·8	337	·3

These figures show an improvement on the results of previous years.

The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Jessore, Singhbhum, Khulna, and 24 Parganas. The first three districts, which also showed a high percentage in

the preceding year, show some improvement. In eight districts no sales took place, while they were most numerous in Jessore, Gaya, and Rangpur. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 736 cases, against 1,499 in the previous year, and in no case was sale found necessary.

11. The amount of tax collected under section 9(2) of the Income-tax Act, which permits private employers to undertake the collection of the tax from their employes on receipt of a commission from the Government, was Rs. 2,68,284, against Rs. 2,66,584 in the previous year. The number of companies, &c., who entered into agreements under this section to collect the tax fell from 307 to 303. It was observed in last year's Resolution that the Board were inclined to recommend an increase of the commission allowed, in order to afford greater inducement to the companies to enter into such agreements, but they have since abandoned their proposal. This special provision of the law cannot be expected to work with advantage where the number of employes liable to taxation is very small.

12. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year amounts to Rs. 1,75,703, against Rs. 1,76,272 in the previous year. This decrease, coupled with the large increase in collections, is very satisfactory, and does credit to the officers engaged in the administration of the Income-tax Act.

13. The system of payment of income-tax by money-order continues to gain in popularity. No serious cases of embezzlement were discovered during the year. Five persons were convicted for personating assessors and illegally collecting the tax. Under an order issued in October last, income-tax assessors are required to learn the numerals of any native language in which accounts are usually kept in the district in which they are employed so as to enable them to form fair estimates of the income of traders whose accounts are kept in that language, and it is reported that all but a few have complied with these orders.

14. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

15. On the question of popular feeling in regard to the income-tax there is nothing new to be said. It is necessarily unpopular, but among the classes which are enlightened enough to appreciate the financial position and prospects of the country, the tendency is to recognise it as an unpleasant but inevitable necessity. If the minimum income could be raised to Rs. 1,000, the unpopularity of the tax would be almost entirely removed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894.**

RESOLUTION—No. 4843J.

POLICE.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st August 1895.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1894.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1893, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

MR. E. R. HENRY held the office of Inspector-General for nine months during the year; Mr. A. H. Giles, Deputy Inspector-General, acting during his absence, for three months, on privilege leave. The present Report, due on the 1st July, was received by Government on the 8th July. The reports from Divisional Commissioners, which were due in the Inspector-General's Office on the 20th March, were received within that month, with the exception of those from the Commissioners of the Presidency and Orissa Divisions, which were not received till the 9th and 15th of April, respectively.

2. *Constitution of the Force.*—The sanctioned strength of superior officers at the close of the year was 77, including eight probationers. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate officers and men was 23,142, as compared with 22,739 in the previous year; the difference was due to an increase of 77 Sub-Inspectors, 264 constables, and 108 town chaukidars, and a decrease of 46 head-constables.

3. *Expenditure.*—The following table has been prepared by the Inspector-General of Police as purporting to show the actual expenditure for the financial year 1894-95, under each of the different heads, as compared with that of the preceding year, on the Police under his authority, excluding those in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the South Lushai Hills; but the figures for 1894-95 are subject to further correction when the Accountant-General has finally closed the accounts of that year:—

Serial No.	Heads of charges.	Actual expenditure for 1893-94.	Actual expenditure for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting Agency	1,51,894	1,72,231	20,337	...
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,71,921	5,21,470	49,549	...
3	Pay of Executive Police and Establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c. ...	28,77,368	30,64,673	1,87,305	...
4	Travelling Allowance	1,01,698	92,886	...	8,712
5	Fixed Boat Establishment	56,871	57,679	1,008	...
6	Special, Regular and Contract Contingencies ...	5,71,581	5,12,035	...	59,546
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,37,230	1,48,362	11,072	...
8	Bengal Military Police	31,413	46,140	14,727	...
	Total ...	43,99,736	46,15,476	2,15,740	68,268
	Net increase ...	...	...	2,15,740	...

4. The largest increase is under the head "Pay of Executive Police and Establishment, &c.," and is due to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee.

The following were the recommendations of this Commission and the estimated annual cost of giving effect to each of them:—

	Rs.
1. To raise the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong	49,098
2. To grant recruits free kits on joining	43,566
3. To increase the clothing allowance	21,219
4. To discontinue deductions from the men's pay towards a Superannuation Fund	57,584
5. To grant special allowances to a prosecuting agency	21,120
6. To grant allowances for the charge of a police-station	1,53,240
7. To grant pony allowances to investigating officers	25,020
8. To increase the number of Sub-Inspectors by reducing that of head-constables	2,82,484
9. To increase the number of constables	50,343
10. To reorganise the non-investigating police	30,338
Total	7,38,962

Complete effect has already been given to the first five recommendations as well as partial effect to the remainder except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables as investigating officers is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. Although the burden imposed on provincial revenues by the large increase in expenditure which has been sanctioned, and which will again show a large increase during the current year, is very great, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that it was unavoidable, and is calculated to produce most valuable benefits to the country by the improvement in police administration. The status of the police has been raised, and the quality of the force correspondingly improved by the increase which has been made in their emoluments, and in the character and position of the officers by whom local investigations are conducted.

5. *Reduction of investigating centres and recruitment of investigating officers.*—Thirty-two investigating centres were reduced during the year, in furtherance of the reorganisation recommended by the Redistribution Committee. Including 145 centres already reduced, 177 centres have been abolished out of 188 recommended for abolition. The Inspector-General observes that some of the remaining few will have to be retained. The system of recruiting the investigating staff by competitive examination, started in 1893, was continued during the year, and 173 candidates were passed at the two examinations held. Mr. Henry says of these officers: "It may be anticipated that in some classes of cases they will not prove as successful detectives as the men they are replacing, for their education and traditions will make them unwilling to adopt devices and methods of working of questionable legality, not wholly unknown to an older generation of police officers. Their obvious failing is lack of experience—a defect time will remedy. They are better educated than their predecessors, and for the most part come from a more respectable section of middle class native society. The course of instruction they undergo will prove invaluable in fitting them for the duties they have to discharge on being posted to districts." They receive a three-months' course of instruction in the Police Code, Law, and Drill. The classes have hitherto been held at Chinsurah and Bankipore, but will in future be held at Bhagalpur, where a Police School has been fitted up for the purpose.

6. *Working of the Town Police.*—Changes made in the town constabulary during the year resulted in a net increase of 108 town chaukidars and a decrease of 75 constables, at an increased cost of Rs. 1,176 per annum. The object of this system is to ensure efficiency, as well as economy, by the appointment of local and acclimatised men, drawing less pay than the constabulary, and with no claim to pension. In districts where wages have risen, little saving in annual expenditure can be effected, but there will be a reduction in the pension charges. The town beats have been revised in several districts, with the object of enabling the watch and ward chaukidars to patrol in pairs, and excellent results are shown to have followed when the system was properly supervised. Twenty burglars in Patna City, 8 in Bankipore, and 1 in Muzaffarpur were

arrested *flagrante delicto* by the men on duty. In the matter of street lighting, the Inspector-General reports that little has been done. In 36 districts, some 667 additional street lamps were erected; but almost everywhere the side streets and lanes are still unprotected. Some progress has been made in the Patna Division, where Mr. Forbes has succeeded in inducing Municipal Commissioners generally to contribute money to supply the police lanterns with oil. As a rule, however, municipalities have not come forward as readily as they should have done in this matter.

7. *Rural Police.*—The further development and improvement of the village police has continuously occupied the attention of Government during recent years, and important changes have been embodied in Act I (B.C.) of 1892 and in separate orders. The object of these changes has been to treat the rural police as a branch of the regular constabulary, to free them from the local fetters which have to a great extent checked their value as an arm of the administration, to encourage a better class of men to enlist in their ranks, to ensure the prompt and full payment of their salaries, and to bring them under the more immediate supervision of the higher police officials. The result of these measures has been the subject of special reports from Divisional Commissioners, who have been able generally to testify to their success.

8. It appears that the total number of chaukidars in the province during the past three years was as follows:—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Under Act VI of 1870 ...	96,787	101,517	109,870
Under Regulation XX of 1817, salaried ...	53,665	48,696	41,366
Ditto ditto chakran chaukidars ...	18,629	17,911	17,003
Total ...	169,081	168,124	168,239

This statement shows that considerable progress has been made in extending the operation of the Chaukidari Act. Out of 58,369 Regulation chaukidars, no less than 29,913, or more than half, are in the Burdwan Division, where sustained efforts are now being made in all the districts to extend the provisions of Act VI of 1870 to all places to which it is applicable. In the Presidency Division, Regulation chaukidars are confined to a corner of the Murshidabad district, while in the Chittagong, Dacca, and Rajshahi Divisions the provisions of the Chaukidari Act of 1870 have been completely extended. In the Patna Division, Mr. Forbes reports that during the last two years the number of Regulation chaukidars has been decreased by 50 per cent., mainly owing to the energetic measures adopted in the Saran and Shahabad districts. In the Bhagalpur district it is reported that the further extension of Act VI is called for, as the jaghir-holding chaukidars rarely reside within their beats. In Chota Nagpur a special Act (V of 1887) is in force, but there are still 1,357 chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817. As regards the Orissa Division, the expediency of introducing Act VI of 1870 is still under the consideration of Government in connection with the settlement now proceeding.

More attention has been paid to the important matter of encouraging deserving chaukidars by the grant of rewards, the number of chaukidars who received rewards having risen from 1,444 in 1892 to 2,622 in 1894, and the amount so expended from Rs. 7,644 to Rs. 12,545. The rules issued by Government during the year for the better administration of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund are calculated to lead to further improvement in this respect. The attempts made to recruit the village watch from a better class of society have only met with partial success, but in some districts of the Dacca Division, where the District Officers have exercised a zealous supervision, and the Commissioner, Mr. Luttmann-Johnson, has devoted much trouble to the matter, encouraging results have been attained. The reports received lead the Lieutenant-Governor to think that the inherent repugnance on the part of the better classes to perform the duties of chaukidar has been somewhat exaggerated, and justify the opinion that such scruples are chiefly based upon causes which can be removed, and may, to a great extent, be overcome by the exercise of a more personal interest in the condition of the chaukidars. In Rajshahi sufficient attention has not been devoted to the prompt payment of salaries and to the

Government orders in this connection. It was found necessary in August last to lay down a rule insisting on the personal attendance of panchayats at police-stations, and requiring them to pay there the salary of the chaukidar in full in all cases in which the statistics of the previous year show that distress warrants had been issued for the recovery of salaries from the panchayat in default. There is no harshness in the enforcement of this rule which is likely to operate rather as a kindness than as a penalty. It is intended to obviate the necessity of attachment warrants, and if the panchayats dislike personal attendance, they are always in a position to know that they can avoid it by punctual payment to the chaukidar in his village, and by sending in the salary to the police-station, either by deputy or by the hands of the chaukidar himself. In the Nadia district it is reported that over 500 chaukidars do not reside within the limits of their beats—a fact that must render them of little use for purposes of watch and ward. In Jessore two police officers were punished for employing chaukidars upon menial duties, but the orders of Government in this matter are reported to have generally been strictly observed.

Mr. Henry draws attention to the disadvantage which the village police are under in having no immediate superiors or headmen, and suggests that the system which has been introduced in some districts, of appointing a circle chaukidar or dafadar for groups of villages, should be widely extended. The dafadar would be responsible to the station police for the due performance of chaukidari work within his circle. This suggestion has the support of Government, and might be effectively adopted in connection with the establishment of Union Committees, the area of a dafadar's jurisdiction being made coterminous with that of the Village Union. Elsewhere advantage should be taken of the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1892 to group together considerable areas as chaukidari villages having a population of about 5,000, with about 9 or 10 chaukidars under one dafadar.

9. *Additional Police.*—Additional police were entertained in four cases in Tippera and Nadia to preserve the peace in some disturbed villages, in Saran to prevent the recurrence of an anti-kine-killing agitation, and in Monghyr to prevent obstruction on the line of railway. The force of extra police at Krokirchar, mentioned in the report for last year, was retained with a slight increase; while that in the Darbhanga district was reduced. The additional police shown in last year's report as quartered in the Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts, were removed during the year.

10. *Special constables.*—Special police were employed during the year in 22 instances, in 16 districts, to the number of 449 men, as compared with 594 in 1892 and 993 in 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that in 10 of these cases the police were entertained for too long a period, and he regards the enrolment of 16 members of panchayats in the Faridpur district, for neglecting to appoint chaukidars, as altogether wrong in principle, and opposed to the orders on the subject of the appointment of special constables which have recently been issued by Government. It has been explained that it is desirable to select leading and influential men, because their authority is likely to be respected by the mass of the population, and that from this point of view it would be reasonable to appoint the ringleaders of contentious factions to be special constables during a period of excitement, as their presence while employed in patrolling the streets or on other duties imposed on them would show that they were not engaged in fomenting the disturbances, but were using their influence to repress them. In regard to the duration of the appointment, it has been pointed out that special constables should only be appointed to meet cases of sudden emergency, and therefore only for the time during which the special cause of disturbance exists, *e.g.*, during a religious festival or the prevalence of a flood which may lead men to cut an embankment which it is essential to preserve. In every case in which a Magistrate finds it necessary to appoint special constables, he is directed without delay to submit to the Commissioner of the Division a report of the fact, showing the number and class of persons appointed, and the period for which the appointment is made. Special constables should not, however, be appointed in the case of disputes regarding rights in land which have to be settled in the civil court. If in such cases the locality is in a disturbed and dangerous condition and the ordinary preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are found to be insufficient for the maintenance of peace, it

may be necessary to appoint additional police under section 15 of Act V of 1861, but not special constables under section 17 of the Act. If the disturbance continues long, application should be made for a settlement and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act, as the quickest and best way of settling the dispute.

11. *Military Police.*—The three companies of Military Police, each 100 strong, with head-quarters at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur, were maintained at their usual standard of efficiency. Their conduct throughout has been excellent, and their discipline and smartness are creditable. Detachments from the Dacca and Bhagalpur companies were sent to quell a disturbance in the Nayagarh State in November 1894—a service which they accomplished effectively in spite of the fact that 75 per cent. of the men suffered in health. Half of the Dumka company remained throughout the year, and half of the Bhagalpur company for part of the year, at Bankipore, in connection with the anti-kine-killing agitation in the Patna Division. During the year medals and clasps were distributed to men of the Dacca company for their services in the Lushai expedition of 1891-92. The formation of another company of Military Police for Gnatong was sanctioned during the year.

12. *Drill and organisation of Reserves.*—The district police reserves were thoroughly organised, and established upon a footing distinct from the ordinary reserves. They are now not used for escorts or guards, except on emergency and under written orders of the District Magistrate. The whole of the Cuttack and Puri district reserves were in September deputed to Nayagarh, to assist in quelling the disturbances there.

13. *Casualties.*—The following figures show the details of casualties during the past three years:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
1. Retirement on pension or gratuity	420 or 1·8 per cent.	412 or 1·74 per cent.	465 or 1·93 per cent.
2. Resignation	722 „ 3·1 „	728 „ 3·03 „	889 „ 3·71 „
3. Dismissal	586 „ 2·5 „	624 „ 2·66 „	615 „ 2·56 „
4. Discharge	126 „ 5 „	220 „ 93 „	161 „ 67 „
5. Desertion	51 „ 2 „	42 „ 18 „	47 „ 19 „
6. Death	551 „ 2·4 „	455 „ 1·93 „	559 „ 2·33 „
Total	2,455 or 10·5 „	2,481 or 10·5 „	2,736 or 11·4 „

Casualties during the year amounted to 11·4 per cent. of the sanctioned strength, showing an increase of 9 per cent. over the previous year's figures, chiefly under the head "Resignation." This increase is ascribed by the Inspector-General to the fact that service in the lower grades of the police is unpopular. The figures have not, however, varied much during the past five years, and resignation has for several years accounted for the largest number of casualties.

14. *Torture and extortion by the police.*—The record of offences under this class is again inconsiderable. The number of cases of torture reported was 15, compared with 17 in 1893 and 32 in 1892. Of these, no less than 4 cases are reported from the district of Bankura. Ten cases were pronounced false, in 4 cases the police officers concerned were discharged, and in 1 case a conviction was had in the lower court, but was set aside on appeal. It is satisfactory to learn that not a single case was ultimately proved. The number of cases of extortion reported rose from 70 in 1893 to 127 in 1894, but the Inspector-General states that only 83 were really charges of extortion, the remaining 44 cases falling under other sections of the Penal Code. Of the 83 charges of extortion, 14 resulted in conviction, 32 in discharge or acquittal, 4 were not tried, 10 were dismissed, and 23 shown as false. Eleven prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, were instituted, against 14 in the previous year, 3 of which ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal, 2 remaining undecided at the close of the year. Nearly one-fourth of the total number of reported cases of extortion, and all the 44 cases against the police under other sections of the Code, were instituted in the district of Mymensingh. Most of these cases are reported to have been false, and the Inspector-General of Police would seem to have good ground for his opinion that there was something like a combined effort made in this district to terrorise the police. "False complaints were encouraged by the damaging remarks made by Deputy Magistrates against the police—remarks too often based on mere suspicion," and it was not till Mr. Earle took the matter up seriously, and placed all cases of this kind in the hands of the Joint-Magistrate, and till several of the false accusers were punished, that the police were able to perform their duties in freedom and safety. The most important of the extortion cases reported appears to have been one in which a constable of Bhagalpur was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having arrested and extorted money from some travellers, in connection with an enquiry into a case of

dacoity. In another case a writer-constable of Muzaffarpur was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having demanded money from an informant.

15. *Punishments.*—The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the force during the past three years:—

YEAR.	JUDICIAL CONVICTIONS UNDER PENAL CODE.			UNDER ACT V.			DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENTS.		
	Number.	Percent- age of officers.	Percent- age of men.	Number.	Percent- age of officers.	Percent- age of men.	Number.	officers.	Percent- age of men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893	245	7	10	120	1	5	4,223	410	167
1893	237	6	10	126	3	5	4,813	424	167
1894	278	3	12	133	08	6	4,638	367	162

It will be seen that the number of convictions under the Penal Code and the Police Act has increased, while departmental punishments have slightly decreased in number. About 40 per cent. of head-constables and 16 per cent. of constables were punished during the year. These figures, as the Inspector-General remarks, are very unsatisfactory, and the enquiries made during the year have shown that District Superintendents frequently exercise their powers with but little discrimination. The Inspector-General considers that punishments were over-numerous and fines unduly large. In connection with the subject of punishment, Mr. Henry has adverted to the quarterly statements submitted under the orders of Government of the comments made by judicial officers on the conduct of the police. "In some instances," Mr. Henry says, "I have had to submit to Government remarks made by both judicial and executive officers, condemning the police in unmeasured terms, although the condemnation was not warranted by any facts elicited, and was based upon an interpretation of motives and conduct which would not commend itself to an impartial or well-balanced judgment. Such comments must necessarily prove demoralising to police officers, and make them dread the fearless discharge of their duty, which may lead to their being placed in a legal pillory from which extrication is a matter of difficulty and uncertainty." Sir Charles Elliott agrees with these remarks. In one case a Sessions Judge remarked of a police officer that "he must either be very corrupt or very stupid. In either case he deserves severe punishment." His Honour is afraid that this is the keynote of the principle on which the police are often punished. It should be unnecessary to point out that a police officer does not deserve punishment for being stupid, but, if any one does, it is the superior officer who appointed or promoted him, although he was stupid. So long as orders are passed in this spirit, there is no hope of having a really efficient police. Such a system of punishment only cows them, and makes them lie to cover their mistakes: it does not teach them. Again in one district he found that 39 Sub-Inspectors, 57 head-constables and 8 constables had been punished in 1894 for "bad office work," which is an instance of a tendency on the part of many officers to treat the shortcomings of the police in quite a different way from that in which the shortcomings of the establishment of any other department are considered. Another instance came to his notice in which a Court Sub-Inspector and a clerk of the Magistrate's office had shown neglect in not bringing a case in which the witnesses were present: the clerk got off with a reprimand, but the Magistrate insisted on the Sub-Inspector being fined. In the Divisional Reports of last year Mr. Nolan and other Commissioners took up the same line and protested against the severe and unreasonable way in which punishments are inflicted on police officers for slight faults, delays in sending up returns, mistakes in reports and so forth, to an extent which is unknown in any other branch of Government service. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to the Inspector-General and his Deputy Inspectors-General to enforce these views, and to examine carefully, when inspecting the offices, whether they are carried out or not.

16. *Conduct of the Police.*—Mr. Henry has dwelt at some length upon the conduct of the police during the year, and has quoted the opinions of several of the most experienced executive officers. Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the Patna Division, while admitting that in their detective capacity the police have shown little progress, gives them credit for their executive work during the last two trying years in Bihar. He agrees with the Magistrate of Shahabad in considering that it is due to the tact and loyalty of the police that disturbances were averted on several critical occasions, and that the force preserved a praiseworthy neutrality when creed animosity was rife around them. The Inspector-General remarks that the inhabitants of a village invariably

petition Government against the removal of a police-station from their neighbourhood, instead of rejoicing at being freed from police oppression; and he summarises his own views on the subject in the following words: "Few complaints of the inefficiency of the police in discharging their executive duties are received, and I cannot help expressing regret that while censure is so often meted out lavishly, and not always justly, the good work that they do is not as ungrudgingly recognised."

17. *Inspections.*—The Inspector-General and his two Deputies spent a full period of time on tour, but it is observed that whereas, under the orders of Government, the head-quarters of every district ought to be inspected during the year, no inspection was made of the following:—Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and Hazaribagh. Among District Superintendents of Police, insufficient inspections were made by Mr. Havelock and Maulvi Zinnat Hussain Khan (Birbhum), Mr. Cowie (Bankura), Mr. Wilcox (24 Parganas), Mr. Kemp and Mr. Green (Khulna), Mr. Birch (Darjeeling), Mr. Bertelsen and Mr. Orr (Dacca), Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Faussett (Muzaffarpur), Mr. Meares and Mr. Savi (Purnea); while Mr. Fasson and Mr. Fullerton only spent 16 and 10 days, respectively, on tour in Bogra. Mr. Masters inspected the Bogra office in August, but did not draw attention to Mr. Fasson's neglect and indolence; if he had, Mr. Fullerton, who succeeded Mr. Fasson, would probably have done better.

18. *Crime.*—The following table shows the incidence of crime in Bengal arranged by Divisions:—

DIVISIONS.	Police.	Population according to last census.	Cases of cognizable crime—vide columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I, minus cases refused under section 157, C.P.C., and cases under serial No. 57 in that statement.		Proportion of police to population.	Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated.		Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population.	
	1894.		1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Police-man. Per sons.	Police-man. Cases.	Police-man. Cases.	Cases. Persons.	Cases. Persons.
Burdwan ...	3,545	7,688,818	10,181	10,291	1 to 2,168	1 to 37	1 to 39	1 to 750	1 to 747
Presidency ...	3,584	7,853,560	10,243	10,540	1 to 2,191	1 to 39	1 to 39	1 to 766	1 to 744
Rajshahi ...	2,593	6,010,187	10,544	10,600	1 to 2,092	1 to 43	1 to 41	1 to 760	1 to 781
Dacca ...	2,278	9,844,127	11,384	14,119	1 to 4,390	1 to 51	1 to 63	1 to 871	1 to 897
Chittagong (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts).	1,107	4,082,795	4,562	4,837	1 to 3,688	1 to 43	1 to 43	1 to 896	1 to 845
Patna ...	4,586	18,611,014	17,763	19,671	1 to 3,447	1 to 39	1 to 43	1 to 890	1 to 895
Bhagalpur ...	3,200	8,582,490	10,289	11,447	1 to 3,885	1 to 43	1 to 51	1 to 854	1 to 749
Orissa ...	1,504	4,047,352	5,338	5,476	1 to 2,691	1 to 34	1 to 36	1 to 768	1 to 739
Chota Nagpur ...	1,612	4,928,792	5,818	6,708	1 to 2,671	1 to 37	1 to 35	1 to 795	1 to 810

From another statement which the Inspector-General has inserted in his report, it appears that the proportion of police to population is lower in Bengal than in the other principal provinces of India, while the comparative figures for 1893 show that the proportion of police to cognizable crime was lower than in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces. The proportion of cognizable crime to population is also lowest in Bengal, viz., one case to every 820 persons. These figures, however, are of academic interest mainly, and it cannot be deduced from them that the strength of the Bengal Police is insufficient for the task it has to perform. For a consideration of that question the character of the criminal population is the principal element.

19. *Police tests.*—The following figures show the working results during the past three years as disclosed from the principal prescribed tests:—

		Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported (a1).	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (a4).	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial (b3).
1	2	3	4	
Classes I to V taken together ...	1892	75	70	55
	1893	66	74	59
	1894	66	74	58
Classes I to VI taken together ...	1892	81	83	71
	1893	75	86	75
	1894	75	86	75

The proportions have remained almost the same as in the preceding year. There are many causes at work which render these tests but an imperfect gauge of comparison between individual districts, but it is observed that Bogra, in which, as already noticed, the duty of inspection was almost wholly neglected, occupies the lowest place in the list of districts arranged according to working results.

20. *Reported crime of the Province.*—The following table shows the cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the province during the last ten years, with the average price of common rice:—

YEARS.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the province.	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5
1885	107,410	105,996	213,406	Seers. Ch.
1886	105,793	112,664	218,457	17 4
1887	101,969	109,254	211,223	20 8
1888	110,357	112,006	222,363	21 11½
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063	19 0
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997	15 15
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544	17 7
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809	16 8
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388	13 1
1894	140,802	118,070	258,872	13 11
				13 13

The above figures show in a remarkable manner the connection between the price of food-grains and crime, and corroborate the remarks recorded by Government on this subject in the Resolution on the Jail Report. It will be observed that crime has almost invariably increased or decreased according as the average price of common rice rose or fell, being lowest in 1887 when food was cheapest, and highest in 1892 when it was dearest.

21. *False cases.*—The total number of cases declared to be false was 6,634, or 531 cases more than in the previous year, and the percentage of such cases to the number reported was 4·7, against 4·4 in 1893 and 4·2 in 1892. Compensation was awarded in 9 per cent. of the total number of cases declared false, against 11·1 per cent. in 1893. The High Court have recently ruled that although it is not illegal for a Magistrate to sanction or direct a prosecution under section 211, Indian Penal Code, and also to proceed to award compensation under section 560, Code of Criminal Procedure, it is nevertheless an unwise exercise of the discretion vested in him to deal with the same case under both sections. The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false and the result of prosecution during the past four years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Number of cases declared to be false	6,631	6,253	6,103	6,634
Ditto in which prosecution was instituted.	1,025	743	725	695
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	37·1	33·1	37·2	29·5

The figures for 1894 compare unfavourably with those for the previous years, and lead the Lieutenant-Governor to conclude that due attention has not been paid to the orders recorded in the Resolutions passed on the Reports for 1890 and 1891. Mr. Henry alludes to the good results attained in Birbhum, which were due principally to the personal action of the District Magistrate, Mr. Growse; but the results shown in other districts are very unsatisfactory. Sir Charles Elliott takes this opportunity of reiterating the opinion expressed in the Resolution on the report for 1891 that prosecutions should only be instituted where cases are deliberately and malignantly false, but that when such cases are proved, severe punishment should be inflicted.

22. *Abstention from enquiry by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.*—From the figures showing the percentage of burglary and theft cases

not enquired into, it appears that the instructions of Government explained in the Resolution on the Report for 1891 have been more intelligently understood. The percentage of burglary cases not enquired into was 29·3, compared with 33·9 in 1893 and 38·2 in 1892; and the percentage of theft cases so treated 16·0, against 16·5 in 1893 and 17·5 in 1892. There still, however, exists a wide diversity of practice between district and district and division and division. In the Orissa Division 17·5 per cent. of burglary cases were not enquired into, while in the Patna Division 31·1 per cent. and in Chota Nagpur 40·2 per cent. were refused enquiry. Again, in Hooghly the District Magistrate found it necessary to have enquiry made in all burglary cases, while in Gaya only 53 per cent. and in Monghyr only 42 per cent. were taken up. These two last-named districts are again conspicuous for police omission to enquire into complaints.

23. The following table shows the number and percentage for the whole province of persons convicted and acquitted during the past six years :—

YEAR.	CONVICTED—		Total.	ACQUITTED—		Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1890	66,097	1,318	68,315	33,034	1,305	34,809	103,514	66·1	33·9
1891	69,673	1,330	71,003	33,771	1,041	34,812	104,715	66·8	33·2
1892	70,570	1,443	72,013	31,552	1,222	32,774	110,786	67·7	32·3
1893	84,008	1,068	85,076	31,444	1,348	32,792	121,408	70·5	29·5
1894	70,922	1,463	72,385	32,644	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3
1895	76,453	1,364	77,817	32,334	817	33,351	111,158	70·	30·

24. *Results of sessions cases.*—The results of trials before the Sessions Courts during the year show that 70·6 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction, and 62·5 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, as compared with 69·5 per cent. and 57·0 per cent., respectively, in 1893. The results on the whole are better, and compare favourably with the results of other provinces as shown by the figures for 1893, but the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that there is still room for improvement. The districts of Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Manbhum, Khulna, Burdwan, Bogra, Hooghly, Murshidabad, and Angul show bad results, the proportion of persons convicted being in each case below 50 per cent. The inference is that a large number of persons were committed for trial to the Sessions who ought to have been discharged by the Magistrate. On the other hand, the results in Faridpur and Champaran and the Patna Division in general are good.

25. The subjoined table shows class by class the number of true cases reported during 1894 and each of the seven preceding years :—

		True cases.							
		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Class	I	2,901	2,872	2,818	2,874	2,765	2,817	2,843	2,892
"	II	4,546	4,622	4,702	4,340	4,824	4,666	4,668	4,791
"	III	22,234	25,247	27,824	25,085	28,268	33,325	31,453	34,004
"	IV	2,427	2,405	2,394	2,210	2,220	2,268	2,082	2,412
"	V	36,131	38,381	41,082	38,078	39,841	44,870	43,098	45,393
"	VI	27,758	30,189	33,960	38,439	43,903	51,986	47,748	44,684

There has been an increase in each of the first five classes, and a decrease in Class VI. The largest increase is in Class III, chiefly under the burglary sections, and in Class V, chiefly under ordinary theft. The decrease in Class VI is principally under "public and local nuisances."

26. *CLASS I.—Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.*—An important coinage case occurred in the district of Khulna, where, owing to information communicated by Maulvi Hamid Ullah, zamindar of Pala, the police succeeded in breaking up a very dangerous gang of coiners, three of whom have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In Burdwan a gang of up-country men were arrested on suspicion of forging currency notes, fragments of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 placed between two sheets of glass and chemicals being found with the leader. The case was pending at the close of the year. In Howrah an old offender was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for being in possession of instruments for coining and counterfeit coins. In Shahabad the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Munro, succeeded in arresting two coiners in the Arrah town, and both were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

There was an increase of 119 true cases of rioting chiefly in the Dacca Division, where there was an increase in all districts. In Mymensingh 5 cases and in Backergunge 13 cases were attended with loss of life. In the latter district guns were used in 7 cases, in 6 of which the guns were unlicensed. In the Patna Division the number of true cases of rioting shows a decrease of 76, owing to the subsidence of the anti-kine-killing agitation. The Commissioner, Mr. Forbes, anticipates a falling off in agrarian riots as soon as the record of rights in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Saran and Champaran has been completed. 6,809 persons were required to give security under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 2,705 under section 106, against 6,231 and 2,812 respectively in 1893. More than half of these cases occurred in the Dacca Division alone, where these sections appear to have been vigorously applied as a preventive measure. Out of the large number of persons bound down under section 107, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that only 87 were imprisoned in default of finding security.

27. CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—Of 6,761 persons sent up for trial, 961 were tried before Sessions Courts, and the percentage of convictions to persons tried in these cases rose from 52·3 to 56·5. The number of true cases of murder reported rose from 356 to 362, while the percentage of convictions to persons tried fell from 25·5 to 20·7, the same as in 1892. Of 353 cases returned by the police as true murders, exclusive of pending cases, 241 were detected. Of 219 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 51 were discharged and 168 committed to the Sessions. 136 cases were disposed of finally by the Courts of Session, 71 ending in conviction and 65 in acquittal. These results are no doubt unsatisfactory; but the Inspector-General explains at some length the difficulties which the police have to contend against in this class of cases. He cites a case, which occurred in the Murshidabad district, as illustrating the nature of the combinations frequently formed to defeat the ends of justice by preventing the police from obtaining any information whatever in connection with crime. In this case a zamindar hired two well known lathials to support his action in taking violent possession of the crop on some land to which he laid a disputed claim: certain residents of their village attacked and killed them, cutting up their bodies and distributing the portions to avoid detection. News did not reach the police for some days, and then, although the District Superintendent himself went to the spot, not one villager would give any clue to the facts of the outrage which had been committed. The worst results are reported from the district of Backergunge, where the numbers of true cases of murder have been gradually rising during the last ten years, till they have reached the high figure of 63 in 1894. Of this number no less than 27 remained undetected, and 11 of these were murders by gunshot. The Inspector-General is of opinion that if Magistrates more often personally visited the locality in cases of peculiar difficulty of detection, it is possible they might be able to elicit information which is withheld from the police. In this Sir Charles Elliott agrees, and considers that Magistrates should ordinarily visit the scene of occurrence in such cases where it is within easy access from their head-quarters. There were five cases of murder by dacoits and 15 of murder by robbers, against 5 and 10 respectively in 1893. The results of these cases are bad, only three cases in all resulting in conviction.

28. CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*—In this class there has been an increase of 2,641 cases over the figures for 1893, falling almost entirely under the head "Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c.," the difference under the other serials being unimportant. This increase is ascribed to better reporting by chaukidars, a result of the new system of holding parades. The figures of true dacoity cases show an increase from 226 to 236. The percentage of cases ending in conviction rose from 48·6 to 63·9, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried from 34·8 to 47·6, results which are better than those of any of the last 10 years. The Inspector-General reports that special efforts were made by the grant of liberal rewards, to induce police officers and the public to co-operate in bringing offenders to justice. In furtherance of this policy, 3 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, 3 head-constables, 9 constables, 10 chaukidars, and 51 villagers were specially rewarded for good services. In the Burdwan Division the number of cases fell from 62 in 1893 to 37, but judicial results were very unsatisfactory, especially in Midnapore. In one case in Hooghly, a village school-master was implicated, some of the

stolen property being discovered in his house. The school-master made a confession to the police which he repeated before the Magistrate, but the jury refused to convict, discrediting the confession because some of the articles traced out had not been mentioned in the original information. In the Presidency Division there were 33 cases, of which 16 occurred in the 24-Parganas and 11 in Jessore. In the Rajshahi Division, the largest number of cases occurred in Dinajpur (8) and Pabna (9). One of the cases in the former district, in which 10 men have been convicted since the close of the year, was of considerable importance, the offenders belonging to a well-known gang in the district of Saran. Fifteen cases occurred in Faridpur and 9 in Backergunge, of which 4 and 1, respectively, were prosecuted successfully, results which are discouraging in districts where crime is so rife. Mymensingh shows a decrease from 17 to 5 cases, for which credit is due to the energy of the District Superintendent, Mr. Thomas. In the Patna Division, there was an increase of 10 cases, but judicial results show that 76 persons were convicted and 42 acquitted, against 28 convicted and 111 acquitted in 1893. An important case occurred at Asanpur in the district of Champaran, in which a gang of Nepalese, Saran, and Champaran bad characters who had settled on the Nepal side of the frontier, which they crossed at night, were convicted. Twelve cases occurred in the Orissa Division, with the excellent result that 43 persons in 7 cases were convicted. The Manbhum district accounts for 8 out of 15 cases reported from Chota Nagpur. Of these 8 cases, the police succeeded in obtaining a conviction in only one.

The number of cases of robbery increased from 184 to 225, the highest figure during the past six years. There was an increase of 63 cases of mischief by fire. Of persons tried, 21 per cent. were convicted against 17 per cent. in 1893. Of 458 true cases, as returned for the Province, the large number of 67 cases were reported from the district of Bogra, where little or no success was attained by the Police in suppressing this form of crime.

29. CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*—The number of true cases under this class rose from 2,082 to 2,412, the increase having occurred in all divisions, except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, chiefly under "Wrongful restraint and confinement." The percentage of convictions in cases and persons tried has again slightly fallen from 28 per cent. and 28·2 per cent. to 27·7 and 27·4 per cent., results being best in the Chittagong Division and worst in Orissa.

30. CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—True cases under this class show an increase of 4,995 cases, of which 2,693 cases fall under "Lurking house-tresspass" and 1,355 under ordinary theft. The increase under the former head has already been alluded to as due to better reporting. 29 per cent. of burglary cases and 15 per cent. of theft cases were not investigated. Of cases investigated, 8 per cent. and 35 per cent., respectively, were prosecuted successfully. In the Patna Division the number of true cases of burglary increased from 8,860 to 10,173, and in two-thirds of these cases no property is reported to have been stolen. 7·5 per cent. of the cases investigated were prosecuted to conviction, the best results being obtained in Patna City, where success is reported to be due to the excellent working of the new system of town police. The figures for Darbhanga are particularly bad, the percentage of convictions being under 4 per cent., but no explanation has been given for this failure.

True cases of theft increased from 29,098 to 30,453, the percentage of convictions remaining almost the same; while in cases of cattle theft and of receiving stolen property, which also show an increase, judicial results are somewhat better. Here again the police in the Rajshahi Division were unsuccessful, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases investigated being only 25 per cent.

31. CLASS VI.—*All other cases.*—There has been a net decrease of 3,064 cases under this class, chiefly under "Public and local nuisances" (3,274), Opium (217), Arms Act (121). The number of bad livelihood cases instituted fell from 2,944 to 2,806. Of these, 1,130 cases were tried in the village of the accused, against 1,168 in 1893 and 843 in 1892. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that in the 24-Parganas, Tippera, Bogra, Midnapore and Lohardaga, an average period of over three months elapsed between the institution and conclusion of proceedings in these cases. Such delay must necessarily mean harassment to the witnesses who come forward on behalf of the Crown, and tend not only to jeopardise the success of such

prosecutions, but must also deter persons from coming forward again to give evidence. In the Rajshahi Division prosecutions for bad livelihood were especially few, the number for the whole Division being less than that for the district of Mymensingh, where credit must be given to Mr. Thomas for the active measures adopted. The number of persons shown on the registers as under surveillance at the close of the year was 40,773, compared with 42,107 at the close of 1893. Excise cases fell from 2,509 to 2,495. There has been an increase of 411 in salt cases mostly in Balasore. The Railway Police have been fairly successful during the year, especially with cases of professional crime. The total number of cases reported was 3,396 against 3,472 in the preceding year; and of 2,946 persons brought to trial, 2,505 were convicted. Thirty-one cases of obstructing the railway line were reported and 11 persons sent up, all of whom were convicted. The Inspector-General should have furnished further details about these cases.

32. *Working of the Arms Act.*—The working of the Arms Act received the careful consideration of Government during the year. Attention was drawn to the inconvenience occasioned to the public by the delay frequently involved in granting renewal of licenses, and the Government of India were moved to empower Sub-divisional Officers to renew licenses on payment of the prescribed fees. As this proposal did not, however, meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, instructions were issued to ensure a more methodical and speedy renewal. A complete list is to be maintained at each police-station of all licensees residing within its jurisdiction, and application for renewal may be made either in person, or by agent, or through the post; also it may be presented at the police-station, or to the Sub-divisional Officer within whose jurisdiction the licensee resided, or to the District Magistrate. The applicant for renewal may either receive the renewed license from the police-station, or office, where it was filed, or attach a registered and stamped envelope, bearing his own address, to the application, and have the license transmitted to him by post direct from the Magistrate's office. It was further ordered that all guns must be marked and numbered before an original license could be granted for their possession. The working of the Act in the district of Backergunge, to which the Inspector-General specially refers in his report, has been the subject of correspondence between Government and the Commissioner of the Division. The peculiar conditions of this district, where no less than 13 murders are reported to have been committed by guns, have necessitated the adoption of exceptional measures, and prosecutions for the possession of unlicensed guns have been carefully resorted to, and in many cases rigorous sentences passed upon conviction. In 25 cases sentences of imprisonment were passed, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to consider that the measures adopted have been unduly severe when the peculiarly lawless character of the criminal classes in Backergunge is taken into consideration.

33. *Railway cases.*—Thirty-one cases of obstruction on railway lines were reported, and in one serious case near Giridih, where three men placed sleepers on the line, all three received severe punishment. This class of offences is growing in volume and importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future reports a map should be inserted showing the locality of all true cases of this kind. A black cross should indicate where an attempt at obstruction was made and frustrated, and a red cross on the map should show where it led to a railway accident, whether fatal or otherwise.

34. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The fluctuations in non-cognizable crime reported during 1894 and the previous year are shown in the table below:—

		Number of cases.		Increase. Decrease.	
		1893.	1894.		
Class	I	9,278	9,239	...	39
"	II	20	31	11	...
"	III	959	898	...	61
"	IV	58,253	54,425	...	3,427
"	V	10,958	10,677	...	281
"	VI	13,576	13,996	420	...
Special laws		28,417	28,404	...	43
Total		121,420	118,070	431	3,351
		Net decrease		...	3,430

The largest decrease has occurred under Class IV, the number of cases under "Criminal force" having fallen by 3,626. The police were employed in 5.0 per cent. of non-cognizable cases against 4.9 per cent. in 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor again notices that very small success has attended the prosecution of these cases in some divisions. In the Patna Division, of 17,552 persons who actually appeared before the courts, 8,580, were convicted and 8,125 acquitted, while in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, 3,201 acquittals are shown against 2,333 convictions—figures which would seem to indicate that complaints were not judiciously sifted before the issue of process.

35. *Remands.*—The following table shows the percentage of remands in Magistrates' Courts in police cases sent up for trial during the past three years:—

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1892	37.8	24.5	15.2	9.0	5.1	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.1
1893	36.8	24.5	15.8	9.1	5.2	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.4
1894	35.7	24.1	15.0	9.4	5.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	2.9

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe a general falling off in this respect from the figures for the previous year. In nine districts of the Province, less than half the cases tried were disposed of on the first two hearings, while in 13 districts above 70 per cent. were so disposed of. Hooghly again stands highest with 81.2 per cent. of cases disposed of on the first two hearings, while Bogra again comes last with the very low percentage of 32.6. The percentage in Darbhanga has fallen from 56.2 to 37.9. The percentage of previous convictions proved against persons convicted of offences under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code has risen from 9.1 to 9.9, the highest figure yet registered, a result which may be attributed to increased attention being paid to this important subject.

36. *Anthropometry.*—The further development of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals has received unremitting attention from the Inspector-General. At each police-station there is a register which contains full information regarding the convictions of all residents within its jurisdiction, and each subdivisional court sub-inspector has been supplied with a copy of the index to the Conviction Register for a period of 10 to 20 years, so that when an accused is a resident of the district, or, if a resident of another district, gives a correct name and address, the local police are independent of the assistance afforded by anthropometric data. But when an accused conceals his identity, or his identity is doubtful, recourse is had to the central office. During the year the identity of 140 persons was thus established in cases from 32 districts, and the area under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Comprehensive instructions for the working of the system have been drawn up in pamphlet form. An officer was deputed to instruct the Bombay police in the Bengal system of anthropometry, and Mr. Paget, District Superintendent of Police, is now on deputation to instruct the police of the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Henry again acknowledges the cordial co-operation of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Comins and the officers of the Jail Department in facilitating the working of the system.

37. *Summary of changes.*—The Inspector-General has appended to his report a succinct summary of the chief changes introduced during the past four years in all branches of police administration. These changes include the regrading of the superior appointments in the service, the appointment by examination of probationary Assistant Superintendents, a scheme for the creation of a Provident Fund, the redistribution of investigating centres, the better supervision of police cases before the Courts by freeing Court Sub-Inspectors from many duties which prevented their devoting proper attention to the prosecution of cases, the re-adjustment of the strength of the lower grades of

the force, the establishment of District Police reserves, the appointment of Sub-Inspectors by competitive examination, the foundation of a Police Training School, and various and important reforms in chaukidari administration, as well as numerous departmental changes and other reforms which must, if intelligently carried out, ensure improvement in the working of the force.

38. *Character of officers.*—Mr. Henry again brings to the notice of Government the good work done by Messrs. Giles and Pratt, the Deputy Inspectors-General, and acknowledges the services of Messrs. Wilcox and Masters, who officiated for them during their absence. Special praise is also bestowed on Mr. Showers, who acted as Personal Assistant throughout the year, and on Mr. Thomas, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh. The names of the District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors favourably mentioned in paragraph 41 of the Report will be noted in the Appointment Department. Mr. Henry himself has merited the thanks of Government for his zealous and able administration of the Department, and deserves high commendation for the successful establishment of a system of anthropometry with which his name will always be associated.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA PLANTATION AND CINCHONA FACTORY
IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 261T.—F.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Factory in Bengal
for the year 1894-95.

There was nothing abnormal in the climatic conditions of the year under review, and the plantation suffered neither from landslips nor from forest fires. The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 295,500, against 698,850 in 1892-93, in addition to which 203,000 trees were cut down in the plantation at Nimbong lately purchased by Government from the Bhutan Cinchona Association. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations in Sikkim and at Nimbong, excluding the nursery stock, at the close of the year, was 3,927,501. No new trees were planted out during the year, as the purchase of the Nimbong plantation was thought to have put Government in possession of a sufficiently large quantity of bark. Since then however, the demand for quinine has increased owing to the success of the pice-pocket system, and Dr. King has ordered two to three hundred acres of land to be prepared for the purpose of being planted out with new trees. It is essential that enough planting should be done every year to maintain the outturn of plantation and factory up to at least 8,000 lbs. of quinine.

2. The crop of the year amounted to 500,534 lbs. of dry bark, of which 295,054 lbs. were obtained from the trees uprooted on the Government plantation in Sikkim, and 205,480 lbs. were collected from the trees uprooted at Nimbong. The bulk of the bark, with the exception of 126,603 lbs. of the red sort, was of the quinine-producing kind. The outturn of bark per tree was over a pound as compared with less than half a pound per tree in the preceding year when the majority of the trees cropped were dwarfed and feeble. The whole crop, less 1,959 lbs. sold to a medical depôt and to other purchasers, was as usual made over to the Cinchona Factory for disposal.

3. The outturn of the factory was 8,318 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, the produce of 393,150 lbs. of yellow bark, and 4,032 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, the yield from 105,560 lbs. of red bark. The outturn in 1893-94 was 4,765 lbs. of quinine from 230,100 lbs. of yellow bark and 3,848 lbs. of the febrifuge from 91,800 lbs. of red bark. Thus, while it took nearly 24 lbs. of red bark to yield a pound of febrifuge in the previous year, 26 lbs. of the bark were required for the manufacture of a pound of febrifuge during the year under review. On the other hand, in order to produce a pound of quinine, 47 lbs. of yellow bark were required during 1894-95, against 48 lbs. in the previous year. As was explained in last year's Resolution, the percentage of quinine in cinchona bark varies very much, and the same may be said of the alkaloids which the red bark yields. The total outturn of quinine and febrifuge was 12,350 lbs., being the highest figure reached since the factory was started.

4. The following statement compares the issues of the year with those of the preceding year:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
To Medical Department, Calcutta	1,300 0	200 0	1,000 0	150 0
To Medical Department, Man Meer	1,300 0	900 0	1,400 0	400 0
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal).	.....	295 8	.....	205 12
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal).	7 0	51 0	5 0	48 8
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for making into pice-packets)	1,400 0	.....	2,025 6	.....
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice-packets).	14 13	.....	20 4	.....
To Commissariat Department for Port Blair	50 0	.....	25 9	.....
Sold to Government officers	2,602 10½	.....	2,085 1	.....
ditto ditto and to the general public	.....	2,453 11	.....	2,416 9
Given as samples	2 6½	0 8	1 8½	0 7
Total	9,916 12½	4,200 8	7,561 13½	3,276 4

Dr. King explains that the above figures do not take into account 342 lbs. and 14 oz. of cinchona febrifuge sold for cash to dispensaries under the management of Municipalities and District Boards. The decrease in the issues of cinchona febrifuge is attributed to the low price at which quinine, cinchonine and cinchonidine are now sold in the market. The stock of quinine in hand at the close of the year was 2,140lbs. and of febrifuge 1,455lbs.

5. The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark and other products of the plantation amounted to Rs. 1,44,104 against Rs. 1,43,685 in the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	65,808	74,347
By credit from the Medical Depôts and the Commissariat Department	54,870	39,500
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,955	2,657
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	622	515
,, pice-packets	19,930	27,085
Total	1,43,685	1,44,104

6. The expenditure on the plantation, excluding the sum of Rs. 50,000, which was paid on account of the second instalment of the purchase money of the Nimbong plantation, amounted to Rs. 73,806 against Rs. 73,235 in the previous year. The total amount spent on account of the factory was Rs. 35,700 against Rs. 54,013 in 1893-94. The large increase in factory expenditure in the previous year was due to the inclusion of the price of quinine taken over from the Blutan Cinchona Association.

7. The tables in the Report are imperfectly prepared and require revision. For instance, the cost of salaries of European establishment, cooly labour, office establishment, &c., which in the table at paragraph 5 of the Report is lumped together under one head, should in future reports be broken up so as to show separately the cost of European staff and that of native staff classified as clerks, gardeners, coolies, etc.

The expenditure on the factory should be shown in the same detail as is given for the plantation expenditure at paragraph 5. The previous year's figures should also be shown everywhere for the purposes of comparison. Again in the stock account at paragraph 8, it is not understood why the whole of the dry bark (874,787 pounds) collected at Nimbong has not been included. Dr. King has taken the valuation of the Nimbong bark brought into the Government godowns as equal to that of the two instalments which have been paid on account of the Nimbong property, but there is obviously no connection between the stock-taking of the Nimbong bark actually brought in and the two instalments of money paid towards the purchase of the whole property. Further, the table of stock at paragraph 8 in order to be complete should show (1) quantity and value of stock at beginning of the year; (2) quantity and value of stock received during the year; (3) quantity and value of stock expended during the year; (4) quantity and value of stock balance at the end of the year.

8. The net profit on the working of the plantation amounts to Rs. 7,705 against Rs. 1,117 in the previous year. Dr. King observes that the net result of the year under review "can hardly be regarded as of the nature of a profit, for the plantation from which a certain number of trees have been taken, has not been increased by a corresponding number."

9. The scheme for the sale of Government quinine in Bengal through the medium of the Postal Department continues to gain in favour every year. The amount delivered to the Jail Department for conversion into pice-packets was 2,025 pounds against 1,490 pounds in 1893-94. The results of the working of the scheme were lately reviewed in detail in a Resolution separately issued by this Government, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon it further.

10. The thanks of Government are again due to Dr. King and Mr. Gammie for their efficient management of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**LIBERALITY OF NAWAB ALI KHAN BAHADUR OF HUSANABAD IN
MONGHYR.**

No. 236T.—M., dated Darjeeling, the 26th August 1895.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 479G., dated the 9th August 1895, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Patna, in which he reports that Nawab Ali Khan Bahadur of Husanabad in Monghyr, has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of a hospital at Rajgir in the district of Patna, of which he is a zamindar, to commemorate the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to that place.

2. In reply, I am to request that the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor may be conveyed to the donor for his liberality.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP IN BENGAL
FOR SEASON 1895.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., C. E. BUCKLAND,
The 2nd September 1895. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRI-
CULTURE, BENGAL.

*Final Forecast of the Jute Crop for season 1895 (to the middle of
August).*

Returns have been received from 26 districts in which jute is grown in these provinces, viz., from Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, all districts of the Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhagelpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack and Balasore.

Season.—As remarked in the first forecast published on the 29th June 1895, rain was deficient from January to March, but the deficiency does not appear to have impeded the cultivation in the more important jute-growing districts. Throughout the greater part of April the rainfall was well distributed, and was generally above the normal. In the early part of the month of May the rainfall was more copious over the whole province than is usual at the beginning of the month. During the last half of May heavy rain fell in East Bengal, but in other districts there was less than the average fall. For the whole month of May Eastern Bengal received more than the normal, while South-West Bengal, parts of Northern Bengal, and Orissa received less than the normal fall. In June the rainfall was altogether abnormal. East and North Bengal received less than half the usual rain. In Central Bengal the rainfall was short, but Orissa received double the normal fall. In July and the first half of August the rainfall was generally deficient in Central and Western Bengal, but in North Bengal and North Bihar there was excess, and in East Bengal the falls were irregular.

2. *Area sown.*—The estimates of areas sown with jute in 1895, as reported in the first forecast, have been modified by the Collectors of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur, Purnea, Cuttack and Balasore. The total area sown in jute in Bengal during the year under report, as shown in the appended return, is 2,242,700 acres against 2,268,200 acres reported in the first forecast, and as against 2,264,300 acres reported to have been sown in 1894.

Comparing the area under jute cultivation this year with that of 1894, it will be seen that there is a small decrease this year of nearly one per cent.

3. *Character of the crop.*—Taking the eleven most important jute growing districts into consideration, it will be

seen from the appended returns that Tippera, Pabna and Dinajpur return a bumper crop. Rangpur and Rajshahi return an average crop, and for Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur, Bogra and Purnea an outturn from 13 to 15½ annas is estimated. Jalpaiguri returns the crop as 15½ annas only. Floods have injured the crop in Bogra, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh. On the whole six of these districts return a better crop than last year, one an equal crop and four a crop not so good. In the less important jute districts in Central and Western Bengal scanty rainfall at sowing time has reduced the outturn below that of last year. Taking the province as a whole, the outturn of the jute crop may be estimated at 17 annas against 16½ths annas estimated last year.

4. *Gross outturn of the crop.*—As in previous years, for the purpose of estimating the gross outturn of jute of the current season, an all-round rate of 1,200 lbs. has been assumed to be the average rate of production of jute per acre for every jute-growing district in Bengal. The outturn of jute in these provinces for the season 1895 is shown in column 9 of the attached statement to have amounted to 6,421,600 bales (of 400 lbs.) against 6,144,300 bales in 1894.

5. *Estimated exports.*—The amount of jute (inclusive of cuttings and rejections) which may be available for export out of this year's crop is estimated to be about 36 lakhs of bales against 25 lakhs of bales exported in 1893, and 36 lakhs of bales exported from last year's crop.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Department of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

DARJEELING,
The 27th August 1895.

Final Report on the Jute Crop of Bengal for the year 1895.

District.	ACREAGE.				OUTTURN IN BALS OF 400 LBS.							Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in	Taking 10 aunes to represent the average outturn per acre, how many aunes will represent this year's outturn (1895)?	Taking 10 aunes to represent the average outturn per acre, how many aunes represented outturn last year (1894)?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Normal.	Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Burdwan	10,000	10,000	11,100	.....	-1'00	10	112	20,400	22,700	24,000	23,300	-37'01	-75	-50'73	For scanty rainfall the outturn of jute in Bardwan and Katwa subdivisions will be less. Owing to timely rains, the outturn in the Kalna Subdivision will be the same as it was in last year (12 aunes).		
Midnapore	11,100	10,000	20,000	+5'51	-45'41	124	21	24,500	23,300	19,300	20,700	-25'45	+37'51	-60'30	After the submission of the first forecast a considerable area was brought under cultivation. The outturn is likely to be better owing to seasonable rain.		The Collector estimates the average rate of yield per acre to be 1,140 lbs. A rate of 1,300 lbs. has, however, been taken in this office in calculating the estimates of outturn in columns 9, 10, 11 and 12.
Howrah	12,000	12,000	14,300	4'00	-15'00	9	10	18,000	21,000	22,400	21,000	-0'50	-28'07	-50'04	For want of periodical rains the area cultivated is less than in the previous year. The outturn is also expected to be comparatively low.		

District.	ACREAGE.										OUTPUT IN BALES OF 400 LBS.				Percentage by which column exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) output in		Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in		Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent this year's output (1895)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas represented output last year (1881)?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Normal.	Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.				
				Column 3.	Column 4.													
															3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1																	17	
24 Parganas ...	38,300	35,640	43,000	-0.39	-15.93	124	13	62,760	105,000	86,300	126,000	-31.90	-4.17	-34.36	This year's pattern will be less than that of the last year owing to the continued want of rainfall since the sowing time. The difference in the acreage of the current year's crop, as shown in the preliminary forecast, and that shown in the present return is due to the fact that in the preliminary forecast the estimated area sown this year was shown by the Subdivisional Officer of Diamond Harbour to be 210 acres, whereas he now states that the area sown was 1,068 acres. The increase in area and output is owing to the timely rains. The Subdivisional Officer of Serkhira reports that the rains in May have done good, and the whole normal area is shown as sown in that subdivision. The decrease in this year's output as compared with that of last year is mainly due to the want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The output is below normal owing to inadequate rainfall.			
Khetla ...	21,000	17,500	22,500	+21.34	-4.00	152	134	61,100	64,000	44,100	67,500	-4.16	+40.31	-8.00				
Nadia ...	44,000	47,000	47,000	-6.39	-6.30	23	16	107,500	132,000	123,400	141,000	-18.91	-15.04	-25.90				
Jessore ...	34,100	33,000	41,500	+1.40	-17.85	14	14	86,500	102,500	69,500	104,500	-13.51	+1.46	-25.11				

	20,300	21,700	30,000	-6'45	-35'06	11	10	41,900	60,900	40,700	91,800	-31'19	+2'84	-54'38	
Murshidabad...															
Dumjpur	107,500	107,500	99,500	.....	+8'04	14	13	302,800	329,500	541,900	598,500	+12'48	+40'97	+21'54	
Rajshahi	103,900	105,900	104,500	-1'51	-1'15	16	14	309,900	309,900	298,500	313,500	.....	+7'12	-1'14	
Rangpur	279,000	286,200	278,500	-2'32	-0'18	16	14	854,000	854,000	751,800	855,500	.....	+11'01	-0'01	
Bogra	100,000	100,000	75,000	.....	+31'36	18	14	246,500	300,000	202,800	200,000	-18'73	-7'13	+6'36	
Pabna	175,500	174,500	180,000	+0'57	-2'36	17	14	560,400	656,500	438,100	542,700	+6'24	+22'11	+3'07	
Darjeeling (Gulins).	18,900	18,900	13,900	.....	.....	10	12	26,900	41,400	31,100	41,400	-37'43	-16'72	-57'43	
Jalpaiguri	64,900	66,200	64,000	+1'05	+1'42	10	13	127,900	194,700	102,900	192,000	-54'36	-30'16	-33'43	

At the beginning of the season rainfall was deficient, heavy reduced areas cultivated. But late on the rainy season the late crop very well, and the rivers thus remaining low, and an inundation forcing premature cutting, the outturn is now very promising.

The slight increase in this year's outturn as compared with that of 1894 in the preliminary forecast calls for special remarks, and except that it was due to sufficient rainfall in May and June and bright sunshine at times.

The weather up to the period when the preliminary forecast was printed was very favourable for jute; so that an average outturn was expected at that time. But during the whole of June and the first week of July interfered with the growth of the crop. Hence an average outturn is now forecast.

Went on sufficient rain in June and a sudden flood in the eastern jute producing parts of the district in early July have damaged the crop to some extent.

Seasonable weather has prevailed all through the season. The sudden rise of the rivers in July may have affected the quality on the lower lands, but the quantity is not likely to be affected.

The growth of jute was checked by heavy rainfall. The outturn is accordingly low.

The difference in the outturn shown in the preliminary forecast and in this is owing to excessive rainfall in the early stage of cultivation of this crop and to the floods in parts of the Duars.

District.	ACREAGE.				OBTAIN IN SALES OF 400 LBS.								Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.				Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Normal.					
						1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca	173,300	211,200	219,300	-15'23	-15'23	14	13	463,000	524,800	514,800	557,000	-13'26	-9'00	-20'56	The area sown this year has been ascertained to be 178,300 acres and not 212,400 as shown in the preliminary forecast. The decrease is only in the Sadar subdivision.		
Faridpur	94,000	88,000	94,000	+1'17	.....	14	16	225,500	243,000	245,000	253,000	-11'45	-11'45	-18'46	The increase in area is due to transfer of 15 square miles of char lands from Dacca to this district. The outturn at Madaripur has been estimated at 12 annas only. It is due to insufficient rainfall during the sowing season and too much rainfall during the time of growth.	
Backergunge	6,400	4,400	4,400	.....	.....	15	13	13,200	19,200	14,400	19,300	-31'25	-8'23	-31'25	The decrease in the outturn is due to deficiency of rainfall.	
Wyzamingh	323,000	340,100	370,000	-0'19	-2'24	154	15	1,021,000	1,574,000	1,572,500	1,712,400	-3'16	+3'08	-5'23	Though some damage has been done in low lands on account of the sudden rise of the rivers, the outturn on the whole will be better than last year's, owing to the very useful rain in May and June.		

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 43. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* rice commenced. Transplantation of *aman* rice still going on in parts. Prospects not good owing to want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.37. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of paddy going on. Want of rain felt in Ghatal, Tamluk and Contai. Common rice selling from 14 to 22 seers a rupee at different subdivisions. No want of fodder and water.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.56. Weather bright with occasional showers. Prospects of *aus* rice, jute and sugarcane fair, of transplanted rice moderate. The harvesting of *aus* and jute proceeding with fair outturn. Transplantation completed with reduced area. Health of cattle good. Rice sells at—

				Sra.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	15	0
Basirhat	...	...	...	17	12½
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16	0

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 60. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy going on. Transplantation of *aman* paddy much retarded for want of rain. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 74, Bagerhat 59, Satkhira 1.09. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* continues; the grain in the ear is not full for want of sufficient rain. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Price of common rice varies from 15 to 22 seers a rupee in the different subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dinaajpur.—Average rainfall 2.71. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute and transplantation of *haimanti* paddy almost over. Price of common rice 15 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 77. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* and cutting of jute continue. More rain wanted. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall 76. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rivers have fallen slightly. Prospects of *aman* good. Jute being harvested; quality poor. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 94. Weather hot with occasional rain. Cutting of jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1.96. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* continue. More rain needed for the latter. Water and fodder sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Rajan. Rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall 72 at Sadar. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. *Marua* and Indian-corn are being harvested. Transplantation of paddy approaching completion. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 to 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.41. *Bhadoi* crops are doing well. Transplantation of paddy is nearly completed. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1.63. Transplantation of *aghani* not yet completed. *Bhadoi* crops good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall 70 at Sadar, 86 at Madhubani, 92 at Samastipur. Prospects of *aghani* continue favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.84 and at subdivisions above two inches. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops along the Ganges are exceptionally good in consequence of there having been no flood this year. More rain is wanted in Supaul for paddy. Prospects in other parts of the district are fair and normal. Common rice selling at 18 seers 4 chitaks per rupee at head-quarters. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 83. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. Cattle-disease in Belgachia and Kasba outposts. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 6·57. Weather seasonable. Early *baali* paddy is being reaped in places. Weeding and transplantation of *sarad* paddy in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	21 0	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	22 5
Kendrapara	...	...	...	25 0
Banki	...	...	...	22 5

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·71, Giridi ·88. More rain wanted in Giridi sub-division. Transplanting operations completed. All crops doing well. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 15 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Fine weather prevailed for the greater part of the week over the Province, and the rainfall was slight in almost all districts. Want of rain continues to be felt in most parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. Elsewhere the general prospects of the winter rice crop are favourable. *Aus* rice and jute are being harvested. In Bihar the *bhadoi* crops are reported good; *marua* and Indian-corn are being harvested. Cattle-disease is still reported in Purnea, but in no other district. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.					
				Mean barometric height, 6 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 25°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.553	29.634	-.017	Ely	83	90.3	27th Aug.	78.3	27 to Aug. 30.	89.4	78.7	84.1
		Raniganj ...	Raniganj ...	29.546	29.660	0	Sly	89	90.3	30th ..	76.4	30th ..	88.7	77.5	83.1
		Dirbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.538	29.606	-.003	E	49	90.1	29 & 31 ..	75.6	29th ..	88.5	77.7	83.1
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29.536	29.618	-.005	SE	105	91.3	25 & 31 ..	76.1	25 & 30 ..	80.2	78.3	83.7
	Presidency	Hooghly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	29.651	29.630	-.028	SWly	305	90.7	26th ..	77.0	26th ..	87.4	79.3	83.1
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29.664	29.681	-.015	SEly	65	87.9	25th ..	75.7	27th ..	85.9	78.1	82.1
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29.618	29.637	+.012	ESE	131	90.8	31st ..	76.7	29th ..	88.4	78.3	83.9
		Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	29.633	29.643	-.009	E & SEly	94	90.3	26th ..	77.3	26th ..	88.7	78.6	83.7
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.655	29.635	-.025	SE	108	91.0	31st ..	77.4	28th ..	89.9	78.7	83.9
		Khulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia	29.623	29.643	+.012	SE	103	90.1	26th ..	77.6	27th ..	87.3	79.2	83.4
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29.607	29.674	+.036	E	57	90.3	27 & 31 ..	78.7	25, 26 & 30.	88.0	79.3	84.1
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29.451	29.692	+.035	Ely	53	91.4	28th ..	76.1	25, 26 & 30.	88.6	77.0	83.4
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	29.640	—	+.008	Ely	60	68.1	28th ..	58.3	30th ..	66.1	56.5	61.3
		Guatong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Observations incomplete.								
		Kuch Bihar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29.605	29.650	+.016	SE	29	90.3	27th ..	77.7	25th ..	89.7	78.7	84.1
	Dacca	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29.653	29.666	+.003	SE	96	90.7	31th ..	77.3	30th ..	89.3	78.9	84.1
		Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	29.665	29.664	+.007	Calm & S.E.	10	88.3	30 & 31 ..	77.8	27 & 28 ..	86.7	79.3	83.9
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	29.703	29.676	-.006	NSE	183	89.1	25 & 30 ..	78.2	27th ..	87.3	80.2	83.9
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.671	29.681	+.015	ESE	104	89.7	31st ..	78.6	25 to 30 ..	87.1	78.7	83.9
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29.682	29.676	+.010	SE	128	87.8	25th ..	77.9	28th ..	86.3	79.7	83.0
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29.710	29.688	+.023	Calm	50°	88.8	31st ..	77.4	28th ..	87.4	78.3	81.3
		Tipperra ...	Comilla ...	29.705	29.689	+.011	S	117	89.4	25 & 31 ..	74.8	28th ..	87.3	76.3	81.6
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29.689	29.680	+.012	SE	103	87.3	28th ..	75.9	29th ..	85.6	77.3	81.6
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29.660	29.695	-.024	ESE	132	89.7	25th ..	74.1	28th ..	86.6	76.7	81.7
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patna	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.686	29.680	-.017	ENE	303	91.5	30th ..	78.7	31st ..	89.1	79.8	84.4
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29.286	29.617	-.014	ENE	144	92.9	28th ..	74.8	28th ..	91.0	78.4	84.7
		Dehri ...	.....	29.282	29.595	-.009	Ely	248	93.3	29th ..	?	?	90.0	?	?
		Shahabad ...	Buzar ...	29.414	29.607	0	E	158	91.3	28 & 29 ..	76.3	25th ..	89.3	78.4	84.9
		Arrah ...	.....	29.474	29.615	+.016	SE	75	93.4	29th ..	77.6	31st ..	90.5	80.1	89.3
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur...	Saran ...	Chapra ...	29.475	29.613	+.010	ESE	143	91.3	28, 29 & 30.	78.6	30 & 31 ..	88.7	79.3	84.1
		Champeran ...	Motihari ...	29.468	29.643	+.015	ENE	131	93.0	28th ..	76.9	27th ..	89.8	79.1	84.5
		Munshargarh ...	Munshargarh ...	29.503	29.634	—	ESE	107	91.7	28th ..	78.3	25 & 31 ..	89.3	79.8	84.6
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29.523	29.643	-.005	ESE	51	91.0	23th ..	80.5	25 & 30 ..	88.2	81.3	84.1
		Monghyr ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagalpur...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29.516	29.629	+.013	SE	106	90.7	28th ..	77.7	30th ..	88.1	78.8	83.9
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29.578	29.637	+.011	H	94	91.3	28th ..	78.2	25th ..	88.1	79.4	83.1
		Malda ...	Malda ...	?	?	?	Sly	65	90.6	28th ..	78.0	31st ..	89.2	79.4	84.3
		South Parganas ...	Naya Dumra	29.189	29.636	+.015	ESE	129	89.8	30th ..	75.8	29th ..	87.7	77.5	83.6
		Outtack ...	Outtack ...	29.653	29.606	-.039	Calm	54	90.2	25, 26 & 28.	75.2	28th ..	89.0	78.2	83.0
ORISSA.	Orissa ...	False Point...	.....	29.686	29.618	-.033	Sly	23.7	89.5	31st ..	75.1	28th ..	87.1	78.1	83.6
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.683	29.685	+.006	SWly	69.4	91.1	31st ..	76.2	30th ..	87.1	78.1	83.6
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29.686	29.680	—	Variable	276	91.2	31st ..	78.1	30th ..	88.7	79.9	84.3
		Gopalpur ...	.....	29.619	29.610	—	WSW	267	90.3	31st ..	75.6	27th ..	88.0	78.1	83.1
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27.607	29.618	-.036	SEly	183	85.2	25 & 28 ..	71.3	29th ..	84.1	73.4	78.0
	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27.636	29.626	-.001	Ely	224	86.3	28th ..	70.9	29th ..	82.8	72.7	77.3
		Palamanu ...	Daltonganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Manbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Singbhum ...	Chalbasan ...	28.892	29.600	-.010	Nly	18	90.4	28th ..	75.5	30th ..	88.0	77.5	83.8
		Sibesar ...	Sibesar ...	29.680	29.710	-.005	NE	58.3	90.3	28th ..	76.0	28th ..	88.7	77.9	83.3
ASSAM.	Chota Nagpur.	Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29.617	29.667	+.007	NKly	58	87.2	26, 29 & 31.	76.8	25 & 30 ..	86.2	78.3	83.3
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29.666	29.714	-.006	Calm	92.0	92.0	25 & 31 ..	76.3	26th ..	89.6	76.5	83.0

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the years 1871-80. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean at low numerical means of average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district, ending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

the week ending Saturday, the 31st of August 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																	DISTRICT.
Normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.								
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.					
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.			
0°	82°0	85	6°9	0°42	1°36	2°12	3°75	3°04	7°39	12°15	-4°16	27°03	35°13	-8°10	Burdwan.		
-0°4	80°3	86	6°4	2°74	0°94	2°50	3°33	3°08	7°72	12°53	-4°51	28°46	38°50	-10°04			
+0°1	81°3	88	7°0	3°57	2°33	2°06	3°00	3°35	9°17	13°40	-4°22	28°15	30°79	-8°64	Bankura.		
+0°5	82°1	87	8°0	3°17	2°47	2°51	4°25	3°92	8°53	13°38	-4°55	27°58	36°84	-11°26	Midnapore.		
					1°33	1°23	2°23	3°18	9°57	12°97	-3°30	25°29	37°50	-11°97	Huoghly.		
					1°36	2°20	4°00	3°06	9°21	12°40	-3°28	24°23	37°91	-11°09	Howrah.		
-0°1	81°3	90	9°6	2°51	1°52	2°03	2°67	3°16	9°23	12°30	-3°57	28°55	38°97	-10°42	24 Pargannas.		
-0°7	81°1	90	8°1	1°48	1°48	2°18	3°00	3°03	11°24	12°24	-1°40	29°29	30°28	-9°99	Calcutta.		
+0°3	82°3	83	6°9	0°55	0°58	2°10	3°00	3°11	7°51	11°53	-4°31	24°78	35°59	-10°51	Nadia.		
+0°3	80°1	90	8°7	0°80	1°01	2°40	3°23	3°07	6°57	11°41	-4°74	22°03	36°10	-16°07	Murshidabad.		
0	82°3	89	6°3	0°57	1°03	1°55	2°40	2°57	8°22	11°30	-3°14	28°25	36°94	-8°60	Jessore.		
					1°02	1°55	2°57	3°01	9°43	12°00	-2°57	31°16	41°55	-10°30	Khulna.		
+0°0	82°5	87	5°8	0°74	1°43	2°51	3°23	2°51	7°56	10°36	-3°00	29°05	37°70	-7°75	Kajshahi.		
+0°9	81°1	91	7°4	1°53	1°51	2°45	3°00	3°50	12°10	11°79	+0°31	37°30	41°75	-4°45	Dinajpur.		
+1°5	80°0	91	8°3	2°30	2°56	5°53	3°00	3°90	31°00	24°78	+6°22	101°04	68°04	+13°00	Jalpaiguri.		
+0°4	80°4	94	8°9	4°26	4°30	4°58	3°25	4°43	36°31	26°73	+9°59		97°79		Darjeeling.		
					0°59	6°55	2°25	3°06	10°23	22°11	-5°59	89°77	81°42	+8°36	Kuch Bihar.		
+1°2	81°8	86	7°3	0°83		3°21		3°00		12°44			54°07		Rangpur.		
+1°3	82°5	88	6°4	1°16	0°63	2°26	1°75	2°15		11°58			41°70		Bogra.		
+0°4	81°4	91	8°6	0°40	0°80	2°40	2°60	2°28	9°70	11°78	-2°08	28°73	37°30	-8°57	Fabna.		
+0°6	81°6	89	5°4	0°58	1°50	2°20	1°75	2°53	11°06	12°75	-1°67	31°52	44°37	-12°55	Dacca.		
+0°6	81°2	89	6°9	0°30		3°21		3°54		12°77			49°37		Mymensingh.		
+0°3	82°1	91	7°0	1°24	1°17	2°00	3°00	3°20		11°77			40°77		Faridpur.		
+0°9	81°3	92	8°6	1°58	1°58	2°53	2°23	3°54	12°07	12°23	-2°16	26°16	56°05	-29°49	Backergunge.		
0	80°1	94	6°9	1°03	2°58	2°56	2°15	3°53	14°03	16°44	-2°41		51°27		Tippera.		
+0°4	80°6	90	4°7	4°01	5°03	3°79	5°50	4°51	24°10	24°27	-0°27	68°70	30°32	-11°33	Noakhali.		
+0°9	80°3	90	8°1	2°16	3°26	3°02	3°00	3°28	15°11	12°97	-4°26	65°08	68°52	-22°44	Chittagong.		
					5°04	2°53	4°00	4°60	18°34	18°11	+0°23	53°16	60°88	-7°72	South Lushai Hills.		
+0°5	82°6	84	9°3	0°72	1°08	2°22	2°25	2°51	12°09	10°20	+1°59	28°06	30°35	-1°39	Patna.		
+0°5	81°6	85	8°9	1°75	1°23	2°06	3°00	2°55	10°37	11°40	-1°05	27°23	31°09	-3°56	Gaya.		
?	82°1	84	7°9	0°10				2°17		11°11			29°15		Shahabad.		
+0°7	82°3	85	6°9	4°57		2°10		2°57									
+1°2	83°7	86	4°7	3°00													
+0°1	83°9	88	6°8	0°63	2°59	2°22	2°57	3°07	14°30	10°00	+4°11		30°16		Saran.		
+1°0	83°6	85	4°6	1°53	0°53	2°57	2°00	2°26	12°23	12°13	+0°26	41°26	33°59	+7°57	Champana.		
-	83°2	91	6°0	0°59	0°76	2°50	2°23	2°28	10°54	10°16	+0°20		30°70		Muzaffarpur.		
+1°4	83°0	88	7°4	0°70	0°53	2°28	2°23	3°14	14°29	10°77	+3°52	21°14	31°53	-0°79	Darbhanga.		
0	82°8	87	7°9	1°24	2°02	2°41	2°30	3°12	12°59	11°16	-0°33	29°21	31°02	-2°41	Monghyr.		
+0°5	82°4	88	8°4	0°94	1°05	2°23	2°57	3°00	14°22	10°55	+2°03		32°00		Bhagalpur.		
-0°2	82°5	83	6°3	2°21	2°54	2°53	2°50	2°21	12°01	14°55	-0°15		46°00		Purnea.		
+0°3	80°6	87	8°6	0°90	1°40	2°44	2°53	3°27	9°59	11°04	+1°27	31°54	38°68	-7°04	Malda.		
-0°6	80°8	86	7°7	6°00		1°59		2°57			-2°35	29°02	26°44	-7°42	Benthal Parganas.		
-0°4	81°5	90	7°3	3°01													
-0°1	81°6	86	4°0	2°06	3°33	1°58	4°50	2°57	9°25	11°11	-1°76		35°00		Cuttack.		
-	83°0	82	6°9	0°50		2°37		3°20		11°24			34°20		Haleasore.		
-	81°0	86	4°1	2°10											Parl.		
+0°5	76°6	90	10°0	1°70		2°26		2°56		12°28			37°20		Hasaribagh.		
+0°3	74°8	93	9°3	1°53	1°53	2°54	4°00	2°52	12°04	14°25	-2°21	27°28	28°47	-1°19	Lohardaga.		
					2°12	2°31	2°00	3°00	7°24	11°23	-3°99	23°08	31°40	-8°41	Palanah.		
					2°03	2°12	2°50	2°25	7°50	12°53	-5°12	27°07	35°18	-7°21	Manbhum.		
0	68°0	87	9°0	1°55	1°55	2°26	4°00	2°25	8°73	15°46	-6°49	31°10	23°21	-5°11	Singbhum.		
0	80°1	94	7°3	0°57											Sibbarga.		
-0°2	80°4	91	7°9	1°36											Gosipara.		
+0°5	79°7	91	8°9	4°53											Ochar.		

ten years. The variations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal means denoting could amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, &c., from total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations during the past ten years.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 31st of August 1895.

Meteorological divi- sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 25th.	Monday, 26th.	Tuesday, 27th.	Wednesday, 28th.	Thursday, 29th.	Friday, 30th.	Saturday, 31st.								
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0.10	0.23	1.08	0.09	0.17	...	...	4	1.66	1.51	7.43	11.21	27.77	28.79
		Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	0.20	...	0.03	...	...	0.20	...	4	0.43	2.75	4.87	12.67	26.41	35.23
		Burdwan ...	Katwa ...	0.11	0.03	0.20	...	0.11	0.20	0.15	4	0.53	1.82	7.21	11.89	26.08	34.20	
		Burdwan ...	Baniganj ...	0.29	0.04	0.67	1.02	0.31	0.03	0.39	5	2.74	2.43	12.45	13.08	26.96	37.77	
		Burdwan ...	Maukur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Suri ...	...	0.03	0.35	0.02	0.18	...	...	3	1.30	2.40	7.28	12.90	34.03	30.37
		Burdwan ...	Hatampur ...	...	...	0.30	0.18	...	0.09	...	3	0.57	2.54	11.01	12.31	27.51	40.43
		Burdwan ...	Rampur Hat ...	0.17	...	0.07	0.50	...	0.30	...	3	1.04	2.56	4.26	12.38	31.82	38.04	
		Burdwan ...	Bolpur ...	...	...	0.14	0.03	...	...	...	1	0.17	...	5.63	...	25.87	...
		Burdwan ...	Murari ...	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.74	1	1.83	...	11.73	...	29.26	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.09	...	1	0.24	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Bankura ...	...	0.03	2.40	...	1.04	0.11	...	3	3.57	2.17	6.74	13.74	33.17	22.54
		Burdwan ...	Vishnupur ...	0.18	...	0.11	1.22	1.68	...	...	4	3.17	3.09	10.75	14.26	35.18	39.13
		Burdwan ...	Mahara ...	...	0.08	1.81	0.02	0.21	...	...	3	2.12	1.99	11.95	12.81	33.45	30.94
		Burdwan ...	Khatra ...	0.29	0.09	0.06	0.22	0.44	0.05	...	2	1.25	1.97	7.22	13.13	30.43	40.70	
		Burdwan ...	Indas ...	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	...	1	0.21	...	5.11	...	20.91	...
		Burdwan ...	Kotalpur ...	...	...	1.03	...	...	...	...	1	1.03	...	0.56	...	21.15	...
		Burdwan ...	Onda ...	...	0.15	0.32	0.31	0.20	0.12	...	5	1.19	...	8.16	...	31.35	...
		Burdwan ...	Gangajalghati ...	...	...	1.65	...	0.04	0.12	...	3	2.41	...	8.11	...	33.06	...
		Burdwan ...	Baipur ...	0.06	0.17	0.03	...	0.58	0.40	...	4	1.03	...	11.84	...	31.34	...	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	1	0.20	...	6.70	...	31.85	...
		Burdwan ...	Contal ...	0.20	0.17	0.33	1.23	0.80	...	...	5	2.73	2.48	11.01	13.50	31.78	40.31
		Burdwan ...	Tamluk ...	...	0.03	0.30	0.11	0.50	0.04	...	3	1.69	2.17	7.18	13.14	25.93	37.25
		Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	0.62	0.74	0.10	...	1.15	0.37	0.40	6	3.37	2.38	9.23	11.83	32.05	36.01	
		Burdwan ...	Ghatal ...	...	0.31	0.36	...	1.41	...	0.03	3	2.10	3.00	7.94	14.87	30.61	41.31
		Burdwan ...	Kukurhati ...	...	...	3.41	...	0.43	...	...	2	4.25	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Darbhata ...	...	...	1.45	...	0.00	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Panskura ...	...	0.39	0.17	0.29	1.02	...	...	4	1.87	...	6.90	...	19.05	...
		Burdwan ...	Dantoon ...	0.33	0.21	0.74	0.87	2.87	0.55	1.11	7	6.68	...	12.40	...	31.35	...	
		Burdwan ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Hooghly ...	0.05	0.04	2.02	...	0.29	0.03	...	2	3.32	1.53	8.46	11.78	25.36	36.99	
		Burdwan ...	Hooghly ...	0.20	0.08	0.48	...	0.12	...	...	3	0.95	1.42	10.04	11.56	26.70	36.05
		Burdwan ...	Jahanabad ...	...	...	0.93	...	0.39	...	...	2	1.23	0.81	10.48	15.54	25.51	40.50
		Burdwan ...	Howrah ...	0.35	0.10	0.72	...	0.08	0.14	...	4	1.49	2.16	12.16	11.98	26.70	37.18	
		Burdwan ...	Mohansraka ...	0.25	0.07	0.33	...	0.35	0.21	...	4	1.23	2.35	0.23	12.07	22.78	38.58	
		Burdwan ...	Uttarbaria ...	0.40	0.80	0.73	...	0.18	...	...	4	1.91	...	9.21	...	34.60	...
		Burdwan ...	24-Parganas ...	Baugor Island ...	0.03	0.24	0.32	1.33	0.34	0.03	...	4	3.51	2.09	10.47	15.17	31.36	47.30
		Burdwan ...	Diamond ...	...	0.11	1.16	0.32	0.55	0.19	...	5	3.13	2.37	9.74	13.81	31.98	40.98
		Burdwan ...	Harnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Canning Town ...	0.32	0.08	0.25	0.15	0.25	...	...	4	1.05	...	10.57	...	33.87	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Alipore (Obay.) ...	0.02	0.53	0.64	...	0.25	0.04	...	3	1.48	2.18	11.84	13.24	29.29	40.09	
		Burdwan ...	Harrackpore ...	...	...	2.80	...	0.33	...	...	2	3.32	1.33	8.80	11.56	25.38	37.08
		Burdwan ...	Dum-Dum ...	...	...	0.99	...	0.10	...	...	2	1.09	3.05	10.22	12.82	31.06	37.70
		Burdwan ...	Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.90	7.01	11.58	21.45	25.16
		Burdwan ...	Basirhat ...	...	0.34	1.22	...	0.80	...	...	3	1.95	1.52	9.11	13.79	29.78	40.30
		Burdwan ...	Nadia ...	Banaghat ...	0.31	...	...	...	0.16	...	2	0.47	1.67	6.92	12.00	25.33	36.19
		Burdwan ...	Krishnagar ...	0.03	0.09	0.34	0.03	0.04	0.02	...	1	0.55	1.63	5.64	11.23	23.04	33.03	
		Burdwan ...	Chudanga ...	...	...	...	0.25	0.61	...	...	2	0.85	1.04	7.54	12.03	22.67	35.03
		Burdwan ...	Mohorpur ...	0.05	0.17	0.33	0.64	0.55	0.02	0.08	4	1.86	2.79	9.67	12.06	27.55	35.15	
		Burdwan ...	Kushtia ...	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.05	1.03	1	1.16	2.28	7.89	11.77	25.40	38.31
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kandi ...	...	...	...	0.46	...	0.19	...	2	0.65	3.50	4.61	11.36	21.05	35.78
		Burdwan ...	Berhampore ...	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.13	4	0.80	2.80	5.88	11.80	21.05	35.06	
		Burdwan ...	Lalbag ...	...	...	...	0.16	0.07	0.22	0.42	2	0.87	2.54	9.70	12.15	26.94	33.94
		Burdwan ...	Asimjanj ...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.38	0.20	3	0.78	2.94	...	12.45	30.10	...
		Burdwan ...	Jangipur ...	...	0.40	0.05	0.06	0.17	0.06	0.09	2	0.83	2.82	6.31	11.13	30.57	34.64
		Burdwan ...	Lalgola ...	0.10	0.20	1.50	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	6	2.34	2.15	8.30	10.47	17.57	36.80	
		Burdwan ...	Akhrikanj ...	...	...	...	0.04	0.16	0.06	0.13	2	0.41	...	7.08	...	34.50	...
		Burdwan ...	Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Dumkal ...	...	0.20	...	...	0.16	0.13	0.31	4	0.69	1.25	6.03	10.53	...	35.63
		Burdwan ...	Jessore ...	Narail ...	0.03	...	0.03	0.85	...	0.03	0.03	1	0.76	1.29	11.73	10.24	30.37	33.89
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Jessore ...	...	0.20	0.47	0.11	0.09	...	...	3	0.87	1.73	8.78	11.88	25.33	39.99
		Burdwan ...	Jhenidah ...	0.05	0.19	...	0.84	...	...	0.20	3	1.34	2.10	4.21	12.47	26.73	38.67
		Burdwan ...	Makura ...	...	0.15	0.03	0.07	...	0.30	...	3	0.47	1.58	5.88	9.73	28.71	35.91
		Burdwan ...	Bangson ...	0.20	...	0.33	...	1.10	...	...	3	1.03	1.62	10.48	12.48	31.11	36.48
		Burdwan ...	Batkhura ...	...	...	0.64	0.30	...	0.13	...	3	1.09	1.37	9.04	12.08	32.55	40.45
		Burdwan ...	Bagerhat ...	...	0.22	0.06	0.26	0.63	...	0.09	2	0.59	1.80	9.45	11.03	23.76	44.69
		Burdwan ...	Khulna ...	...	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.60	...	3	1.34	2.33	9.24	12.05	27.18	39.40
		Burdwan ...	Nakpur ...	0.80	0.15	0.48	0.7	0.04	...	...	5	2.43	...	9.83	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Bangal ...	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.50	0.10	0.08	6	1.96	...	10.95	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Rajshahi ...	Nator	0.20	0.05	...	0.29	0.18	3	0.72	2.68	8.06	11.85	28.77	36.83
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Nangon ...	0.10	...	...	0.10	...	0.70	1.47	4	2.43	3.14	8.76	11.89	27.08	38.13
		Burdwan ...	Lalpur ...	...	...	0.80	...	0.34	...	0.37	3	1.15	2.35	6.46	8.83	33.43	38.11
		Burdwan ...	Nanda ...	...	1.30	...	...	0.85	0.18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Meladobpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Churaman ...	0.50	...	0.59	0.26	...	0.23	0.36	4	1.34	3.56	9.37	13.72	30.79	41.50	
		Burdwan ...	Raiganj ...	0.27	0.04	...	...	...	...	1.15	2	1.78	3.43	15.51	10.88	30.75	41.50
		Burdwan ...	Dinajpur ...	0.25	0.03	0.06	...	...	0.16	...	3	0.57	3.45	14.93	12.58	41.22	...
		Burdwan ...	Balughat ...	...	...	0.37	...	...	0.76	0.06	3	1.42	2.37	12.52	12.16	43.08	...
		Burdwan ...	Thakurgaon ...	0.54	0.22	...	0.37	0.61	1.25	3	2.43	1.73	8.05	9.57	31.64	30.00
		Burdwan ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0.01	0.00	...	0.72	0.93	...	2	0.70	...	11.48	...	64.30	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Alipore Dooars ...	...	0.81	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.56	6.02	31.80	34.78	101.04	66.91
		Burdwan ...	Pullucotta ...	...	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	1	0.81	...	21.84	...	...	...
		Burdwan ...	Debiganj ...	0.22	0.23	...	...	0.10	...	...	1	0.70	...	14.08	...	65.43	...
		Burdwan ...	Bhugulpur ...	0.27	3.10	0.05	0.60	0.24	0.54	6	0.55	...	10.15	...	65.09	...
		Burdwan ...	(Nagrakatta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169.00	...
		Burdwan ...	Baza ...	0.32	1.30	0.02	...	0.06	2.83</									

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 31st of August 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.	
				Sunday, 28th.	Monday, 29th.	Tuesday, 30th.	Wednesday, 31st.	Thursday, 1st.	Friday, 2nd.	Saturday, 3rd.								
RAJSHAH.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	...	...	2.44	0.07	...	...	...	1	2.51	2.72	11.21	14.03	37.00	50.02
		Dacca	Narayanganj...	...	0.03	0.40	0.22	...	...	...	1	0.64	0.94	10.71	12.01	28.44	43.31
		Dacca	Manikganj...	...	0.08	0.41	0.15	0.06	...	...	1	0.71	0.71	10.82	13.26	31.31	40.52
		Dacca	Jaydebpur...	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	...	...	...	4	0.54	?	12.43	11.09	31.07	36.73
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj...	0.25	0.12	0.61	...	0.03	...	...	3	1.01	2.66	20.10	13.29	52.74	50.32
			Atia (Tangail)	...	...	0.40	0.27	...	0.70	...	3	1.46	2.23	15.12	11.02	37.54	30.52
			Mymensingh	...	0.18	0.01	0.07	0.01	...	0.03	...	1	0.30	0.30	13.05	13.92	53.08	53.11
			Jamalpur	0.06	0.27	...	0.40	0.14	...	1	0.96	3.23	13.31	13.31	45.01	45.01
		Faridpur	Subarnachali	0.21	1	1.21	?	?	?	?	?	?
			Durgapur	...	0.20	0.80	0.30	3	1.30	?	?	?	?	?	?
			Sherpur Town	0.90	...	0.10	0.08	...	0.00	0.53	4	2.43	?	27.25	?	75.32	?	?
			Dipangaj	0.08	1.23	...	1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Backergunge	Madaripur	...	...	0.49	0.05	...	...	0.11	3	1.53	1.80	11.73	11.73	41.52	41.52	?	
	Faridpur	...	0.04	0.14	1.08	0.15	0.10	0.33	5	1.44	2.35	9.90	12.40	37.40	42.04	?		
	Goulundo	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	1	0.15	2.07	0.19	11.11	?	35.75	?	
	Patuakhali	0.16	0.25	0.27	0.75	0.23	0.33	0.16	7	2.15	3.08	15.61	16.33	39.41	65.26	?		
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Pirojpur	0.33	0.23	0.40	1.19	0.13	0.10	...	0	2.32	2.23	10.33	14.13	33.64	50.52	?	
		Barisal	0.57	0.28	0.05	0.16	0.99	0.08	0.15	5	2.08	1.69	12.74	11.04	31.23	49.71	?	
		Gournadi	...	0.43	0.14	1.33	...	0.05	0.00	3	2.66	?	11.01	?	38.78	?	?	
		Bhola	...	0.35	0.18	0.07	0.17	...	...	3	0.77	3.48	12.96	18.17	37.58	63.04	?
	Tippera	Daulatkhali	0.10	1.17	0.46	0.20	0.18	0.74	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Besphol	0.41	0.11	1.80	0.11	1.01	0.48	...	6	3.92	?	12.99	?	34.53	?	?	
		Agartala	...	...	0.80	...	...	...	...	1	0.67	2.47	0.89	19.94	35.26	44.21	?
		Comilla	0.26	0.18	0.81	0.11	...	...	...	4	1.38	3.99	14.24	17.31	40.64	53.37	?
	Noakhali	Chandpur	...	0.18	1.19	4.16	...	0.09	0.41	4	6.03	3.96	19.70	20.26	41.67	55.93	?	
		Brakmanbaria	3.00	0.10	0.05	0.09	...	...	...	2	2.24	2.21	12.80	12.40	42.18	43.07	?
		Bamchandra- pur.	...	0.75	...	0.10	...	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.65	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chittagong	Daudkandi	...	...	0.15	0.80	...	...	...	2	0.65	?	13.42	?	?	?	?	
	Kasba	0.19	0.13	0.03	...	...	...	...	2	0.37	?	4.70	?	33.44	?	?	
	Laksm	1.95	...	...	...	0.85	...	...	2	2.80	?	10.38	?	?	?	?	
	Noakhali	...	0.02	1.65	0.90	1.17	0.09	0.01	4	4.01	3.84	28.40	24.00	64.76	79.16	?		
Patna.	South Lushai Hills.	Fenny	0.46	1.75	2.47	0.43	0.24	0.55	0.15	7	6.06	3.73	23.33	24.07	60.59	80.41	?	
		Harishpur	0.11	0.33	2.95	4.76	3.02	...	...	4	4.30	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Bamganj	0.03	0.18	0.12	3.74	0.08	0.17	...	4	4.30	?	23.54	?	50.81	?	?	
		Cox's Bazar	0.09	0.31	...	2.05	...	0.80	0.13	4	4.48	3.00	34.02	26.53	73.38	105.23	?	
	Gaya	Ohittagong	...	0.23	...	1.78	...	0.03	...	2	2.03	2.94	12.17	19.25	71.78	?	?	
		Kutubdia	...	...	0.80	...	...	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Satkanga	0.86	0.79	1.02	2.50	0.08	0.56	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Kodola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Shahabad	Fenoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Mirserai	0.06	0.30	2.23	1.41	0.25	1.00	0.02	6	6.68	?	25.58	?	66.90	?	?	
		Chandpur	...	...	4.20	0.08	...	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Rangamati	0.47	0.06	1.53	2.70	0.10	0.05	0.02	4	5.04	2.35	18.34	18.11	53.10	60.85	?	
Saran	Sundarban	0.43	1.21	0.40	1.81	0.44	0.97	0.17	6	4.02	?	15.42	?	53.08	?	?		
	Patna	0.29	...	0.22	...	...	0.04	0.17	3	0.73	2.80	12.55	10.90	33.46	31.06	?	
	Dinapore	0.06	...	0.37	0.01	...	0.02	0.20	2	1.22	2.00	12.30	11.11	33.46	30.76	?		
	Bihar	0.44	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.30	3	1.19	1.88	12.40	10.23	26.98	31.23	?	
Bihar.	Gaya	Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	1	1.20	1.63	11.08	0.99	22.33	23.23	?
		Hileo	0.30	...	...	...	0.05	0.34	0.05	3	0.92	?	7.95	?	25.48	?	?
		Aurangabad	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	0.40	3	1.06	1.91	12.20	?	33.03	32.03	?
		Gaya	0.06	...	...	0.60	...	0.47	0.63	3	1.75	2.23	9.87	11.17	26.06	32.00	?
	Shahabad	Nawadah	0.12	...	...	0.13	0.05	0.43	0.54	4	1.32	1.53	11.96	10.41	23.05	23.41	?
		Jahanabad	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.55	0.13	2	0.73	2.50	10.38	11.84	27.38	30.76	?
		Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	0.42	0.70	3	1.13	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Daudnagar	0.05	...	...	0.23	...	0.55	0.73	3	1.43	?	15.47	?	40.31	?	?
	Champaran	Sherghati	0.64	...	...	0.23	...	0.10	0.28	4	1.64	?	7.30	?	21.98	?	?
		Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Pakri Bara- wan.	0.05	...	...	0.57	0.58	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Buxar	4.36	0.08	0.04	...	0.03	0.08	0.10	2	4.57	2.11	16.31	10.23	37.71	37.08	?	
Muzaffarpur.	Muzaffarpur	Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.02	Nil	0.10	3.03	8.97	12.72	31.95	30.20	?
		Bhabhua	0.96	...	...	...	0.17	0.70	0.11	4	1.43	1.40	9.23	10.05	31.05	30.18	?
		Sasaram	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.04	...	...	2.01	?	11.20	?	20.11	?	?
		Arrah	...	...	0.06	...	0.10	0.91	0.13	3	4.28	2.54	12.32	10.71	30.37	30.37	?
	Muzaffarpur	Mohanes	0.07	...	...	0.51	...	...	2.00	3	2.59	?	11.33	?	41.41	?	?
		Khari	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Agason	...	...	...	...	...	2.13	1	2.13	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Ramagar	...	...	...	0.70	...	...	...	3	1.15	?	0.23	?	36.34	?	?
	Muzaffarpur	Koath	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	0.59	3	1.34	?	8.62	?	23.99	?	?
		Sikroli	0.25	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.26	3	0.71	?	8.61	?	?	?	?
		Basowan	0.10	0.25	...	...	...	0.31	0.44	3	0.71	?	0.96	?	32.35	?	?
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	1.48	1	1.48	?	?	7.71	?	20.35	?	?
Muzaffarpur.	Muzaffarpur	Gopalganj	0.03	...	0.17	0.05	0.31	1.00	1.20	4	2.83	3.23	14.11	10.03	38.32	30.60	?	
		Siwan	1.18	...	0.65	0.51	0.64	1.33	0.5	5	4.31	2.88	16.20	10.60	30.65	30.65	?	
		Bkma	0.08	...	...	0.80	0.30	0.05	0.30	3	1.51	?	9.71	?	27.21	?	?
		Chupra	0.13	...	0.40	...	...	0.01	0.09	3	0.65	2.31	12.18	9.45	25.43	29.24	?
	Muzaffarpur	Seerampur	...	0.06	...	...	0.40	...	0.25	3	1.80	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Annour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Motibari	0.12	...	1.23	...	0.16	0.13	...	4	1.63	2.47	14.45	11.36	47.23	31.04	?	
	Muzaffarpur	Bottiah	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.03	2.26	10.39	12.67	35.29	32.44	?
		Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	13.00	?	42.71	?	?
		Burhura	0.07	...	...	...	0.39	0.15	0.14	5	0.76	?	18.38	?	44.40	?	?
		Sitamarhi	...	0.05	...	0.08	0.34	0.13	...	5	0.60	2.13	11.90	9.93	47.16	30.04	?	
Muzaffarpur.	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	1	0.70	2.96	10.61	9.95	31.67	30.16	?
		Hajipur	0.14	...	0.39	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.19	4	0.97	2.41	9.97	?	28.87	?	?	
		Para	0.11	...	0.60	...	0.20	...	...	3	1.44	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Mahua	...	...	...	1.31	...	0.33	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Muzaffarpur	Shuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Pupri	0.23	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.83	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Tajpur	...	...	...	...	0.75	0.17	...	3	0.92	2.93	9.00	10.34	23.63	31.64	?
		Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	0.44	0.13	0.14	3	0.70	3.17	11.86	11.72	36.06	32.81	?
	Muzaffarp																	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 31st August of 1895—*continued*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 26th.	Monday, 26th.	Tuesday, 27th.	Wednesday, 28th.	Thursday, 29th.	Friday, 30th.	Saturday, 31st.								
N.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Bhagalpur— <i>continued</i> .	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	1'04	0'08	2'70	3	3'83	2'59	18'85	11'70	37'06	34'8
		Bhagalpur ...	Bangwan (Sy-fabad).	...	...	1'45	...	0'23	...	0'50	...	2'39	?	21'17	?	34'55	...
		Bhagalpur ...	Supaul ...	0'04	...	...	...	0'15	...	0'21	3	0'40	3'80	11'33	12'35	32'86	34'8
		Bhagalpur ...	Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	0'15	...	0'18	0'05	...	0'38	?	12'10	?	42'15	...
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	0'01	0'17	1'34	0'05	0'04	0'23	...	...	1'84	1'71	13'76	9'61	33'35	30'2
		Bhagalpur ...	Banka ...	...	...	...	0'90	0'93	...	0'19	...	2'02	2'53	5'37	10'94	26'08	31'2
		Bhagalpur ...	Colgong ...	0'03	0'21	0'08	...	0'16	0'58	0'46	...	1'32	?	10'37	?	36'65	...	
		Bhagalpur ...	Bansil ...	...	0'53	...	0'68	...	...	...	1'39	?	5'14	?	?	...	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0'34	0'10	...	...	0'18	...	0'15	4	0'77	3'79	12'13	15'98	58'20	57'1
		Purnea ...	Araria ...	0'13	0'03	...	...	0'12	0'18	0'99	4	1'48	3'05	22'46	13'93	59'41	60'2
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Purnea ...	Purnea ...	0'05	0'03	0'01	0'23	0'06	0'43	0'13	3	0'94	3'14	8'94	14'16	35'34	46'2	
		Purnea ...	Gondwara (Korah).	0'13	0'33	1'04	...	3	1'60	?	15'18	?	35'80	...
		Purnea ...	Bursac ...	1'38	...	...	...	...	0'85	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Purnea ...	Forbesganj ...	0'26	0'30	...	...	...	0'18	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Purnea ...	Kaliaganj ...	0'80	0'32	...	0'70	...	0'50	...	4	2'28	?	20'00	?	66'18	...	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	1'65	...	0'09	0'05	...	0'21	0'81	3	3'81	2'15	11'53	9'70	31'81	35'7	
		Malda ...	Chunuchal ...	...	0'15	...	1'31	0'04	0'12	0'55	4	2'47	3'53	14'47	12'48	51'70	46'2
		Malda ...	Gajol ...	...	...	0'00	0'50	...	0'14	0'80	4	3'04	?	9'26	?	30'61	...
		Malda ...	Bibiganj ...	...	...	0'05	...	0'35	...	0'54	3	0'94	?	7'45	?	30'93	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0'04	0'03	0'08	0'06	0'04	0'53	0'05	2	1'43	3'53	8'21	9'88	22'42	30'0	
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Sonthal Parganas.	Gouda ...	...	...	0'05	0'15	0'50	0'08	...	2	0'78	1'88	4'77	11'23	22'11	34'2
		Sonthal Parganas.	Pakaur ...	...	0'45	1'24	...	0'10	...	0'37	4	3'23	3'60	12'48	12'54	38'85	41'2
		Sonthal Parganas.	Naya Dumka ...	0'37	0'01	0'38	0'05	0'15	0'08	0'06	3	0'90	2'25	7'73	13'38	28'30	41'2	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Deoghur ...	...	0'03	...	0'21	0'11	0'82	...	3	1'17	2'11	7'19	12'12	24'72	36'0
		Sonthal Parganas.	Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	0'32	0'35	0'45	3	1'32	2'09	11'72	12'46	40'11	38'0
		Sonthal Parganas.	Balbhadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'50	?	?	?	?	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Nanihat ...	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Assenbong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Katikund ...	...	...	0'24	0'23	0'23	1'14	0'03	4	1'86	?	?	?	?	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Madhupur ...	...	...	...	0'37	0'35	0'75	0'20	4	1'07	?	6'33	?	33'98	...
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Sonthal Parganas.	Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	0'05	1	1'05	?	6'63	?	31'79	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	1'26	0'17	0'43	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Barkopa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Bhagya ...	0'40	0'51	...	...	0'25	...	0'36	3	1'26	?	10'19	?	34'37	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Mohespore ...	...	...	...	1'15	0'33	...	0'36	3	3'04	?	?	?	?	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Barharwa ...	0'03	0'03	0'77	0'63	1'05	0'19	...	3	3'08	?	9'06	?	?	...	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Sahibganj ...	0'38	0'55	0'70	...	0'29	0'78	...	5	3'09	?	12'38	?	?	...	
		Outtock ...	Jagatsingpur	0'60	0'50	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Outtock ...	Banki ...	0'30	0'30	0'08	0'32	0'10	...	...	6	3'57	1'56	9'84	9'84	10'80	20'1
		Outtock ...	Cuttack ...	0'35	0'37	0'07	4'11	0'87	0'63	0'15	6	6'57	1'93	19'31	11'13	53'40	30'2	
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Outtock ...	False Point ...	0'69	0'67	0'08	2'11	0'63	...	0'03	2	3'01	3'71	17'01	13'55	43'31	39'4	
		Outtock ...	Kendrapara ...	0'05	0'07	0'06	1'78	1'16	0'03	0'09	3	3'15	3'23	16'79	12'87	40'72	35'2	
		Outtock ...	Jajpur ...	1'010	0'21	...	5'46	1'23	2'23	...	5	7'92	1'21	18'39	10'00	150'04	40'6	
		Outtock ...	Dharmas ...	...	0'14	2'47	1'48	1'13	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Outtock ...	Satipore ...	0'07	0'05	...	3'50	1'25	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Outtock ...	Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Balasore ...	Akhayapada ...	0'30	0'10	0'23	7'06	1'45	3'10	...	6	11'13	?	18'74	?	46'98	...	
		Balasore ...	Chandbail ...	0'12	0'40	...	1'72	1'40	0'80	...	5	3'54	1'68	11'11	10'73	35'73	33'9	
		Balasore ...	Bhadrak ...	...	0'43	...	0'90	0'20	0'02	...	4	3'54	1'51	10'38	10'44	42'10	34'2
		Balasore ...	Soro ...	0'18	0'25	0'35	0'55	0'22	...	...	4	3'15	1'08	6'59	10'76	30'36	33'7
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	0'26	0'30	...	0'39	1'07	0'17	...	5	3'08	2'10	7'94	12'64	42'65	38'3	
		Balasore ...	Jellasore ...	0'58	0'16	1'50	1'50	0'71	0'22	...	5	4'55	1'60	8'17	10'30	32'30	35'9	
		Balasore ...	Baripada ...	0'70	...	1'30	...	1'36	...	...	3	3'58	1'14	12'50	11'98	30'59	37'2
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0'30	0'03	0'21	0'03	0'48	...	...	3	0'90	3'03	15'41	8'69	46'98	39'3
		Puri ...	Khurda ...	0'22	0'28	1'01	...	...	...	...	...	3'54	?	12'45	?	36'59	...
		Puri ...	Bhanpur ...	0'30	0'14	...	0'25	...	0'22	...	...	2'21	?	11'84	?	31'0	...
		Puri ...	Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Puri ...	Satpara ...	0'45	0'23	2'19	1'25	0'40	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Puri ...	Pipli ...	0'06	0'33	0'00	1'35	0'40	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Puri ...	Nayagarh ...	0'71	0'42	0'11	0'05	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Puri ...	Ranpur ...	0'27	0'21	0'09	0'15	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Puri ...	Kurmala ...	0'30	0'07	...	0'00	0'45	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (Giridih).	...	...	0'04	0'06	0'40	0'16	0'13	3	0'68	3'13	7'29	12'28	30'77	34'6
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	0'16	0'13	0'13	0'06	0'37	0'37	0'08	5	1'70	3'04	9'03	12'60	30'58	35'2	
		Hazaribagh ...	Semtaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'00	?	11'78	?	33'3	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'33	?	16'79	?	36'3	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Jhumra Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	?	16'23	?	47'3	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'16	0'26	3	0'52	?	11'59	?	29'38	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Chatra ...	...	0'49	...	...	...	1'44	...	3	1'93	?	12'78	?	34'38	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Karagada ...	...	...	...	...	0'49	0'25	0'47	3	1'21	?	8'37	?	32'11	...
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Lohardaga ...	Ramgar ...	2'10	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	0'40	1'16	0'34	0'43	4	2'32	3'26	13'76	15'02	30'08	38'3
		Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	0'80	0'11	0'12	...	...	0'07	0'23	4	1'33	2'81	10'38	13'63	36'35	36'0
		Lohardaga ...	Silti ...	0'80	0'30	0'30	0'42	...	0'30	0'10	6	2'83	?	?	?	?	...	
		Lohardaga ...	Paikot ...	...	...	...	2'30	1'20	2'30	...	3	2'30	?	20'70	?	?	...
		Lohardaga ...	Tumar ...	0'30	0'25	...	...	0'50	0'45	0'25	5	1'84	?	11'93	?	?	...
		Lohardaga ...	Chaitpur ...	...	...	...	...	2'50	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Palasau ...	Palasau ...	...	0'07	0'01	...	1'27	0'40	0'28	3	2'12	2'31	7'24	11'38	25'08	30'4
		Palasau ...	(Daitangar).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	...
		Palasau ...	Batunath ...	0'37	...	...	0'03	...	0'10	0'10	3	0'50	?	8'30	?	37'30	...
O.W.— <i>continued</i> .	Orissa— <i>continued</i> .	Palasau ...	Hasanabad ...	1'45	...	0'27	0'40	0'13	2'00	...	5	4'25	?	10'03	?	33'41	...	
		Palasau ...	Garkhee ...	1'73	...	...	0'41	0'44	0'99	0'17	6	3'74	?	12'97	?	31'88	...
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0'75	0'30	0'05	...	0'24	0'09	0'26	4	1'79	3'28	8'82	12'34	37'33	35'3	
		Manbhum ...	Gobindpur ...	...	0'00	0'35	0'04	0'10	0'08	1'03	3	2'20	1'95	8'15	12'37	28'34	25'6
		Manbhum ...	Raghunathpur.	0'60	...	0'30	0'29	0'18	...	...	4	1'43	?	6'22	?	19'43	...
		Manbhum ...	Barchadham...	0'25	0'37	0'05	...	0'30	...	...	4	1'77	?	5'06	?	37'11	...
		Manbhum ...	Jhulda ...	0'40	0'29	0'31	0'01	0'12	0'76	0'13	6	2'08	?	10'43	?	36'08	...	
		Manbhum ...	Chas ...	0'03	0'15	0'04	0'19	0'05	...	0'10	3	0'56	?	8'07	?	33'11		

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY
THE 31st OF AUGUST 1895.**

THE monsoon current, as during the previous week, has been weak and irregular, but the distribution of the rainfall has again been different. For the week preceding the 24th of August, heavy rain fell in North Bengal and Bihar, while in the south-western districts there was much less than the average. During the week now under review the heavier falls have been in Orissa; and in the northern and eastern districts rainfall has been very scanty, especially in North Bengal, which has received about a quarter of the normal amount. Though considerably less than the usual amount of rain has fallen, yet showery weather has been common, and no distinct break in the rains has occurred. The number of rainy days, that is, days on which at least a tenth of an inch of rain has fallen, has been almost as large as usual.

At the beginning of the week a very shallow low pressure area was approaching the west coast of the Bay between Pori and Vizagapatam. The greatest defect recorded at any of the stations in that part of the coast was about a tenth of an inch, and as the centre moved away to the west before any further development occurred, the influence on the general weather conditions was of but slight importance. The wind circulation was cyclonic in the north of the Bay, and light easterly winds prevailed in Bengal, but the latter arrangement was not due to the depression, as it was maintained throughout the week after the low pressure area filled up. Pressure changes were very small and consisted of the usual oscillations which occur during settled weather, and the readings never differed by more than small amounts from the normal.

While the depression was passing the coast line in the early part of the week, lowest readings were in the Orissa. The moderate rise that followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards, and this slow northerly motion continued day by day throughout the week, till by the end of the week it was in Bihar. Afterwards the low pressure area became diffused in connection with the formation of another shallow depression over Burmah. The slight changes which were in progress during this northerly displacement appear to have led to the occurrence of thunderstorms and the more heavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West Bengal were the 27th and 29th, in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 30th and 31st. Over a great part of North and East Bengal during these days rainfall was very scattered, but in Backergunge, Noakhali and Chittagong some heavy showers and a good deal of general rain fell in the early part of the week.

The changes of pressure in progress on the last two days of the week gave rise to a shallow low pressure area in the east, the central area being in the south of Burmah. The distribution became very uniform both over the province and the north of the Bay. This uniformity was followed by light irregular winds and generally by fine weather, interrupted in places by thunderstorms and local heavy rainfall.

The character of the weather has been very similar to what obtained during the previous week—settled in general, but with local disturbances.

Pressure.—As stated above, pressure changes have been small and readings have been practically normal. The mean difference from the normal varies from excess of about .02 inch to defect of .04 inch in Orissa.

Temperature has generally been above the normal, a temporary fall occurring with local storms and heavy falls of rain. The means for the week are practically normal in South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Assam. In East Bengal and Bihar there has been excess of half a degree, and in North Bengal of more than 1°.

Rainfall.—Showery weather has prevailed over a great part of the province throughout the week. As the rainfall has been largely due to thunderstorms, the daily falls are more irregular than usual, but in many cases they are very light. In Orissa alone the average fall is above the normal, being 2.92 as compared with 1.97 inches. In Chota Nagpur there has been defect of about .48 inch, in East Bengal .61 inch, in Bihar of .98 inch, and in North Bengal of 2.61 inches. As pointed out above, the number of days on which rain fell was very little under the average, except in North Bengal, where there was about one rainy day fewer.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 31st of August 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.				Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.*			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.				Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
				Of mean for each day.													
South-West Bengal	91.3	75.6	88.5	75.4	83.4	0	1.48	2.15	-0.67	3.98	3.11	-0.13	8.45	13.38	27.13	45.08	
North Bengal	91.4	76.1	88.7	75.7	83.7	+1.2	1.06	3.67	-2.61	3.40	3.33	-0.93	13.18	14.44	43.87	61.01	
East Bengal	90.7	74.1	86.8	73.2	82.6	+0.6	2.19	2.80	-0.61	3.29	3.83	-0.54	14.63	15.66	42.47	68.60	
Bihar	88.4	73.8	80.3	79.3	84.5	+0.8	1.52	2.50	-0.98	3.78	2.98	-0.17	11.46	11.36	33.45	40.98	
Orissa	93.2	75.1	88.0	76.5	83.2	-0.3	2.02	1.97	+0.05	4.00	2.90	+1.10	13.17	11.24	38.69	42.87	
Chota Nagpur	90.4†	70.9†	85.0†	74.5†	79.8†	+0.3†	1.76	2.24	-0.48	3.75	3.47	+0.28	9.08	13.13	30.03	44.66	
Assam	88.2	75.8	88.1	77.5	83.8	+0.1											

* Dehree not included.

† Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

O. LITTLE,

The 3rd September 1895.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th to 31st August 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1898.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August	25th	29.652	83.9	88.7	9.8	79.1	86.1	82.4	1.059	81.0	85	0.02
"	26th	674	83.2	87.6	8.8	78.8	86.2	81.7	1.023	79.9	82	0.29
"	27th	693	81.5	87.1	11.3	75.8	84.2	80.8	1.006	79.4	85	1.46
"	28th	674	81.8	85.2	6.8	78.4	80.1	78.1	.936	77.2	91	0.02
"	29th	698	81.4	85.9	9.1	76.8	82.5	80.2	1.002	79.3	91	0.17
"	30th	666	83.7	89.3	11.3	78.0	84.5	81.3	1.028	80.1	86	0.03
"	31st	626	84.7	89.6	9.8	79.8	88.5	83.0	1.066	80.9	78	NH

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... Inches. 29.669

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 82.9

The extreme variation of temperature ... 13.8

The maximum temperature ... 89.6

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... % 85

The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st August 1895 ... Inches. 1.99

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

The 2nd September 1895.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
25th to 31st August 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	25th	138.7	3.6	29.624	82.4	86.7	8.0	78.7	79.7	0.977	78.5	88	ENE and ESE ...	95	0.53	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	26th	140.9	1.2	29.642	82.3	86.4	7.4	79.0	80.1	0.998	79.2	91	ESE and calm ...	44	0.09	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t.
"	27th	148.5	4.4	29.654	82.3	85.9	10.3	75.6	79.8	0.987	78.8	89	SSE and calm ...	52	0.55	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p.
"	28th	135.4	1.8	29.636	80.9	83.1	4.6	78.5	78.6	0.947	77.6	90	ESE and SSE ...	89	0.14	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	29th	139.7	1.3	29.658	81.5	84.6	7.8	78.8	79.1	0.964	78.1	90	ESE and SSE ...	63	0.15	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	30th	140.6	1.6	29.627	82.5	87.0	8.8	78.2	80.0	0.991	78.0	89	SSW, S by W and calm.	38	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	31st	144.3	2.7	29.581	84.2	87.6	8.1	79.5	80.6	0.997	79.1	85	WSW, S by E and calm.	41	0.44	Chiefly cloudy, p, o, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	Inches.	29.632
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Inches.	29.630
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	Hours.	16.6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	Hours.	88.4

The mean temperature of the seven days ...	°	82.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	°	83.4
The extreme variation of temperature ...	°	12.0
The maximum temperature ...	°	87.6
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	Miles.	10
The mean relative humidity ...	%	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	%	86

The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st August 1895 ...	Inches.	1.90
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Inches.	2.14
The total fall from 1st January to 31st August 1895 ...	Inches.	33.00
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	Inches.	48.20

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; Δ, dew.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of June 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1893.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign railways.	2,573	34,507	1,796	21,859	37,080	23,655	13,425	.....
Cotton, raw	2	244	6	219	246	235	21	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	321	.....	412	.....	381	412	.....	91
Ditto, Indian	171	105	249	174	276	423	.....	147
Piece-goods, European	2,167	10	1,990	.....	2,177	1,060	917	.....
Ditto, Indian	30	1	38	6	31	44	.....	13
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	1	.....	15	7	1	22	.....	21
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	33	18	10	1	51	11	40	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Myristicams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	26	.....	23	.....	26	23	3	.....
Turmeric	46	1,005	35	280	1,061	315	736	.....
Aniline dyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	11	.....	7	9	11	16	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	16	444	227	13	460	240	220	.....
Rice in the husk	1,967	881	2,009	6,503	2,848	8,592	.....	5,714
Rice not in the husk	2,428	3,217	6,392	2,398	5,616	8,790	.....	3,146
Jawar and bajra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,616	2,694	1,280	1,583	4,310	2,843	1,467	.....
Others	1	.....	63	167	1	230	.....	230
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—	15	862	3	669	867	672	195	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns .....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	.....	2
Jute—								
Raw	26	3,889	5	2,666	3,915	2,671	1,244	.....
Gunnybags and cloth	331	826	232	230	1,157	468	689	.....
Lac—								
Stick .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Shell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	5	2	4	.....	7	4	3	.....
Liquors—								
Bear	32	.....	20	.....	32	20	12	.....
Scotch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	57	.....	45	.....	57	45	12	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, do.	5	.....	6	.....	5	6	.....	1
Copper, wrought	2	.....	16	.....	2	16	.....	14
Brass, do.	152	25	123	57	177	180	.....	3
Iron	1,684	97	785	39	1,131	824	307	.....
Others	115	5	60	29	120	89	31	.....
Oil—								
Kerosine	8,236	20	4,905	20	8,246	4,925	3,301	.....
Castor	17	.....	4	.....	17	4	13	.....
Cocconut	21	.....	93	.....	71	65	.....	22
Others	474	1	567	34	475	601	.....	126
Oilseeds—								
Linseed .....	.....	1,586	2	1,120	1,586	1,122	474	.....
Rape and mustard	669	284	350	1,229	1,037	1,609	.....	573
Til or jinjil .....	.....	272	.....	315	.....	315	.....	43
Poppy	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Earthnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	26	83	2	.....	118	2	116	.....
Opium	10	.....	4	.....	10	4	6	.....
Paper and pasteboard	103	.....	115	.....	103	115	.....	12
Provisions—								
Ghee	38	2	53	1	40	54	.....	14
Dried fruits and nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	53	624	796	904	747	1,700	.....	953
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts .....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	116	.....	116
Salt	5,096	52	6,052	62	5,148	6,114	.....	966
Salt-petre, &c.—								
Salt-petre	9	.....	3	.....	9	3	6	.....
Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....	.....	31	.....	21	21	21	10	.....

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895. 1629

COMMODITIES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—								
Betelnuts	204	949	639	186	1,153	825	328	...
Pepper	44	...	40	...	44	40	4	...
Ginger	...	530	...	390	530	390	140	...
Chillies	40	319	52	740	359	801	442	...
Cardamoms	...	30	...	18	30	18	12	...
Others	82	108	84	68	186	102	84	...
Stone and lime	479	208	480	370	859	850	9	...
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	242	44	118	130	286	248	38	...
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,062	523	973	686	1,595	1,559	36	...
Tea—								
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian	...	5,043	22	3,633	5,043	3,655	1,388	...
Timber	181	110	518	181	301	099	1,888	398
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	304	2,847	146	2,726	3,151	2,872	279	...
Manufactured—								
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	9	13	2	2	21	4	17	...
Wool, raw	...	21	...	96	21	96	...	75
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	3,367	3,906	4,596	2,108	7,963	6,793	1,170	...
Total	34,013	60,822	35,993	51,927	100,835	87,920	12,915	13,138

Calcutta, the 29th August 1895.

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1895 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,446	.....	1,531	.....	2,416	1,521	925	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	31	.....	10	31	10	21	.....
Cotton, manufactured—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn, European	163	.....	159	.....	163	158	5	.....
Do., Indian	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	214	.....	163	.....	214	165	49	.....
Do., Indian	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Intoxicating other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	2
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Indigo	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	4	.....
Cutch	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric	8	356	16	63	364	60	295	.....
Grain and pulse—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	2
Rice in the husk	7	631	100	18	638	118	520	.....
Do. not in the husk	31	674	605	11	946	686	260	.....
Gram and pulse	172	167	67	119	339	186	153	.....
Hides and skins—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides of cattle—	.....	34	.....	31	34	31	3	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—	.....	131	.....	5	131	5	126	.....
Raw	.....	1	.....	5	39	31	8	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	36	.....	26	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Liquors—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....
Metals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, wrought	8	8	7	8	16	15	1	.....
Iron	75	.....	40	3	75	43	32	.....
Others	6	6	8	25	12	33	.....	21
Oil—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerosine	423	.....	232	.....	423	232	191	.....
Castor	12	.....	1	.....	12	1	11	.....
Cocconut	11	.....	15	.....	11	15	.....	4
Others	131	.....	154	.....	131	154	.....	23
Oilseeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	.....	174	.....	80	174	80	94	.....
Rape and mustard	225	36	237	92	261	329	.....	68
Til or jingil	.....	223	.....	273	223	273	.....	50
Paper and pasteboard	11	.....	13	.....	11	13	.....	2
Provisions—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olives	1	.....	5	.....	1	5	.....	4
Others	79	272	121	485	351	607	.....	256
Salt	271	.....	352	4	271	356	.....	85
Spices—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Betel-nuts	2	534	32	173	986	205	781	.....
Pepper	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Chillies	6	212	5	361	208	366	.....	158
Others	7	29	5	19	36	24	12	.....
Stone and lime	108	.....	388	.....	108	388	.....	280
Sugar—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	.....	370	2	130	370	132	238	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	53	306	60	603	440	663	.....	214
Timber	36	.....	39	.....	36	38	.....	2
Tobacco—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unmanufactured	210	32	104	33	248	137	111	.....
Manufactured—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
All other articles of merchandise	292	302	300	310	594	610	.....	16
Total	5,071	5,216	4,789	2,854	10,287	7,643	3,834	1,190

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, the 28th August 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 1,686.39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*258,601	*2,53,683 13 0	22,77,541 0	4,53,000 5 0	15,337 10 0	7,82,190 12 0	80,300	102,767	183,167
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	150 8 9	.....	288 9 8	9 1 6	468 3 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year ...	†2,011,073	†20,11,442 5 0	†1,79,64,500 30	†35,48,201 7 0	†1,23,263 2 0	56,60,001 14 0	†539,537	†746,046	1,285,583
Total for 7½ weeks ...	2,269,674	22,65,326 2 0	2,02,44,131 30	40,01,265 12 0	1,35,600 12 0	64,02,182 10 0	619,927	848,815	1,468,742
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	244,835	2,28,846 6 10	30,09,574 30	5,19,403 0 7	14,959 15 3	7,63,211 6 8	75,000	193,773	178,783
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	137 9 0	.....	312 3 5	8 15 11	468 12 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year ...	2,272,234	21,65,910 13 11	2,08,05,141 20	42,89,648 9 9	1,35,245 3 0	65,91,004 11 8	604,028	856,213	1,461,239

* The increase is due chiefly to pilgrims.

† Deducted No. of passengers 16,001 and Rs. 28,184 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.

‡ Ditto Mds. 6,42,583 and " 6,005

§ Ditto " 3,511

Miles 7,089 and 3,710 added to Coaching and Merchandise respectively on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st July to 17th August 1895.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,408	3,406 1 0	3,171 0	123 12 0	15 0 8	3,544 13 0	1,147	41	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	153 8 0	.....	5 9 1	0 10 9	159 7 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year ...	*144,582	*34,700 8 0	†33,705 0	†1,445 8 0	†93 0 0	36,239 0 0	7,641	465	8,306
Total for 7½ weeks ...	159,990	38,106 9 0	36,876 0	1,609 4 0	108 0 0	36,783 13 0	8,888	506	9,494
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,311	3,275 2 2	8,473 39	330 2 0	8 4 0	3,613 8 2	1,123	63	1,186
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	147 5 3	.....	14 13 8	0 5 11	162 8 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year ...	152,639†	35,503 3 8	55,480 20	2,395 14 0	62 11 0	37,881 12 8	9,184	467	9,651

* Added number of passengers 2,933 and Rs. 1,251 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.

† Deducted maunds 277 and " 15

‡ Added " 3

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,303	14,044 1 0	73,044 20	8,905 9 0	36 0 0	22,285 10 0	6,765	2,837	9,602
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	87 0 3	.....	50 13 5	0 3 7	138 1 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year ...	*147,545	*1,01,237 9 0	†4,02,808 30	†50,601 5 0	†288 0 0	1,58,416 14 0	44,207	20,277	64,484
Total for 7½ weeks ...	166,858	1,16,281 10 0	5,66,813 10	65,000 14 0	324 0 0	1,80,702 8 0	50,472	23,114	74,086
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,812‡	11,267 14 3	76,907 10	7,945 10 8	65 3 0	19,398 11 11	5,487	3,075	8,563
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	70 8 11	.....	49 3 8	0 6 6	120 3 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year ...	163,425†	1,14,896 12 1	4,98,431 20	61,186 10 8	402 1 3	1,75,974 6 0	46,174	24,480	60,654

* Added number of passengers 1,444 and deducted Rs. 3,063 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.

† Ditto maunds 26,744 and " 619

‡ Deducted " 21

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 818 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	171,500	75,190 0 0	10,00,000 0	2,16,360 0 0	9,000 0 0	3,01,080 0 0	29,300	33,399	67,698
Or per mile of railway ...	211	92 0 0	1,243 0	267 0 0	2 0 0	*381 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	1,266,400	5,46,280 0 0	59,12,750 0	8,35,370 0 0	60,100 0 0	14,41,780 0 0	293,573	179,309	462,782
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,400,900	6,21,470 0 0	69,22,350 0	10,52,230 0 0	69,130 0 0	17,42,830 0 0	323,873	217,608	450,475
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	141,604	68,055 0 0	8,82,240 0	1,93,473 0 0	26,713 0 0	2,23,240 0 0	33,821	32,200	67,111
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	174	84 0 0	1,061 0	244 0 0	15 0 0	243 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,346,681	5,55,333 0 0	59,37,347 0	11,11,961 0 0	1,20,033 0 0	18,17,306 0 0	294,533	242,706	477,239

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,710	9,190 0 0	68,240 0	7,330 0 0	180 0 0	16,000 0 0	3,670	3,060	6,730
Or per mile of railway ...	222	73 0 0	548 0	59 0 0	2 0 0	134 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	219,290	75,990 0 0	3,34,440 0	29,640 0 0	1,580 0 0	1,01,680 0 0	24,732	14,866	39,578
Total for 8 weeks ...	247,000	82,580 0 0	4,02,680 0	33,980 0 0	1,730 0 0	1,18,270 0 0	28,392	17,906	46,298
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,668	8,159 0 0	53,419 0	5,469 0 0	163 0 0	13,791 0 0	2,568	2,313	5,880
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	189	65 0 0	427 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	236,832	73,349 0 0	4,22,011 0	39,236 0 0	2,388 0 0	1,14,983 0 0	29,240	18,299	47,240

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	36,060	7,090 0 0	32,590 0	1,600 0 0	200 0 0	8,210 0 0	2,467	757	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	308	82 0 0	379 0	17 0 0	2 0 0	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	139,730	40,790 0 0	1,21,900 0	7,630 0 0	1,110 0 0	49,530 0 0	16,773	5,301	22,164
Total for 8 weeks ...	165,780	47,880 0 0	1,57,480 0	9,130 0 0	1,390 0 0	59,340 0 0	19,240	6,138	25,378
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,263	6,630 0 0	27,081 0	1,503 0 0	409 0 0	8,573 0 0	2,106	1,070	3,176
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	77 0 0	315 0	17 0 0	5 0 0	99 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	140,530	44,985 0 0	1,41,062 0	10,479 0 0	1,096 0 0	57,100 0 0	17,124	8,780	25,914

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	98,690	Rs. 34,010	Mds. 2,01,100	Rs. (a) 27,510	Rs. (b) 7,400	Rs. 68,920	14,800	14,787	29,477
Or per mile of railway	129.22	44.98	268.08	36.39	9.79	91.16	19.44	19.44	38.88
For previous 52 weeks of half-year	645,510	2,63,330	18,20,830	2,35,990	69,140	5,66,250	94,147	112,163	206,312
Total for 74 weeks	739,190	2,96,230	20,21,960	2,63,400	75,540	6,35,170	108,837	126,933	235,769
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	84,045	30,388	2,95,156	43,923	17,357	95,138	14,901	19,779	34,680
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	110.83	40.01	389.00	58.07	22.86	125.94	19.72	26.13	45.85
Total to corresponding date of previous year	764,199	2,90,719	27,91,999	3,41,263	83,871	7,15,878	114,506	184,502	299,008

(a) The decrease is due to good kharif crop prospects which are keeping down the prices of food-grains and thereby reducing the traffic. Last year there was an abnormal demand for food grains which was carried locally and was also imported from the Punjab.
(b) Decrease is due to recovery of Rs. 6,000 Gandak bridge tolls having been included in the corresponding week of last year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th August 1895	Rs.	A.	P.
Corresponding period of 1894	12,645	0	0
Increase	12,299	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th August 1895	246	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	245	15	8
Increase	241	2	5
Receipts from 1st July to 17th August 1895	4	13	3
Corresponding period of 1894	81,248	0	0
Increase	80,560	0	0
	688	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for week ending 24th August 1895	Rs.	A.	P.
Corresponding period of 1894	12,469	0	0
Increase	10,252	0	0
Receipts per mile for week ending 24th August 1895	2,217	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	244	7	10
Increase	201	0	3
Receipts from 1st July to 24th August 1895	43	7	7
Corresponding period of 1894	93,717	0	0
Increase	90,812	0	0
	2,905	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 11, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 10th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 248T.G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Presidency Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers Mr. Westmacott's remarks on the following subjects to be worthy of special attention by District Officials:—

PARA. 18.—The value of tours by Subdivisional Officers and the kind of subjects to which their inspections should be directed.

PARA. 78.—The public should be warned against the unsound character of the Provident Companies referred to.

PARA. 90.—The Reorganization of the Chaukidars. The remarks of some district officers on this subject show more acuteness in raising difficulties than in clearing them out of the way. A perusal of the reports of the Commissioners of other Divisions will give them much useful information on this subject. There does not seem any reason why Chakran Chaukidars should necessarily be ousted on the introduction of the Chaukidari Act.

PARA. 97.—The Administration of Criminal Justice.

PARA. 139.—The Mismanagement of Pounds and Ferries by District Boards.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY
DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 72J.G., dated Calcutta, the 23rd July 1895.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report for the Presidency Division for the year 1894-95, with the statistical returns enumerated in annexure B to Government letter No. 544, dated 28th February 1892.

I.—CHARGE.

2. I held the office of Commissioner of this Division from 1st to 24th April and from 12th November to the end of the year. Mr. H. C. Williams officiated for me in the interval, while I was on deputation on the Board of Revenue.

3. The statement below shows the names of the Magistrates and Collectors who were in charge of the several districts of the Division during the year:—

District.	Name.	Period for which each officer held charge.
24-Parganas	Mr. F. R. S. Collier	... 1st April to 28th April 1894.
	" J. H. Temple	... 29th April to 29th May 1894.
	" F. R. S. Collier	... 30th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Nadia	" E. W. Collin	... 1st April to 29th April 1894.
	" J. H. E. Garrett	... 30th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Murshidabad	" J. Kennedy	... 1st April to 5th September 1894.
	" J. H. Temple	... 6th September to 28th October 1894.
	" J. Kennedy	... 29th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Jessore	" W. Fiddian	... 1st April to 22nd June 1894.
	" C. J. Stevenson-Moore	... 23rd June to 13th December 1894.
	" F. S. Hamilton	... 14th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Khulna	" H. F. T. Maguire	... 1st April to 28th May 1894.
	" N. D. Beatson-Bell	... 29th May to 24th November 1894.
	" W. B. Brown	... 25th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.

4. It will be seen that no officer remained in charge of any district throughout the year. Mr. Collier was away on short leave for one month, when Mr. Temple acted for him. The change in Nadia was caused by the transfer of Mr. Collin in April. In Murshidabad Mr. Temple officiated for Mr. Kennedy when he went on privilege leave. In Jessore Mr. Fiddian retired on 22nd June and Mr. Stevenson-Moore succeeded him. Mr. Hamilton took charge on the 14th October, and held office till the close of the year. Mr. Maguire was in charge of the district of Khulna till 28th May, when he was relieved by Mr. Bell, who, again, was succeeded on the 25th November by Mr. Brown. These frequent changes, though no doubt unavoidable, are much to be deplored—more particularly in the case of Khulna, which district requires a firm hand to make up for slackness and feeble administration in the past.

5. The statement below gives the names of the officers who were in charge of subdivisions in the several districts of this Division:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
24-Parganas	Barasat	... Babu Chandi Das Ghosh	... Throughout the year.
	Basirhat	... Maulvi Mahammad Abdulla	... Ditto.
	Diamond Harbour.	... Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra	... Ditto.
Nadia	Kushtia	... Babu Purna Chandra Mitra	... Ditto.
	Meherpur	... Mr. W. N. Delevingne	... Ditto.
	Banaghat	... Babu Nabin Chandra Sen	... Ditto.

District.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.	
Murshidabad	Jangipur ...	Babu Nava Coomar Chakrabarti ...	Throughout the year.	
	Kandi ...	" Pran Kumar Ghosh ...	Ditto.	
	{	Mr. W. Maxwell ...	From 1st April to 20th June 1894.	
		Babu Jagesvar Bisvas ...	From 21st June to 1st July 1894.	
		{	Mr. W. Maxwell ...	From 2nd July to 17th October 1894.
			Babu Jagesvar Bisvas ...	From 18th October to 26th October 1894.
			Mr. W. Maxwell ...	From 27th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		{	" Atul Krishna Ray ...	From 1st April 1894 to 18th March 1895.
			Babu Akshay Koomar Chatterji ...	From 19th March to 31st March 1895.
			Narail ...	" Amrita Lal Mukerji ...	Throughout the year.
{	" Radha Kanta Banerjee ...		From 1st April to 8th May 1894.	
	{	" Kunja Behari Chatterjee ...	From 9th May to 16th June 1894.	
		" Nagendra Nath Ghosh ...	From 17th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.	
Jessore	Bangaon	" Kumud Nath Mukherjee ...	Throughout the year.	
	Magura	" Gati Krishna Neogi ...	Ditto.	
Khulna	Bagerhat			
	Satkhira			

6. It will be seen that, except in the Magura subdivision of Jessore, there was practically no substantive change in any of the subdivisions in the Division, which is very satisfactory.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

7. In April I spent seven days in the district of Nadia, during which I visited Ranaghat twice, to try and induce the Municipal Commissioners to reform their insanitary condition. At the end of the month Mr. H. C. Williams relieved me. In June he spent 6 days in visiting the district of Murshidabad. In July he made a tour of 7 days by water, visiting the Satkhira subdivision of Khulna, the Basirhat subdivision of the 24-Parganas, and the municipalities of Debhatta, Taki, Basirhat, and Satkhira. In August Mr. Williams visited the Barasat subdivision of the 24-Parganas and some of the municipalities near Calcutta. He appears to have been 4 days at a greater distance than 5 miles from head-quarters. In September he spent 5 days visiting Ranaghat and Krishnagar in Nadia. In October he visited the Magura and Narail subdivisions and the head-quarters station of Jessore, being on tour for 8 days. I resumed charge of the division on the 12th November, and was on tour from 17th November till 8th December, inspecting at the head-quarters station of Nadia, the Kushtia, Meherpur, and Jhenidah subdivisions, the municipalities of Krishnagar, Kushtia, Kumarkhali, Meherpur, and the town of Chuadanga, besides riding over a good deal of country in the east of Murshidabad, the north of Nadia, and the west of Jessore. In January I spent 21 days on tour, inspecting at the head-quarters of Jessore and Khulna and the subdivisions of Bangaon and Bagirhat. In February I spent 16 days on tour, inspecting in the district of Murshidabad, the head-quarters station, the subdivisions of Kandi and Jangipur, the municipalities of Berhanpore, Murshidabad, Kandi, and Jangipur, and other places. In March I inspected the Diamond Harbour subdivision, the offices at the head quarters of the 24-Parganas at Alipore, the Cossipore Municipality, &c. The total number of days on which Mr. Williams and myself were at a greater distance than 5 miles from head-quarters appears to be 101, but a good deal of suburban inspection is done within that radius. The municipalities in this Division require much of the Commissioner's attention, and I endeavoured to see as much as I could of the district roads. It is needless to recite all the different matters inspected and examined.

8. The number of days during which each Magistrate-Collector was on tour in the interior of his district is given below:—

(b) Tours of Collectors.

24-Parganas	...	{ Mr. F. R. S. Collier	...	40
		{ The Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Parganas	...	44
Nadia	...	{ Mr. E. W. Collin	...	6
		{ „ J. H. E. Garrett	...	122
Murshidabad	...	{ „ J. Kennedy	...	108
		{ „ J. H. Temple	...	13
Jessore	...	{ „ W. Fiddian	...	9
		{ „ J. Stevenson-Moore	...	76
		{ „ F. S. Hamilton	...	43
Khulna	...	{ „ H. F. T. Maguire	...	2
		{ „ N. D. Beatson-Bell	...	43
		{ „ W. B. Brown	...	45

9. It will be seen that, except in the case of the 24-Parganas, the wishes of Government in this respect have been more than fully complied with. All the District Officers except the Collector of the 24-Parganas were in the interior of their districts for more than the required number of days.

10. In the 24-Parganas the Collector and the Joint-Magistrate spent between them 84 days on tour, or 6 days short of the period prescribed by the orders of Government. Mr. Collier went out every month from July to January and for one day in March. He was prevented from doing much touring in December or January, or any in February, by illness, and also probably by his duties as member of Council. The Joint-Magistrate spent 44 days on tour from December to March. Mr. Collier visited all the subdivisional offices and treasuries, most of the thanas, municipal offices, and dispensaries. He looked into the state of roads and communications and the principal Government estates, inspected schools, enquired into the state of public health and public feeling, saw the state of crops, and held interviews with people of all classes.

11. Messrs. Collin and Garrett's tours extended over 128 days in Nadia. Mr. Collin was on tour for 6 days in April and Mr. Garrett's tour was distributed over the remaining months of the year. Mr. Garrett has been very active in travelling. He visited each subdivisional head-quarters at least three times, and made full inspections. He also visited and inspected—in the majority of cases twice—each municipality and municipal office, all the thanas except four, all sub-registry offices except one, all the important khas mahals, and made all the usual enquiries and inspections incidental to a camping tour. During his tour he visited the whole of the district, with the exception of the north-western portion of the Sadar subdivision, which he had intended to visit in January but did not, as he expected to be shortly relieved.

12. In Murshidabad Mr. Temple, while officiating for Mr. Kennedy in September and October, was in camp for 13 days. Mr. Temple inspected the Honorary Magistrate's court, municipal office and dispensary at Lalbagh, inquired into allegations of scarcity in Jangipur, and into the killing of a bull by Muhammadans in the subdivision of Kandi. Mr. Kennedy inspected all the khas mahals, many of the principal villages in the district, and the subdivisional offices and treasuries and sub-registry offices.

13. The number of days spent in camp by the District Officers of Jessore was 128. The tours were distributed throughout the year. Mr. Fiddian made the first half-yearly inspection of the Bangaon subdivisional office, sub-jail, and dispensary. Mr. Stevenson-Moore visited all the subdivisions, and inspected the offices, sub-treasuries, jails, dispensaries, thanas, sub-registry offices, and schools. He also enquired into the formation of village unions. Mr. Moore devoted much time to the pay, status, and physique of village chaukidars. He tried locally three bad livelihood cases. He also established local committees to manage the dispensaries of Jhenida, Magura, and Narail, with a view to obtaining some local support for those institutions, which are maintained by the District Board. Mr. Moore enquired into the cause of arrears of rents of pounds and ferries which have been very badly managed by the Local Boards, he inspected the Kotchandpur Municipality and arbitrated in a dispute between it and the local zamindar. He rowed down the river Kabadak to enquire into obstructions to

the channel caused by fishermen, and has since taken measures for their removal from navigable rivers throughout the district. The result of the removal of these *bandels* is reported to be already perceptible in the health of the people. While in the interior Mr. Moore brought about a compromise in the suits which certain persons had brought against the District Board regarding a tow-path. He also paid special attention to girls' schools. Mr. Moore made very useful tours. In January Mr. Hamilton visited Magura and Narail, and inspected the subdivisional offices, jails, dispensaries, sub-registry and Local Boards' offices, thanas, and khas mahals. He also visited Bangaon with me. In February he inspected the municipalities of Kotchandpur and Maheshpur, and visited the Taipur Sugar Factory, inspected the Maheshpur thana, and enquired into the formation of a union at Benodepur. He visited some of the khas mahals in the Sadar and Jhenida subdivisions. Mr. Hamilton's tours were also useful.

14. The number of days spent in camp by the District Officers of Khulna was 90, distributed over all months of the year. Both the subdivisions were inspected once by Mr. Bell and once by Mr. Brown. Mr. Bell also inspected schools, sub-registry offices, excise shops, &c., and made some local investigations into criminal cases. He paid considerable attention to hospitals, and made arrangements for the extension of two of them. Mr. Brown inspected all the thanas and all the sub-registry offices except one, all the Local Boards and municipalities except one, attended to chaukidari matters, and paid much attention to khas mahals and wards' estates.

15. I am quite satisfied with the Collectors' tours in all the districts except that of the 24-Parganas. I should be glad if arrangements could be made in this district for more travelling by the Collector himself.

16. The following table shows the number of days spent by the different Subdivisional Officers on tour:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Time spent on tour.
24-Parganas	Barasat	Babu Chandi Das Ghosh	119
	Basirhat	Maulvi Mahammad Abdulla	108
	Diamond Harbour	Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra	91
Nadia	Kushtia	" Purna Chandra Mitra	129
	Meherpur	Mr. W. N. Delevingne	142
	Ranaghat	Babu Nabin Chandra Sen	123
Mursbidabad	Jangipur	" Nava Coomar Chakrabarti	127
	Kandi	" Pran Kumar Ghosh	101
	Jhenidah	Mr. W. Maxwell	108
Jessore	Bangaon	" Atul Krishna Ray	107
	Narail	Babu Akshay Coomar Chatterji	1
	Magura	" Amrita Lal Mukherji	125
		" Radha Kanta Banerjee	2
		" Kunja Behari Chatterjee	62
Khulna	Satkhira	" Nagendra Nath Ghosh	27
		Babu Gati Krishna Neogi	114
	Bagerhat	" Kumud Nath Mukherjee	104

17. The tours of all the Subdivisional Officers were up to the standard. All of them appear to have visited all parts of their respective subdivisions and to have generally made good use of their time in camp. In Nadia, however, Babu Nabin Chandra Sen, the Subdivisional Officer of Ranaghat, is reported to have taken up no criminal work during his absence from head-quarters, the result being that occasionally for as many as five days together no petitions were heard and no B and C forms were disposed of. This officer appears to have shirked as much work as he possibly could. Babu Purna Chandra Mitra and Mr. W. N. Delevingne did good work while on tour. In Jessore all the officers devoted much attention to the working of the Chaukidari Act.

18. In Jessore Mr. Moore directed Subdivisional Officers, in addition to ordinary inspections, to enquire specially into the following matters when on tour:—(1) Obstructions in rivers, (2) pay and status of chaukidars, (3) tanks excavated and reserved for drinking by the District Board, (4) the requirements of villages respecting drinking water, (5) ferries which it might be desirable for the District Board to acquire, (6) khas mahal improvements and

unsettled lands, (7) income-tax assessments. Regarding subdivisional tours Mr. Moore truly observes: "Much has been said against the necessity for tours 'by Subdivisional Officers. I think in their way they are of just as much importance as Collectors'. An intimate knowledge of the working of the 'police helps on a Subdivisional Officer's administration enormously, and if his 'tours are well arranged, his appearance in a village where a disturbance is 'imminent, with his court accessories ready to hand, has an effect it is difficult 'to estimate. The Subdivisional Officer of Narail, Babu Amrita Lal Mukerjee, 'has been specially successful in this respect; consequently the decrease in 'rioting in Narail subdivision is most marked."

19. In the 24-Parganas the Subdivisional Officers of Barasat and Diamond Harbour kept horses; the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat kept a boat. In Nadia and Murshidabad both the Subdivisional Officers kept ponies. In Jessore the Subdivisional Officers of Jhenidah and Bangaon kept horses, and those of Magura and Narail kept boats. The Subdivisional Officers of Bagerhat and Satkhira in Khulna kept boats.

Inspection of district offices and treasuries by Commissioner. 20. I inspected all the district offices and recorded my remarks. No serious irregularity came to light.

21. All the district offices and treasuries were twice inspected by the Collectors—generally in September and March. All defects noticed by the Collectors or by me were entered in registers of defects opened during the year, under my orders, and the Deputy Collectors in charge of the different departments noted in their own handwriting the manner in which each defect was remedied. No very serious fault was brought to light.

(2) Inspection of district offices and treasuries by Collectors. 22. The Barasat, Basirhat, Satkhira, Ranaghat, Magura, and Narail subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries were inspected by Mr. H. C. Williams. I inspected the remaining subdivisional offices, with the exception of those at Jhenidah, to which my visit was a very brief one. I had inspected them in the previous year, and was satisfied with Mr. Maxwell's work.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by Commissioners. 23. In the 24-Parganas the Barasat subdivisional office and sub-treasury were twice inspected by Mr. Collier, and the Diamond Harbour and the Basirhat subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries once by him and once by the Joint-Magistrate. The Collectors of the other districts inspected all subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries twice, with the exception of Kandi, which was inspected only once, Mr. Temple, who was to have inspected there a second time, having been unable to do so owing to illness.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by Collectors. 24. The offices and sub-treasuries of all the subdivisions, with the exception of Ranaghat and Kushtia, were twice inspected during the year by the Deputy Collectors in charge of them. No inspection was made by Babu Nabin Chandra Sen, the Deputy Collector of Ranaghat, of his own office in the second half of the year under report, on the excuse that the Commissioner had inspected his office in September, which is absurd. The Commissioner's inspection is on lines very different from the detailed inspection the Deputy Collector is expected to make; but, as I have said already, Babu Nabin Chandra Sen shirked everything he could. The inspection of the Kushtia subdivisional office and sub-treasury was not made by the Deputy Collector, Babu Purna Chandra Mitra, until the beginning of April last. His attention has been drawn to the necessity of inspecting his office within or before the close of each half-year.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

25. The average rainfall in the Division was 58·43 inches during the year under report, or 18·72 inches less than in 1893-94 and 1·77 inches more than in 1892-93. The largest rainfall during the year was at Rampal in Khulna, being 73·92 inches, and the smallest at Barasat in the 24-Parganas, being 39·65. The average outturn of the *aman* or winter crop of rice in the Division was 15·1 annas during the year, against 12·7 in 1893-94 and 10·9

in 1892-93, while that of the *aus* or early rice crop was 14 annas against 9·6 in 1893-94 and 15·1 in 1892-93.

26. In the 24-Parganas the average rainfall in the year under report was less than that of the two preceding years in all the subdivisions, but it was unevenly distributed, and some place received a larger downfall than that at the recording stations. The consequence was an average outturn of crops throughout the district, except in parts of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where a heavy downfall in July swamped the seedlings and did considerable damage before cuts could be allowed in the embankments to drain off excess water, and the lands that had been planted had nearly all to be planted a second time, and fresh seedlings grown or fetched from other places. In some parts of the subdivision land remained fallow for want of seedlings, and from the lowest tracts the water was not drained off. *Boro* rice was afterwards raised in some of them. There was heavy rain in the Basirhat subdivision in June, which injured the *borodhan* and *aman* seedlings in the Bhil Bullee estate. In spite of local damage caused by the floods, the outturn of the *aman* paddy in the Diamond Harbour and other subdivisions was greater than in former years, the result being a general fall in the price of rice. The oilseed crop was only 9 annas, but sugarcane was a 14-anna crop.

27. In Nadia the average rainfall in the year under report was 60·46 inches against 71·7 in 1893-94 and 50·1 in 1892-93. The quantity that fell during the year, though not insufficient for agricultural purposes, was not evenly distributed throughout the different seasons. The timely rainfall during the first half of the year was beneficial to the *bhadoi* and winter rice and indigo. It facilitated the ploughing and early sowing of lands, with the result that the crops yielded very fair outturns and the people were enabled to harvest them in time almost everywhere before any material damage was effected by the floods in the rainy season. On the other hand, abnormal rainfall at the beginning of November damaged the *rabi* crops more or less, and the season being late, the cultivators could not resow them. The outturn of these crops, however, except that of wheat, was greater than in the preceding year, and would have been highly satisfactory had there not been a total absence of rain during the months of January and February.

28. In Murshidabad the rainfall of the year under report was much less than in 1893-94, but greater than in 1892-93. In the Sadar subdivision the rain which fell in April and May was favourable to all the crops generally, but the unusually heavy rainfall in October and November caused considerable damage to paddy in low lands, indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane. In the Kandi subdivision, though the total rainfall of the year was a little more than that of the two preceding years, the outturn of *aman* or winter rice fell from 18 to 16 annas, of *aus* from 14 to 12 annas, and of jute from 12 to 11 annas, on account of irregularity in the rainfall. In Jangipur early and prolonged floods damaged the *bhadoi* rice and retarded the sowing of gram and wheat, and did considerable damage to *kalai*. The outturn of *rabi* crops, though grown late in the season, was better than was expected. Silkworms and mulberry did fairly well.

29. In Jessore the average rainfall of the year was 58·66 inches against 65·04 in 1893-94 and 61·44 in 1892-93. The rainfall was seasonable, save for excessive rains in November, which damaged the *rabi* crops already sown and somewhat retarded sowing. The average outturn of *aus* and *aman* rice was 17 and 16 annas respectively, against 10 and 9·2 annas in 1893-94. Wheat and pulses yielded 6 and 9½ annas only, owing to heavy rainfall in November. The outturn of tobacco, sugarcane, indigo, and jute crops was 12, 15, 10, and 14 annas during the year, against 12, 12, 4, and 7 respectively. Heavy floods in the Bangaon subdivision brought down the average for the district considerably.

30. In Khulna the rainfall in the year under report was less than that in 1893-94, but a little above that in 1892-93. The rain was evenly distributed throughout the season. The outturn of the rice crops was excellent, being 17 annas, the outturn of jute was 13 annas against 11 in 1893-94, while that of sugarcane and tobacco fell off. Mr. Brown, Officiating Collector, makes the following remarks on the subject:—

“In the Sunderbuns, where paddy is grown almost entirely for export, the cultivators are said to have been severely hit by low prices. In ordinary years

“traders come round and buy grain from the cultivators—sometimes even before it is reaped. But this year the demand is languid, and the raiyats had considerable difficulty in disposing of the produce. The reaping of the harvest in the Sunderbuns is generally done by immigrant labourers, and their remuneration in bad years like the last is as low as $\frac{1}{16}$ th or $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the crop. But this year, owing to plentiful harvests in other districts, the supply of labour was short, and the remuneration rose to $\frac{1}{8}$ th or $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the crop. The Subdivisional Officer of Bagerhat states that in consequence of these circumstances he has seen some fields in the Sunderbuns in which the crops were left standing, as it did not pay the cultivators to reap them. Perhaps these are fields where the crop has been damaged by wild pigs and deer.”

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

31. The following table compares the recorded mortality in the districts of this Division during the past three years. Registration is, however, not yet sufficiently perfect to deduce arguments from the recorded figures:—

District.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths from all causes.			Average of the past three years 1892 and 1893.
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24-Parganas	33,030	31,864	33,164	4,919	1,861	8,742	7,481	7,656	6,132	46,050	41,101	46,068	44,580
Nadia	33,631	47,674	42,491	5,038	4,331	10,592	6,403	8,036	5,603	65,062	60,941	58,686	59,814
Marahidabad	26,706	38,592	31,825	3,603	4,300	4,617	4,500	5,545	4,237	45,134	48,527	40,678	44,602
Jessore	58,947	63,725	64,556	4,558	3,624	11,286	5,075	6,380	3,866	67,880	78,729	79,707	76,716
Khulna	23,111	24,148	23,548	2,457	1,370	3,961	6,670	6,705	4,777	32,238	32,123	37,296	34,704
Total	204,395	206,023	200,584	20,540	15,176	39,198	30,129	35,223	24,635	255,364	256,421	264,415	260,418
Ratio of death per mille of the population.	26	26·2	25·5	2·6	1·9	4·9	3·8	4·3	3·1	32·5	32·6	33·5	33·2

32. Taking each district separately, the public health of the 24-Parganas during the year was worse than that of the previous year. Deaths from cholera were more than three times the number shown in the previous year, but the cases were scattered. Deaths from fever were greater by 2·4 per cent. and from bowel-complaints by 22·4 per cent. Deaths from small-pox and “other diseases” alone showed a decrease of 22·4 and 7·9 per cent. respectively. The Barasat subdivision was the most unhealthy part of the district, and the death-rate there doubled during the year. As this is the highest portion of the district, it ought to have been the healthiest, but it appears that fever was specially prevalent. This may be due to a deficient supply of good drinking water, but the fact is that Barasat is notoriously unhealthy. The suburbs of Calcutta continued unhealthy, and there was a large increase of fever, especially noticeable at Cossipore-Chitpore and Chetla. A ride through the localities will show the reason. The insanitary conditions, which may be comparatively innocuous in sparsely inhabited villages, set in the middle of large open plains, are fatal when population is so dense as in the suburbs. The foul tanks and drains and other abominations illustrate the character of the municipal administration. Mortality in the suburbs would be much greater than it is if many of the inhabitants did not come from distant districts, to which they return to die when they fall ill. The largest mortality occurred in the months of November and December. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 47,471 against 41,102 of the preceding year. Of the former, 46,988 cases were successful and 483 unsuccessful.

33. In Nadia also the public health during the year was worse than that of the previous year. The urban areas suffered almost as much as the rural areas, the ratio of deaths per mille of the population being 39·57 against 37·07. Of the urban areas, Birnagar, which is an undrained jungle, suffered the most, having a death-rate of 54·08 per mille of the population. Meherpur, on a deserted channel of the river Bhairab, came next with 48·11 per mille. There was an increase in the death-rate as compared with 1893 in every town except Kushtia and Kumarkhali, the former showing a very large decrease. Of the rural areas, Santipur and Krishnagar furnished the highest death-rates being 51·34 and 50·52 per mille of the population, and thana Damurhuda the lowest, being 29·69 per mille. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the month of January (7,799) and the lowest number in June (2,412). November and December were also very unhealthy, and there was an increase in the mortality in April, due to the prevalence of both fever and cholera. Malarious fevers prevailed very severely throughout the whole district, the number of deaths from this cause being 53,621 against 47,674 in 1893, and the death-rate 32·61 per mille of the population against 29. The highest mortality from fever was in January, April, and October to December, causing 30,768 deaths, and the lowest in June, causing 1,956 deaths only. Cholera is shown as causing 5,038 deaths against 4,331 in 1893. The urban areas suffered less than the rural. The Sadar subdivision had the highest death-rate and Meherpur the lowest. The greatest number of deaths from cholera occurred in March and April, and the least in August and September. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 10 against 26 in 1893. Dysentery and diarrhoea account for 186 deaths against 267 in 1893. The total number of deaths from injuries was 1,059 against 870 in 1893. They were chiefly caused by snake-bite and suicide, which were more common among females than males, and in rural areas than in urban. Deaths from other causes amounted to 5,148 against 7,773 in 1893. There were 2 deaths among 154 patients admitted into the Krishnagar Jail Hospital. I attribute the ill-health of the district in great measure to obstructed drainage. It is worst along the deserted channels of great rivers, where it improves when heavy rain produces a flow of water. I believe that much may be done by sanitary drainage.

34. In Murshidabad the total number of deaths returned was 45,134 against 48,527 of the preceding year. This decrease in the death-rate coincides with general public opinion as to the comparative healthiness of the district, but the registration of vital statistics cannot be relied on. As usual, by far the largest number of deaths is registered under the head "fevers," and though no doubt deaths from chest-affections and other diseases accompanied by fever are recorded under this head, still malarial fevers and other complications are the main cause of death. The total number of deaths from fever registered during the year was 36,766, or 1,826 less than in the previous year. The last quarter of the year gives the highest death-rate from this cause. The greater number of the thanas most affected by fever are situated in the eastern portion of the district, which is urgently in need of drainage. The mortality from cholera during the year was 3,868, or very slightly more than the average of the previous five years, but less than in any single year of the five except 1890, which would appear to have been remarkably free from this disease. Of the rural circles, Barwan shows the largest death-rate from cholera, being 7·37 per mille of the population, and Nawada the lowest, being 4·12 per mille. Amongst the municipalities, Lalbag shows the highest death-rate and Jangipur the lowest. The health of all the towns except Kandi was better than in the previous year. The increase in the death-rate in Kandi is due to the greater prevalence of cholera, and not to a general increase of all sickness, malarial fevers being less than in the previous year. Four deaths are returned from small-pox against 2 in 1893, and 4,500 from other causes against 5,545 in the previous year. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 39,674 against 35,632 in the previous year. Of the former, 39,323 cases were successful and 351 unsuccessful.

35. The total number of deaths recorded in Jessore during the year was considerably less than that of the two preceding years. It was also below the average of the five preceding years, the death-rate being 35·9 per mille against 9·303 in the previous year and 36·1, the average of the five preceding

years. The rainfall was not so heavy as in the preceding year, and this coupled with the measures taken by Mr. Stevenson-Moore for the removal of obstructions to drainage made by fishermen, may perhaps account for the decrease in the mortality. The prevailing disease was as usual fever, which alone was responsible for 58,247 deaths, against 63,725 in the previous year. Cholera accounted for 4,558 deaths against 3,624 in 1893, dysentery and diarrhoea for 92, and small-pox for 23 deaths. Deaths from injury numbered 855, and those from other causes 4,105. Fever was prevalent throughout the year and throughout the district, being most severe in January, April, November, and December, when 8,290, 5,454, 6,520, and 7,190 deaths respectively were reported. The death-rate was highest in the Bangaon subdivision, being 39·2, and lowest in Narail, where it was 24·2. The police-stations which suffered most from fever were Bangaon and Gaighata, with death-rates of 42·3 and 41·1 per mille of population. It is hoped that the removal of obstructions referred to will show better effect on the public health in the current year. Mortality from cholera was heavier during the year under report than in 1893, but it did not approach the very heavy mortality of 1892. There were 23 deaths from small-pox as compared with 2 in the preceding year. Most of the cases occurred in the subdivisions of Magura and Narail, and are said to have been imported from Calcutta. Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-four vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 59,214 were successful and 680 unsuccessful.

36. In Khulna the public health appears to have been about the same as in 1893, and better than in 1892. The number of deaths from fever is registered as 23,111 against 24,148 in 1893 and 28,548 in 1892. Cholera is shown as causing 2,457 deaths during the year, against 1,270 in 1893 and 3,961 in 1892. Deaths from other causes were 6,670 against 6,705 in 1893 and 4,770 in 1892. The ratio of deaths from all causes per mille of the population was 27·37 during the year, against 27·27 in 1893 and 31·66 in 1892. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 33,382, of which 33,124 cases were successful and 258 unsuccessful.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. In consequence of the better harvest in the 24-Parganas during the year, there was some improvement in the condition of the people generally. The agriculturists fared well. Those, however, who were in debt on account of the failure of crops in former years have only been able to clear themselves partially, and the profits derived from the sale of surplus produce were absorbed in the liquidation of their debts. The wages of labourers have been maintained. The non-cultivating classes continued to suffer from the increased price of food-grains, corresponding with the fall in value of the rupee, and from their disinclination to seek for any but clerical employment. The southern part of the district, which consists of low lands, suffered considerably during the year from the effects of floods caused by excessive rain in July, and, owing to the partial failure of the *aman* crop in these tracts, time was allowed to the cultivators for the repayment of the loans advanced to them under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The price of common rice fell in consequence of the good outturn of the *aman* paddy throughout the district. The condition of the raiyats in the Government estates in the Basirhat subdivision was, however, bad, owing to a partial failure of the *aman* crop and to the loss of the *boro* rice harvest in those estates, and consequently large remissions of rent were granted to them, which, so long as I am dealing with actual cultivators and not middlemen, I prefer to carrying forward balances to be paid out of future harvests.

38. In Nadia there was a considerable improvement in the material condition of the people during the year. The outturn of the two rice harvests was good and the *rabi* crops were fair. The prices of food-grains were much lower than in the preceding years. The lower agricultural classes, living, as they are said to do, in a chronic state of indebtedness, were as well off as they could reasonably be expected to be. The price of labour ruled higher than usual—indeed at one time during the year labourers were getting 6 and 8 *annas*